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Miscel. 4

Vol. III.

The Gift of
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THE

# Worcester Magazine.

FROM THE

FOURTH WEEK in MARCH,

TO THE

FIRST WEEK in OCTOBER,

MDCCLXXXVII.

CONTAINING,

Politicks, Miscellanies, Poetry, and News.

VOLUME III.

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VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. I.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in April, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

THUS, unhappily, did the ſecond commiſſion for the reſtoration of peace in America, prove as futile in the event as the former. Although it would be too much to affirm, that any propoſal made by the commiſſioners, or any circumſtances attending their miſſion, could have been productive of the deſired effect, after the concluſion of the French treaties; it would however ſeem, that nothing could have been more untoward in point of time, and more ſubverſive of the purpoſes of their commiſſion, than the ſudden retreat from Philadelphia, which took place almoſt at the inſtant of its being opened. However neceſſary this meaſure might have been, conſidered in a military view, the diſgrace of a retreat, and the loſs of a province, were undoubtedly omens very inauſpicious to the opening of a negociation. It has been publickly ſaid, (however ſtrange it muſt appear) that one of the commiſſioners, at leaſt, was totally unacquainted, even at the time of their arrival, that this meaſure was not only intended, but that the orders for its execution actually accompanied their miſſion.

As if Fortune had deſigned, that this commiſſion ſhould have been diſtinguiſhed in every part of its exiſtence from all others, it was alſo attended with the ſingular circumſtance, of a letter from the Marquis De la Fayette (whoſe military conduct had placed him very high in the opinion of the Americans, as well as in their ſervice) to the Earl of Carliſle, challenging that nobleman, as firſt commiſſioner, to the field, there to anſwer in his own perſon, and in ſingle combat, for ſome harſhneſs of reflection upon the conduct of the French court and nation, which had appeared in thoſe publick acts or inſtruments, that he and his brethren had iſſued in their political capacity. It is almoſt needleſs to obſerve, that ſuch propoſal, which could only be excuſed by national levity, or the heat and inexperience of youth, was rejected by the noble Lord to whom it was addreſſed, with the ſlight that it deſerved.

Whilſt New-York, the Jerſies, Pennſylvania, and the borders of Connecticut, had hitherto endured all the calamities of war, it fortuned, that the northern and ſouthern, as well as the more interiour colonies, enjoyed no inconſiderable degree of general tranquillity. The early tranſactions in the neighbourhood of Boſton, the attempt on Charleſtown, Lord Dunmore's adventures in Virginia, with the ſubjugation of the Tories in North and South Carolina, being the principal exceptions to this obſervation. The continual petty hoſtilities carried on between the inhabitants of the two neighbouring weak colonies, of Georgia and Eaſt Florida, ſerved, however, to keep the rumour of war alive to the ſouthward; and an expedition undertaken in the ſpring of this year by a party of Americans, conveyed its effects to the Miſſiſippi, and afforded no ſmall cauſe of alarm, to the whole new colony of Weſt-Florida, which had hitherto been totally clear of the general tumult.

The expedition was, however, confined in its preſent effect to its immediate object, which only extended to the reduction of the Britiſh ſettlements in that country, which had formerly belonged to a diſtinguiſhed Indian nation called Natches; who many years before had fallen victims to European policy, the whole people having been perfidiouſly exterminated by the French. Theſe ſettlements were under the government, and conſidered as a part of Weſt Florida; but being too remote for protection, if it could even have been afforded, the inhabitants preſerved their property by ſurrendering without reſiſtance to a Ca-

tain Willing, who commanded the American party, and who, although they were surprized and totally in his power, granted them every condition which they required, for their present and future security. It seems by the account, as if this party had fallen down the Missisippi by water; but from what place is not specified. It is probable, and seems in some degree confirmed by subsequent events, that the objects of this expedition were not confined merely to the reduction of the country in question, but were extended to the establishment of an intimate correspondence with the Spaniards at New Orleans, and to further views upon West Florida.

The state and circumstances of the war, as well as of the forces under his command, together with the winter season, which restrained, if it did not entirely shut up enterprize, in the northern and central colonies, afforded an opportunity to General Sir Henry Clinton, towards the close of the year, to direct his views to the southward. The recovery of the province of Georgia, although in itself neither great nor powerful, was in various respects a matter of the utmost importance. Its products were indeed considerable, and rendered more so, by their being greatly wanted. In particular, nothing could be more essential to the support of a fleet and army, at so great a distance from their principal sources of supply, than its staple commodity, rice, which was now dedicated to the service of our enemies, whether in Europe or America. The possession of this province would also, by presenting a new barrier to the enemy, relieve East Florida from those constant alarms, incursions, and dangers, to which it had been so long exposed. And the two Florida's, with this, would all together form such an aggregate establishment of strength at the southern extremity of the continent, as could not fail greatly to influence the future operations and fortune of the war.

Important as these objects were, this acquisition held out one still greater. The southern colonies produced those commodities which were most wanted and most valuable in the European markets. France took off a prodigious quantity of their staple products; and the quiet and security which they had hitherto enjoyed, admited so vigorous a cultivation, that their export trade seemed little otherwise affected by the war, than what it suffered from the British cruizers. Thus, in effect, the continental credit in Europe was principally upheld by the southern colonies; and they became the medium through which they received those supplies, that were not only indispensibly necessary to the support of the war, but even to the conducting of the common business and affairs of life. The recovery of Georgia, would not only put an end to that quiet and security upon which so much depended, but would open so wide a door into South Carolina, as could never be effectually closed whilst it was held by a vigorous enemy; at the same time, that the vicinity of Charlestown would constantly expose it to his enterprize, and that the fate of the whole colony inevitably hung upon that of the capital.

All these important consequences, and perhaps others, were fully comprehended by the General; and the time and season serving, he entrusted the conduct of the expedition in the land department, so far as it was undertaken from New-York, to Colonel Campbell, a brave and able officer, whose misfortune of being taken with a part of his regiment on their passage to America, as well as his subsequent sufferings under a long confinement near Boston, we have formerly seen. The force appointed to act under this gentleman's command, consisted of the 71st regiment of foot, two battalions of Hessians, four of provincials, and a detachment of the royal artillery.

The transports, with this force, sailed from Sandy Hook, on the 27th of November 1778; being escorted by a small squadron of ships of war, under the command of Commodore Hyde Parker. In the mean time, instructions had been communicated to Major-General Provost, who commanded the troops in East Florida, to collect all the force that could possibly be spared, from the mere necessary defence of the fort and garrison of St. Augustine, and to second the views of the expedition, by a vigorous invasion of the province of Georgia on that side, and by even endeavouring to penetrate so far, as to be able to co-operate immediately with Col. Campbell, in his intended attack on the capital town of Savannah.

It does not seem from any thing that appears, that the Americans were aware of the object of this enterprize; or, perhaps, the greatness of the distance, prevented their being able to take any measure for defeating its effect. The fleet arrived at the island of Tybee, near the mouth of the river Sa- *Dec. 23d.*

yannah, in ſomething under a month. On the following day, the Commodore, with the greater part of the tranſports, got over the bar, and anchored in the river, within the Light Houſe of Tybee; but, from ſome unavoidable circumſtances of delay, it was not until the 27th that they were there joined by the reſt of the fleet. The commanders being totally ignorant of the force of the enemy, and of the ſtate of defence which they were to encounter, ſeized this opportunity of delay, in endeavouring to procure intelligence. For this purpoſe, a company of light infantry, with a naval officer and ſailors, were diſpatched, in two flat boats, up one of the creeks, and had the fortune of ſeizing and bringing off two men, who afforded the moſt ſatisfactory information. The commanders were now acquainted, that the batteries which had been conſtructed for the defence of the river, had been ſo much neglected, as to be grown out of repair and condition; and, that there were very few troops in the town, but that re-inforcements were daily expected. They alſo gave ſuch exact information, of the ſituation of two row gallies, which had been armed for the defence of the river, as afforded means after for cutting off their retreat, by any of thoſe numerous creeks which interſect that country.

Upon this intelligence, the commanders determined to loſe no time in the proſecution of their enterprize. Colonel Campbell had already ſeized the opportunity afforded by the delay, in making a new and advantageous arrangement with reſpect to part of his force. He had formed two corps of light infantry, which were drawn from the provincial battalions, and attached one of theſe to Sir James Baird's light company of the 71ſt (Highlanders) and the other to Captain Cameron's company, of the ſame regiment. A meaſure excellently calculated to transfuſe the ſpirit, vigour, and confidence of veteran troops, equally inured to danger and to victory, to thoſe who, being yet raw, were diffident of their own powers, from mere ignorance of their effect.

*(To be continued.)*

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*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, *printed at Boſton.*

WE cannot look back, without terror, upon the dangers we have eſcaped—Our country has ſtood upon the verge of ruin. Divided againſt itſelf; the ties of common union diſſolved; all parties claiming authority, and refuſing obedience; every hope of ſafety except one, has been extinguiſhed; and that has reſted ſolely upon the prudence and firmneſs of our rulers. Fortunately, they have been uninfected with the frenzy of the times. They have done their duty, and have ſhewn themſelves the faithful guardians of liberty, as well as of power. But much remains to do. Sedition though intimidated, is not diſarmed. It is a period of adverſity. We are in debt to foreigners: Large ſums are due internally. Our publick debt is formidable: The taxes are in arrear, and are accumulating: Manufacturers are deſtitute of materials, capitals and ſkill. Agriculture is deſpondent: Commerce bankrupt. Theſe are themes for factious clamour, more than ſufficient to rekindle the rebellion. The combuſtibles are collected—the mine is prepared—the ſmalleſt ſpark may again produce an exploſion.

This is a criſis in our affairs, which requires all the wiſdom and energy of government: For every man of ſenſe muſt be convinced that our diſturbances have ariſen, more from the want of power, than the abuſe of it; from relaxation, and almoſt annihilation of our federal government; from the feeble unſyſtematick, temporiſing, inconſtant character of our own State; from the derangement of our finances, the oppreſſive abſurdity of our mode of taxation, and from the aſtoniſhing enthuſiaſm and perverſion of principles, among the people. It is not extraordinary that commotions have been excited. It is ſtrange, under the circumſtances which we have been diſcuſſing, that they did not appear ſooner and terminate more fatally. For let it be remarked, that a feeble government produces more factions than an oppreſſive one. That want of power firſt makes individuals pretended legiſlators, and then active rebels. Where parents want authority, children are wanting in duty. It is not poſſible to advance further in the ſame path. Here the ways divide: The one will conduct us firſt to anarchy, and next to foreign or domeſtick tyranny: The other, by the wiſe and vigorous exertion of lawful authority, will lead to permanent power, and general proſperity. I am no advocate for deſpotiſm; but I believe the probability to be much leſs of its being introduced by the corruption of our rulers, than by the deluſion of the people. Experience has demonſtrated that new maxims of adminiſtration, are indiſpenſible. It is not however, by ſix penny retrenchments of ſalaries, nor by levying war againſt any profeſſion of men; nor by giving ſubſtance and exiſtence to the frothy eſſences and fantaſtick forms of ſpeculation; nor is it by paper-money, or an abolition of debts; nor by implicit ſubmiſſion to the inſolence of ignorant conventions; nor by the temporary expedients of little minds, that authority can be

rendered ſtable, and the people proſperous. A well digeſted, liberal, permanent ſyſtem of policy is required: And when adopted, muſt be ſupported, in ſpite of faction, againſt every thing but amendment. And when amendment ſhould be given, let not the Confederation be forgot.

While the bands of union are ſo looſe, we are no more intitled to the character of a nation, than the hordes of vagabond traitors. Reaſon has ever condemned our paltry prejudices upon this important ſubject: Now that experience has come in aid of reaſon, let us renouce them. For what is there now to prevent our ſubjugation by foreign power, but their contempt of the acquiſition? It is time to render the federal head ſupreme in the United States. It is alſo time to render the General Court ſupreme in Maſſachuſetts. Conventions have too long, and indeed too unequally, divided power. Until this is effected, we cannot depend upon the ſucceſs of any plans of reformation. When this is done, we ought to attempt the revival of publick and private credit. With what decency, can we pretend, that Republicks are ſupported by virtue, if we preſume, upon the fouleſt of all motives, our own advantage, to releaſe the obligation of contracts?

Some meaſures to provide for the common ſafety and defence are neceſſary. It ought to be conſidered how far and in what manner, this may be accompliſhed, by perfecting the diſcipline of the militia, or by calling them into actual ſervice by rotation. Taxation is a ſubject of the greateſt nicety and difficulty. When men of the firſt information, have deviſed a plan, experience only can give it the ſtamp of excellence. The eſtabliſhed mode is deſpicable in the extreme. It is arbitrary, uncertain and unequal; the ſmalleſt poſſible ſum is taken out of the pockets of the people, and it is kept the longeſt poſſible time out of the treaſury of the Commonwealth.

Theſe important ſubjects deſerve a diſtinct inveſtigation. Perhaps at ſome future period the writer may be ſeduced by his zeal for the ſtability of the government, or by his vanity, to attempt it.

But in the mean time, he would warn his countrymen, that our Commonwealth ſtands upon its probation. If we make a wiſe uſe of the advantages which, with innumerable miſchiefs, the rebellion has afforded, our government may laſt. This is the tide in our affairs, which, if taken at the flood, will lead to glory. If we neglect it, ruin will be inevitable. It is in vain to expect ſecurity in future, merely from the general conviction, that government is neceſſary, and that treaſon is a crime. It is in vain to depend upon that virtue, which is ſaid to ſuſtain a Commonwealth. This is the high-flown nonſenſe of political enthuſiaſm which experience daily refutes. It is ſtill more abſurd, to expect to prevent commotions by conforming the laws to popular humours, ſo that faction ſhall have nothing to complain of, and folly nothing to aſk for.

There is in nature, and there muſt be in the adminiſtration of government, a fixed rule and ſtandard of political conduct. And that is the greateſt parmanent happineſs of the greateſt number of the people. If we ſubſtitute to the maxims the wild projects which faſcinate the multitude in daily ſucceſſion, we may amuſe ourſelves with extolling the nice proportions and ſplendid architecture of our Republican fabrick. But it will be no better than a magnificent temple of ice, which the firſt fog of ſedition, will demoliſh.

Anarchy and government are both before us, and in our choice. If we fall, we fall by our folly, not our fate. And we ſhall evince to the aſtoniſhed world, of how ſmall influence to produce national happineſs, are the faireſt gifts of Heaven; a healthful climate; a fruitful ſoil, and ineſtimable laws, when they are conferred upon a frivolous, perverſe and ungrateful generation.

CAMILLUS.

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## *Obſervations on the Manufactures of France.*

MONS. de Voltaire ſays, in 1669, forty four thouſand looms for weaving cloths were computed in that Kingdom. The manfactures of ſilk being brought to great perfection produced a commerce of £.4,500,000. Monſ. de Boulainvilliers aſſerts, that the conſumption of gold and ſilver, in the manufactures of laces, amounted in 1754 to two millions. Another writer ſays, the manufacturers of Lyons ſend abroad every year as many different ſorts of workmanſhip in ſilk, as ſell for fifteen millions, and Paris ſupplies foreign countries in goldſmith work, jewelry, clocks, watches, gold and ſilver lace embroidered, and a multitude of toys and trifles, ten millions. An Engliſh writer gives a detail of the export of French manufactures to England, and Holland alone, when her commerce was at its height, amounting in the whole, to £.7,692,000. This vaſt exportation to Holland is greatly leſſened; but then they have one to the Weſt Indies, Spain, Portugal, and eſpecially the Levant, which at that time did not exiſt. It is likewiſe ſuppoſed, by the loweſt calculation that France contains ſixteen or ſeventeen millions of people, the home conſumption of manufactures among whom, with a conſiderable exportation, muſt altogether amount

to a prodigious annual total, and forms a ſyſtem of induſtry of great importance in the commerce of Europe.

The ſagacious Machiavel ſeems to think that a rich ſoil tends to leſſen the induſtry of the people, that inhabit it; and if a nation like that of the Switzers is contented with the portion of land it enjoys, and meditates no further acquiſition of territory, than a tract of earth, which yields its productions with ſome difficulty, will, in the long run, make its inhabitants a wealthy, happy and powerful community. A rich ſoil, eaſy to be cultivated, naturally inclines the inhabitants to indolence and remiſſneſs. Thus in Portugal, where the ſoil is richeſt, as on the northern banks of the Duero, there the inhabitants, are pooreſt. Nature with a ſmall variation of more or leſs, has been almoſt equally bountiful to all her *induſtrious* children in all places. I lay ſome ſtreſs on the word *induſtrious*; becauſe it is evident that the richeſt ſoils in themſelves, if the cultivator is indolent, and inattentive, do not always produce the largeſt and beſt crops. In this ſenſe, let us compare England and Sweden, with Italy and Louiſiana, and we ſhall ſoon find that the ſcale preponderates in favour of art and labour.

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*On the DUTCH LOAN.*

*From a late New-York Paper.*

Mr. PRINTER,

IT is well underſtood that the United States are indebted to the reſpective kings of France and Spain for monies loaned during the late war, and it has been ſuppoſed and aſſerted by ſome perſons, that they are alſo indebted to their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands—this opinion is erroneous. The United States are indebted to *private money lenders in Holland*, to the amount of ſeven millions of florins; but the ſovereign of the United Netherlands has no intereſt or concern in this debt, excepting ſuch as originates from the relation which exiſts between the ſovereign and the ſubjects—I do not remember to have ſeen the publication of either of the contracts formed by Mr. Adams with the individuals who loaned theſe monies—the publick curioſity may be gratified in ſeeing them; and at this juncture, when our nation has cauſe to fear the total loſs of their credit, with the ſacrifice of their honour, thoſe who read them, and at the ſame time remember the debts we owe to France and Spain, may be led to reflect on the conſequences to which the want of eſtabliſhed revenue, will inevitably expoſe the ſtates in confederacy.

The firſt contract was formed on the 11th day of June 1782, and thereby the United States are bound to repay a loan of five millions of florins by certain inſtalments, with an annual intereſt—the ſecond and laſt for two millions of florins, which ſubſtantially reſembles the firſt, is ſubjoined, together with the ratification thereof by Congreſs, Feb. 10.

*The original is written on a ſtamped piece of paper of eight ſhillings* } *e*

Copy (L. S.) RENDON.

ON the ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, appeared before me Lambert Sythoff, notary publick, duly admitted and ſworn by the honourable Court of Holland, welling at the Hague, and in preſence of ie underwritten witneſſes,

The Hon. John Adams, Eſquire, Miniſenipotentiary on the part of the United States of America, by their High Mightineſſes the Lords States General of the United Netherlands, &c. &c. in quality as eſpecially qualified and are authoriſed by the above mentioned States of America to raiſe a loan with any perſon or perſons, ſtates or companies, with ſubjoined aſſurance in good faith to ratify and fulfil all that ſhall be done in this reſpect by him, honourable appearer, in his above mentioned quality, and by virtue of the above mentioned authority. This original power being exhibited to the notary, with authentick copy and tranſlation of the ſame in behalf of the money lenders, to be hereafter named, their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, and depoſited in the cuſtody of the notary, Peter Galenus Van Hole, in Amſterdam.

And the honourable appearer acknowledged himſelf in his aforeſaid quality, and thus in the name and on the part of the United States of America, to be duly and lawfully indebted to, and in behalf of Meſſieurs Wilhem and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorſt, and de la Lande and Fynje, a ſum of two millions of guilders Dutch current money, ariſing from and on account of ſo much ready money, received to his perfect ſatisfaction, by him the honourable appearer in his above mentioned quality, and therefore expreſsly and formally diſavowing the excuſe, *de nummis non numeratis, of untold monies*, and thus the whole to be performed on the following conditions and limitations:

That for the ſaid capital of two millions of guilders ſhall be paid annually an intereſt at the rate of four in the hundred, the ſaid intereſt beginning with the firſt day of February of this year, until the actual liquidation and final accompliſhment, on the terms and limitations to be hereafter mentioned and appointed.

That the above mentioned gentlemen, Meſſieurs Wilhem and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorſt, and de la Lande and Fynje, ſhall have the liberty, and, ſo far as it is neceſſary, are hereby empowered to divide the above mentioned capital, and diſtribute the ſame under their firm or ſignature, and diſpoſe of to others two thouſand obligations or bonds of participation,

being numbered 1 to 2000, inclusive, and attested by a notary publick in Amsterdam, shall be of the same power and value as the engrossed copy itself.

That for the advantage of the persons who are participators in the above mentioned obligations or bonds of participation, a certain number of obligations or bonds, each of one thousand guilders, yielding, likewise, an interest of four in the hundred in the year, shall be distributed at the undermentioned periods, as premiums to the bearers of such numbers as shall have a right and be entitled thereto, by a drawing, which is to be three months before, in the presence of a notary publick and witnesses.

| *First of February* | | *CAPITAL.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1785, | Fifty obligations in all | *Florins* 50,000 |
| 1787, | Sixty do. - - - | 60,000 |
| 1789, | Seventy do. - - | 70,000 |
| 1791, | Ninety do. - - | 90,000 |
| 1793, | One hundred do. - | 100,000 |
| 1795, | One hundred and twenty do. | 120,000 |
| 1797, | Two hundred do. - | 200,000 |

That the obligations on bonds arising from this drawing, shall be likewise signed by Messieurs Wilhem and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorst, and de la Lande and Fynje, or the successors of the said gentlemen, for the time being, and duly attested by a notary, unless the United States of America might chuse to pay off and discharge in ready money the premiums thus drawn six months after the drawing, to do which the honourable appearer, by these presents, reserves the liberty for the above mentioned States of America.

That the redeeming the above mentioned obligations or bonds of participation, as also of the premiums falling thereto, in consequence of a drawing to be done annually in the presence of a notary publick and witnesses, shall be accomplished at the following periods:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *On the First of February*, 1801, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed anno 1785, | 50,000 | 300,000 |
| With a gratification at 4 per cent. | | 12,000 |
| *On the First of February*, 1802, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed anno 1787, | 60,000 | 310,000 |
| With a gratification of 5 per cent. | | 15,500 |
| *On the First of February*, 1803, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed 1789, | 70,000 | 320,000 |
| With a gratification of 6 per cent. | | 19,200 |
| *On the First of February*, 1804, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed in 1791, | 90,000 | 340,000 |
| With a gratification of 7 per cent. | | 23,800 |
| *On the First of February*, 1805, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed in 1793, | 100,000 | 350,000 |
| With a gratification of 8 per cent. | | 28,000 |
| *On the First of February*, 1806, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 250,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed in 1795, | 120,000 | 370,000 |
| With a gratification of 9 per cent. | | 33,300 |
| *On the First of February*, 1807, | | |
| Shall be redeemed | 500,000 | |
| With the obligations, | | |
| distributed in 1797, | 200,000 | 700,000 |
| With a gratification of 10 per cent. | | 70,000 |

That for the payment of the yearly interest and the redeemings or liquidations to be done in consequence of the above-mentioned drawing, of which a due publication shall be made by advertisement in the publick newspapers, the Honourable Appearer in his aforesaid quality, and thus in the name of the United States of America, promises and engages to remit the necessary monies thereto to the abovementioned gentlemen, Wilhelm and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorst, and de la Lande and Fynje, and their successors, in good bills of exchange, products of America, or in ready money, without any abatement or deduction.

That this obligation shall likewise never be subject to any impost or taxes imposed, or yet to be imposed, in the United States of America, or any of them, and there shall also never be made or formed by the aforesaid United States of America, or any of them in particular, any resolution or convention whereby the execution and performance hereof should in any manner be prejudiced or hindered, though it even were, which the Almighty forbid, that any war, hostility or alienation might arise between the United States of America, or any of them, on the one hand, and the States of these Lands, or any of them, on the other hand, but on the contrary, that in all circumstances, without any exception, the contents of these presents shall be punctually performed and executed.

Finally, that the Honourable Appearer, in his above written quality, promises and engages, that this obligation or bond, shall be as speedily as possible ratified and approved by the above-mentioned United States of America in Congress assembled, and that the original act of this ratification and approbation with an authentick copy, translation of the same, together with an engrossed copy hereof, shall be deposited in the custody of a Notary Publick in Amsterdam, to be there kept altogether, for the satisfaction and security of the money lenders, and to remain there so long until the capital and interest of the borrowed monies, as likewise the obligations or bonds arising from the drawing, as is heretofore appointed and limitted, be perfectly acquitted and discharged.

On failure of a punctual discharging or acquitting of the capital as well as the interest at the appointed periods, the whole capital, or that part of the same which shall be

that time be unpaid, may, by the gentlemen directors, in behalf of the then jointly money lenders, and the Honourable Appearers above-mentioned principals, the United States of America shall, in that case, be held and obliged in promptis to discharge and acquit the due capital, with the interests and charges the whole in one sum.

For the accomplishment and performance of all the above-written, the Honourable Appearer binds in his above-mentioned quality, and thus in the names and on the part of the United States of America, jointly, and each of them separately, as also all their lands, chattels, revenues, and products, together with the imposts and taxes already imposed, or hereafter to be imposed and levyed, and thus of all the United States, and of each of them in particular, in solidum, and for the whole.

He, the Honourable Appearer, renouncing in the names above-mentioned to that end, and expressly and premeditately *beneficium divisionis*, together with *de duobis vel pluribus reis delendi*, signifying a retribution of debts, and that when two or more are indebted, each of them can satisfy with the payment of his portion: The Honourable Appearer promising, in his above-mentioned quality, never to have recourse to the said, or any other evasion of subterfuge whatsoever.

Thus done and passed at the Hague, in the presence of FRANCIS JOHN BOSBOOM, and JONH PHILIP VAN OGDEN, Witnesses.

The original is duly signed.

[Understood,]

QUOD ATTESTOR.

Signed, L. SYTHOFF, Notary Publick.

Be it remembered that the within contract or engagement entered into by the Honourable John Adams, Esquire, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to their High Mightinesses the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, in behalf of the said states, with Messrs. Wilhelm and Jan Willink, Nicolaas and Jacob Van Staphorst, and de la Lande and Fynje, and their successors and assignees, for a loan of TWO MILLIONS OF GUILDERS, dated at the Hague, March 9th 1784, hath been read in Congress, approved and ratified, and declared obligatory to the United States of America. DONE in the City-Hall, in the city of New-York, by the United States in Congress assembled, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and in the ninth year of our sovereignty and independence. [COPY.]

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*A mere, perhaps, a possibility of doing good, is sometimes a sufficient reason for a person's applying himself an hour to his pen: Let this be an apology for what follows.*

## To the PEOPLE of MASSACHUSETTS.

FRIENDS *and* FELLOW-CITIZENS,

SUFFER me to solicit your attention a moment, to the voice of a friend—an ardent friend, who wishes never to yield to inexertion to do good to his fellow-men. What mean the complaints—the despondencies, and the ravings of some that I hear? Is this state all converted into a wilderness? Is the staff of bread broken, and is there no herd in the stalls? No—the land is fertile, and the labourer labours not in vain. Has liberty then fled, and the monster, tyranny, raised her hissing head, and dispelled every cheerful air? To assert it, would be like saying, that it is midnight, when the Sun shines with meridian glory. A people whose privileges are greater, and whose liberties are more entire, cannot be found on the globe. Whence then the mighty bustle of complaint and disquietude? Why has the state been flooded with uproar and confusion, tossed like the sea in a tempest; and why the mighty swell, since the main force of insurgency has abated? Is there nothing to originate these things? Is there so great an effect without a cause? Does raging disease wrack and torture the human body, while no peccant humours lurk within—while there is no suppression of the proper functions of Nature? And does the fiery disease of dissension dart like lightning, and pervade with its malignant influence, a whole community, without some wretched evil to give birth or force to the same? The answer is easy. That there is a cause, every one will accede; but ask the cause, and we find the answers, perhaps, as different as the complexion or circumstances of those who give them. That there are various causes must be granted, and their influence various—some greater and some less: That there ought to be a wise and careful investigation as to what these are, and how removeable, is certainly a dictate, and an important dictate of duty. I ask for nothing more, than a candid attention at this time, while endeavouring to point out *one cause* of the mischief that has arisen among us; and this is an unhappy reluctance or aversion, to pursue for relief of difficulties, the way and means that reason, duty and providence point out and justify. That many of the citizens of this state are in embarrassed circumstances, and feel great difficulties arising from the various demands made upon them, cannot be justly doubted. The taxes have been very high, as the consequence of a just, but grievous and impoverishing war; and many have become sadly involved by reason of private debts: Some of these debts have been contracted at an unfortunate crisis, when money was plenty, and the hazard of large purchases great: And other debts are of a much older date, which have been accumulating for a long time; as to which there ought to have been the greatest possible exertion to have paid them to the reasonable satisfaction of the

creditor, when the demand was leſs, and the means to anſwer it more eaſily obtained: But ſuch have been the painful circumſtances of many of this commonwealth—not only expoſed to the calls of the conſtables and collectors, but to very loud calls from their creditors, and the louder from ſome by reaſon of an ungenerous inattention to former requeſts, or too evident an endeavour to diſcharge their contracts, by a rule that never had the plummet of juſtice laid to it: But thus circumſtanced, what becomes of the embarraſſed. In the firſt place, with regard to private debts, to be ſtrictly honeſt—determined to do juſtice to their creditors as far as in their power; not to lay any plan, or give aid and countenance to any, to defraud or injure them; to give their creditors fair words, and follow them up cloſe, with ſtrenuous exertions to ſatisfy their reaſonable expectations—to retrench every ſuperfluous expence—to maintain the greateſt economy, and uſe every honeſt mean to get as near as poſſible to this point, to owe no man any thing but love and friendſhip. And with reſpect to publick taxes, to chooſe men to repreſent them in General Aſſembly, that are men of capacity and integrity; and ſtrongly to recommend to them, to ſpare no exertions, not only that every part of the community may bear their equal proportion of the publick debt, according to their real ability; and that when the publick money is collected from the people, it may not be fraudulently kept back from the treaſury; and that there may be no extravagant expenditure of the ſame; but that every mean that wiſdom ſhall dictate, may be immediately improved to leſſen the publick debt. Having done this, it becomes them to take indefatigable pains to ſatisfy the hungry collectors, and preclude their viſits, that is, as collectors; and have their names croſſed in their liſts. This line of conduct, I am perſuaded, muſt be adjudged by the impartial, as wiſe and eligible: But the appeal may now be made to my fellow-citizens, whether this line has not been moſt ſadly deviated from, by great numbers in this ſtate: Have not many, at leaſt practically, ſaid, this long and tedious round about way of honeſty, will never do for me: What ſhould I be worth, ſays one, ſhould I pay all my honeſt debts without deduction? I ſhould not be worth a farthing. And I, ſays another, ſhould looſe one half, or two thirds of my eſtate. And another ſays, I muſt toil and delve theſe ten years, and fare hard into the bargain, before I can get rid of my debts in this way:—Well, what muſt be done, ſays one and another of theſe knaves, to themſelves:—One has one plan, his neighbour another; but all agree in this, that the minds of the people at large, muſt be thrown into a moſt violent ferment. Then, ſay they, we ſhall not only kick the lawyers, but the law with them, under the table, out of the way; or we ſhall get a law made to our taſte, that we may pay our debts eaſy by, and ſave perhaps five-ſixths, or more of them to our own uſe: Then we ſhall live eaſy, and not be vexed with debts, &c.—Moreover, now, ſay ſome, is a glorious criſis for ſuch an achievement; many honeſt men are now pinched, and ſtraitened in their circumſtances; the people will believe almoſt any thing that ſeconds our views—and hence a flood of falſhoods, and tide of invectives againſt rulers, ſwept away thouſands of ſimple ſouls, in the torrent of inſurgency. I wiſh not to ſuſpect even one in the community, without reaſon: But is there not a violent preſumption, that ſome have been animated with ſuch proſpects, and influenced by ſuch motives? And have not men of this ſtamp, been the main pillars to bear up the unweildy fabrick of ſedition and rebellion, that towered up ſo ſurpriſingly in this ſtate, but has happily tumbled on the heads of thoſe that fabricated and ſupported it? But the miſchief, ſuch have been the inſtrumental cauſe of, not only in loſs of time and treaſure, but in ſpreading ill will, diſaffection, &c. and heightening the difficulties of the people, is almoſt incredible.

But courage, my friends! Dear bought wit may be well improved. Deſpondency in difficult circumſtances, only makes them worſe. The Spaniſh proverb ſays, "He that looſeth wealth, looſeth much—he that looſeth a friend, looſeth more; but he that looſeth his ſpirits, looſeth all." One good leſſen may be learned from what we have ſeen and ſuffered;—that honeſty is the beſt policy, is a hard leſſen to learn:—Inſtead therefore of deſiring or petitioning, that the General Aſſembly may make a law to defraud creditors, we ought rather unanimouſly to requeſt an irrevocable decree, that they never will: Or in other words, every General Aſſembly ought to be aſſured by the people at large, that they do not, and cannot, conſiſtent with juſtice, empower them to render null and void, the moſt ſolemn contracts. As reaſons for this, the following arguments only will be ſuggeſted. For the General Aſſembly even to debate whether they will make a law that will defraud creditors in general, gives a freſh wound to credit; and the expence that accrues to the ſtate during ſuch a debate, is worſe than loſt, becauſe it ought not to be the ſubject of debate. And further, it will be forever miſchievous to this ſtate, when thoſe who have caſh to loan, muſt ſend it beyond the Atlantick Ocean, to poſſeſs any tolerable ſecurity of receiving their principal and intereſt, without fraud and diſcount; and when men of property are afraid to truſt their honeſt neighbours, for fear an iniquitous law may diſenable them from paying their dues. It will not, I hope, be ſuſpected here, that I know not how to feel for poor diſtreſſed debtors; for I abſolutely do, and as ſincerely wiſh that they may not be oppreſſed, or any cruel advantage taken of their circumſtances, as that creditors may not be defrauded; but never wiſh to ſee them taking meaſures to help

themſelves, which will only ſink them deeper in ſufferings, and plunge them in guilt; and ſhould be very ſorry to adopt the ſentiment, that a man's being deep in debt may juſtify his being a diſhoneſt man. I now declare my ſober belief, that if this people, as a people, would only once give a decided proof of a determined adherence to the principles of juſtice—and that they would not uſe their influence for any law that would infringe upon theſe—would exhibit a ſpirit of benevolence—animate one another to the proſecution of the line of duty—conform in their manner of life to their circumſtances—learn to live more within themſelves, without the excreſcencies of foreign luxuries—keeping a ſteady courſe in the way of honeſt exertions, induſtry and economy; thus endeavouring to help themſelves, that Heaven itſelf would interpoſe, and raiſe them out of the ſlough of their difficulties. Is the hour then approaching, when this ſhall be the caſe? Haſten, O haſten the bright dawn of ſuch a day, and cheer the hearts of my fellow-citizens—and among theſe, that of one who ſhares in the general embarraſſments, and is willing to ſhare the honeſt toil of removing them.

PHILOLAOS.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

I WANT to aſk one queſtion, and I do not know but more. In the firſt place—ſuppoſe a man goes into a taylor's ſhop, and aſks the taylor to alter his coat, and then ſhould go out, without leaving any other direction; would not the taylor be at a loſs, whether to enlarge the coat, or to make it leſs?—I anſwer, doubtleſs he would:—But I muſt continue the queſtion: If he made the coat larger, or ſmaller, no matter which, would it not be altered? This is ſo plain, I can anſwer it myſelf—it would. What made me aſk this queſtion, was this—a good many folks ſay the governour's ſalary cannot be altered; for ſay they, the conſtitution ſays it ſhall be a fixed permanent ſum, not to be altered until the conſtitution is altered, or at an end. I do not know what other folks think, but for myſelf it appears plain, that if I bargain with a man to work for me a year for £.12, it is a fixed ſum; and if I bargain to give more, it is the ſame. Now I cannot ſee why £.500, fixed by the General Court for a year's ſalary, is not as permanent as £.1000. But what puzzles me more than all the reſt, is, that a thing which is unalterable may be enlarged: I do not ſuppoſe it ought to be altered, for the time the parties contracted for—but I cannot ſee, why two thirds of the General Court, if they ſee fit, have not a right to ſtate the ſum for the next year, for thoſe who are not yet elected. Now I ſuppoſe theſe things appear plain to folks who have been to college, but to me they appear like contradictions.

*One of no Learning.*

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

I HAVE obſerved in your Magazine, No. 46, and again in No. 51, that a paper in the one, was ſaid to be wrote by a Clergyman, &c. and in the other, that it was not doubted. If your informant has reference to me, I have only to ſay, that it is ſaid without foundation; and is an unjuſt and wicked aſperſion; and I doubt not he knew it to be ſuch when he wrote it; I am induced ſo to think, 1ſt. From his particular knowledge of the characters he traduces. If he is acquainted with me, he knows that I have conſtantly ſpoke, preached and prayed in favour of, and for the conſtitution, government, and all perſons in publick truſt in this commonwealth; And have inculcated upon the people of my charge, the duty of due ſubmiſſion to authority, and to every ordinance of man for the Lord's ſake; and that I have always oppoſed in church and ſtate, all proceedings that interfered with moral obligation to *God* and *civil authority*.

2d. If he was with the Hon. General Lincoln, he would have known that the paper he refers to, was wrote and conveyed to Head-Quarters, the day before I arrived at Hadley.

3d. Had he been with the inſurgents, on *Pelham-Hill*, or in any other place, with that body of men, he would know that I had never been there, or any where elſe aſſiſting them.

4th. Or if he was at home, he knew when the town meeting was, and what the committee (he is pleaſed to call a mediating committee) was choſen for, viz, to avail the Hon. General *Lincoln*, that this town, by their vote, highly diſapprove of the proceedings of the inſurgents from firſt to laſt—and to inquire whether *he* had any diſcretionary orders—or whether any thing could be done, in the

way of applying to the General Court, to prevent the ſhedding of blood. We were treated with politeneſs, and the *General* gave us his mind in writing, which was acceptable to me, and the town.—Now if your informant was a government man, or an inſurgent, at home or abroad, he muſt be conſidered as writing that which is falſe, or at leaſt what he knew not to be true—and is not this wickedly to aſperſe a character? Let the benevolent judge.

As to the contradictory accounts of the numbers and diſpoſition of the inſurgents, I know nothing about it—I inquired, but could not be certainly aſcertained: Some would ſay 1000—others 2000, and others 3000, &c.—and I gave ſuch accounts as I received, if aſked the queſtion. Reſpecting their fighting, I doubt not they had a diſpoſition to, many of them; and if they had engaged, would, in all probability, have reſembled his Plutonick majeſty, nearly as much as your informant does in his writings.—There were large numbers paraded as we paſſed, but how many I cannot ſay, more however than there are now.

The idea that they were too ſtrong for government, &c. is an idea that never yet entered my mind, or any other man's, ſave one, about the ſize of the writer in the Magazine. I have only to obſerve, that there is one word of truth at the cloſe of what your informant has wrote—that I was ſurpriſed to be charged with ſaying or doing any thing amiſs—I was ſo, until I found out from whence it came; but now my ſurpriſe is entirely worn off; and for the future, ſhall treat the writer for the Worceſter Magazine, as a gentleman did an opponent a number of years ago, who brought againſt him no railing accuſation, "*But ſaid the Lord rebuke thee*" until ſuch times as he ſhall fix his ſignature more plainly to his productions; after that, if I find I am miſtaken in the character, will publickly retract my errour, by way of your Magazine. I am your's, &c.

D. FOSTER.

*New-Braintree, March 24th, 1787.*

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*You are requeſted to publiſh the following Vote of the Town of* Harvard, *paſſed in conſequence of the receipt of a Circular Letter from a Committee of the Town of* Lunenburg, *together with the Proteſt entered againſt the ſame.*

*In Town-Meeting legally aſſembled, March 19th, 1787.*

VOTED, To chooſe a member to meet the committees from the ſeveral towns in the county of Worceſter, to be convened at Mr. Patch's tavern, in Worceſter, on the laſt Monday of this inſtant—there to conſult on ſuitable perſons to be choſen Senators the enſuing year.

A true copy. Atteſt.

FRANCIS FARR, Town-Clerk.

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*Copy of the PROTEST entered againſt the foregoing Vote.*

WE whoſe names are under written, enter our proteſt againſt the foregoing vote, for the following reaſons.

1ſt. Becauſe we think the ill effects of county conventions, have been ſeverely felt by the good citizens of this Commonwealth; and that they tend to the ſubverſion of our happy conſtitution—wherein we conceive the rights and privileges of the people are as amply ſecured, and may be exerciſed in as free a manner, as in any government under Heaven.

2d. Becauſe we do not find in our excellent conſtitution, any ſuch mode preſcribed, for the choice of Senators; but in our opinion, is directly contrary to the ſpirit thereof, as we think it makes an opening for bribery, corruption and much undue influence.

3d. Becauſe we believe the plan adopted, which we proteſt againſt, originated from thoſe who have been, and ſtill continue in oppoſition to the government of this Commonwealth, as we have noticed, that thoſe who have been moſt zealous in the preſent, were moſt buſied heretofore, with county conventions.

4th. Was there no Rebellion exiſting in the ſtate, nor were the proceedings we proteſt againſt, unconſtitutional, ſtill we cannot conceive that any advantage could reſult from them; but under the preſent circumſtances, we have too much reaſon to ſuſpect, that this convention is intended to be influential on the good people of this county, to give their votes for perſons entirely unacquainted with the important buſineſs of legiſlation, and ſo the neglect of all thoſe who have, by ex-

perience, acquired ſtill in the ſeveral branches thereof. We readily expreſs our higheſt ſatisfaction with what has been done by our rulers, the preſent year; and in ſaying this, we believe we ſpeak the ſentiments of the greateſt part of the Commonwealth, eſpecially thoſe who have manifeſted themſelves the beſt friends to the conſtitution, by their exertions to ſuppreſs the unnatural and horrid rebellion: Nor do we conceive there can be any pretence of diſſatisfaction to the meaſures that have been adopted by government, except its not ſuffering rebellion, cruelty and injuſtice to reign uncontrouled.

*Richard Goldſmith. Silas Parkhurſt. Jonathan Puffer. John Whitney. Jonathan Davis. David Sampſon. Thaddeus Pollard. James Stone. Nathaniel Longley. Daniel Robins. Henry Bromfield. Phineas Fairbanks. Sam. Mead. Oliver Whitney. Richard Harris. Benja. Kimball. Jonas Whitney. Nicholas Patterſon. Eleazer Hamlin. Jonas Whitney, jun. Iſrael Whitney.*

A true copy.

Atteſt. FRANCIS FARR, T. C.

# Pegaſus of Apollo!

*Addreſſed to* CHLOE.

THE rainbow, ting'd in various hue,
Attracts, and prince and peaſants view;
But all its charms, e'en while we gaze,
Grow dim and vaniſh by degrees.

So Chloe dreams, in ſoft repoſe,
Of dances, operas and ſhows—
A world of bliſs! But, luckleſs maid,
Soon as thou wak'ſt th' enchantment's fled.

The ſparrow chirps upon the ſpray,
And hails the morn of every day;
But ſoon, ah! ſoon th' autumnal ſky
Reminds the raviſher to fly.

The roſe that blooms upon the buſh,
And meets the morning bluſh with bluſh—
Before the Sun's meridian blaze,
Contracts, and withers, and decays.

So beauty dies, like glittering bows,
Or airy dream, or ſong, or roſe:
Then Chloe learn its power t' improve
In youth, the ſeaſon made for love. H. H.

*From a New-York Paper.*

BIFRONTED JANUS, take thy way,
Great father of the blooming May,
And mighty Sire of June:
Tho' ſhort thy days, thy nights tho' dark,
Replete with many a nitrous ſpark,
They put the world in tune.

Keen froſts and driving ſleets are thine,
Round thee no woodbines will entwine;
Nor bluſhing roſes blow;
Yet every flower that decks the grove,
And every garland wreath'd by love,
From thy embraces grow.

Thus 'tis in life—Severe the ſtorm,
Which all its rugged paths deform,
And bid the trav'ller fear;
Yet brighter ſuns, and fairer days,
By virtue lighted, ſhed their rays,
And make a jocund year.

# *Summary of late Intelligence.*

PARIS, October 27.

THE houſe of a Greek, living in the ſuburbs of Conſtantinople, had been ſet on fire. By the aſſiſtance, however, of a few Janiſſaries, he had nearly ſaved all his goods; but by ſome fatal chance, one of his children lying in his cradle had been forgot. No poſſibility was left of re-entering the houſe, and the deſpairing father had given up the babe as irrecoverably loſt. At that very inſtant, a large maſtiff, the property of the Greek, was ſeen coming out of the houſe holding the child in his mouth by the body. Vain were the attempts to ſtop or make him loſe his hold, the ſagacious creature ran through the croud, and never ſtopped until reaching the houſe of his maſter's intimate friend, he dro ped at the door the precious burthen. Th eraritude of the father towards this ex- nt, cannot be expreſſed; nor could you imagine what reward he reſolved upon for the faithful creature; hear it then—the Greek killed the animal with his own hand, and had the carcaſs dreſſed, which was ſerved up as a principal diſh at an entertainment which he had prepared to ſolemnize his child's lucky eſcape from the devouring flames: Saying, "He has behaved too well to be left a prey to filthy worms—men alone ſhould feed upon his remains, and ye, my gueſts, cannot but profit by it; you will grow more benevolent, feeling, and virtuous."

ALBANY, March 8.

On Friday the 23d ult. a dog was obſerved at Half-Moon, about 14 miles above this city, carrying the head of a man in his mouth. On ſearching for the body it was diſcovered at the root of a tree, with a cord hanging acroſs one of its largeſt branches above the body—the cord had been very re-

cently cut, though the body, from its appearance, had been at the place five or six months. It was the prevailing opinion that he had been ſtrangled, and the head afterwards ſevered from the body by cutting. A few Saxon and Poliſh coins were found in his watch-coat; and, from ſome papers about him, it appeared that his name was Chriſtian-Frederick Jang, and that he was born in the city of Leipſick, in Saxony.

MIDDLETOWN, March 26.

We hear that one Prudence Reaves, of Chatham, was laſt week delivered of a child while alone in a chamber, which was not diſcovered until the day following, when the woman of the houſe where ſhe was went into the chamber, and ſaw her almoſt naked walking towards the bed, but before ſhe reached it, ſhe fell on the floor and expired immediately. This girl had ever denied her pregnancy, and it was not abſolutely known until her death, when ſearch being made, a dead infant was found hidden in a baſket of tow, with evident marks of violence on its head and throat. The Jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder of the child by its mother.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

Letters received from the Iſle of France, in the Eaſt-Indies (via France) informs, that the ſhip Grand Turk, captain Weſt of Salem, after having diſcharged her cargo at that Iſland, took a freight from thence for Canton in China, for which place ſhe ſailed in June laſt, and that her return to Salem may be expected in June next. She cleared out for the Iſle of France the 28th of Nov. 1785.

By a letter from Dublin in Ireland we are informed that an alteration will take place in the next money bills, reſpecting the duty payable on news-paper advertiſements, the preſent exorbitant tax thereon, far exceeding that payable in England, being found extremely detrimental to the landed and commercial intereſt of the kingdom, inaſmuch as it impedes and curtails neceſſary communications, at this time ſo much to be deſired; and its longer continuance will eminently juſtify a remark made by the Right Hon. Charles Fox, who ſpeaking of the additional news-paper advertiſement duty in Ireland, calls it "a tax of reſentment, not of revenue." If it be a tax of reſentment, as the Right Hon. gentleman ſays, the reſentment ſhould ceaſe as its object is no more—the brave war not with the duſt—the Volunteers' Journal is dead.—Requieſcent in pace!

NORTHAMPTON, March 14.

Sunday laſt, died in this town, Miſs *Temperance Clapp*, in the 20th year of her age, daughter of Mr. *Samuel Clapp* of Worthington—She had a Felon on one of her fingers which was extremely painful, and had much diſturbed her reſt for two nights—The family on Saturday evening procured ſome Crude Opium, but not being able to determine the proper doſe, gave her 23 grains—It was not known until the next morning that an improper quantity had been given—upon the firſt diſcovery ſhe was deprived of all ſenſibility, and apparently in the agonies of death—various experiments by frictions, the moſt ſtimulating glyſters, emiticks and electricity, were made to reſtore her, but all proved ineffectual, and ſhe expired within 16 hours from taking the fatal doſe—A ſolemn caution not to exhibit medicine without a competent knowledge of its effects!

*Extract of a letter from Lanſborough, dated March 6th 1787.*

"The evening of the 3d inſtant one *Levi Bullock* of this town, about twenty years of age, who has ſerved under Captain Shays, was one of thoſe who took ſhelter in New-York ſtate and aſſiſted in plundering Stockbridge the 27th ult. and finally arrived home without wound or impriſonment; yet his fears were ſuch that he durſt not be ſeen publickly; he went to the houſe of Mr. Mayo, who was from home, and perſuaded his ſon, Thomas Mayo, about the ſame age, to ſleep with him: they concluded to ſecrete themſelves in a place made in the ſide of an hill to ſecure vegetables from froſt, the dimenſions of the place about 10 by 8 feet; its entrance nearly 3 by 2 feet; they entered the ſame with a ſmall pot of live coals and a bed, and had previouſly engaged a youth (brother to Mayo) to ſecure the entrance with a board and ſome ſnow. The ſtorm of ſnow which happened that night made the place ſtill more ſecure. The morning of the 4th inſtant, the ſame youth dug away the ſnow, opened the place and found them lying on their bed to appearance aſleep, though breathleſs!—Attempts were made to recover them, but in vain!—A Jury of inqueſt was ſummoned by the coroner, whoſe verdict was, *that the ſaid Levi Bullock and Thomas Mayo, came to their death by miſchance of ſuffocation.*

NEWPORT, March 23.

On Tueſday laſt the Freemen of this town convened in town-meeting, in purſuance of the act of Aſſembly for appointing town officers, when the following gentlemen were unanimouſly appointed members of the town council, viz. George Champlin. George Gibbs. Henry Bliſs. John Slocum. George Sears, and Nicholas P. Tillinghaſt, Eſquires.

A vote was then paſſed for re-appointing and continuing in office, all perſons who had held offices under the Corporation, and to which they were now eligible by the town.

A motion was made, that the ſenſe of the meeting ſhould be taken relative to the conduct of the late corporation, and the following vote was paſſed, and ordered to be publiſhed.

*Voted,*

THAT the thanks of the Town be given to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the late city of Newport, for their humane, generous

and upright conduct, during their administration, and for their faithful defence of the rights and privileges of the citizens.

As the town-meeting was very full, the unanimity in the choice of the town council, who had held the principal offices under the late charter, demonstrates that the citizens were entirely satisfied with their conduct—and there being only two dissentients to the vote of thanks to the Mayor, Alderman, and Common Council, for their faithful defence of the rights and privileges of the citizens, evinces their approbation of their spirited defence of that charter of incorporation which was liberally granted, and which, without forfeiture or any impeachment of mal-conduct, was, by an act of power, taken away.

Yesterday was killed by Oliver Dewey, in the hog-house of Ebenezer Carr, a hog not four years old, raised in this town, by T. Clark—which weighed as follows, viz. before dressing, 824lb—when gutted and dressed, 715lb—Harslet, 14lb—Gut fat, 35lb—his length, 9 feet—bigness in girth, 6 do.

This hog is said to be the largest that was ever raised in this state.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.

Yesterday came on, before the Hon. Supreme Court, now sitting here, the trial of William Young, who, with John Molly, was charged with the murder of Elizabeth Margill, in the evening of the 19th of December last, on board a vessel then lying in this harbour. The trial commenced at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and lasted until eight in the evening, when the Jury withdrew, and at eleven o'clock brought in their verdict, *guilty of Manslaughter.*

BOSTON, April 2.

On Tuesday last, arrived in town, Ensign *Stoddard*, of the federal troops, from Great-Barrington, in the county of Berkshire, which place he left on Saturday last. By him we are informed, that the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, arrived at Great-Barrington, on the 18th inst. attended by General Shepard, and a number of respectable gentlemen from the county of Hampshire; and on the Tuesday following, the Court commenced their session, without the least interruption, when the Hon. Judge *Cushing* gave a spirited and solemn charge to the Grand Jury, which was composed of gentlemen of the first character in the county, as were three full petit Juries returned to serve at that Court; that in the afternoon of Tuesday, th rebels taken in the action at Sheffield, on th 27th of February last, together with o- th ers of a like description, under a strong guard co manded by Col. Newell, were brought in fr Sheffield, and that Gen. Lincoln, and th gentlemen Commissioners, were at rrington, when he left that place.

By this gentleman, we also learn, that some of the fugitive rebels, in paroxisms of revenge, in the night of the 9th instant, set fire to a store, owned by Messrs. Penfield and Bacon, of Sheffield, but which stood in Nobletown, in New-York, near the line of this state, which was entirely consumed, together with about 600l. in property contained therein, and on the 13th a barn belonging to Mr. Benjamin of Egremont, was also set fire to and together with the grain, hay, &c. destroyed. Several of the incendiaries, suspected as concerned in the above transactions, were taken and confined in goal.

The Governour of the state of New-York is allowed for his salary 1500l. per year; 300l. for house rent; 150l. for incidental charges, and 150l. for private secretary; amounting in the whole, to 2100l. per year.

The following is the weight of a cow lately killed in Philadelphia: The four quarters weighing 654, the hind quarters 571, making together 1225lb of neet beef. The hide, head, heart, belly, feet, back and tallow, weighed 430lb. Total, 1655lb.

Mention is made likewise, of a bullock, which measured in length, from the nose to the rump, 10 feet 1 inch; in height 6 feet ½ inch, and weighed, when alive, 2184lb which was lately brought to that market.

On Thursday last, at 12 o'clock, the County Cage was drawn from the publick jail into State-Street, when Samuel Abbot, convicted and sentenced for forgery, about a year since, but who in April last broke jail, and was apprehended a few weeks ago, ascended the top of this convenient edifice, where he was pilloried for one hour, at the expiration of which he descended, and entered the cage, accompanied by 10 other culprits, male and female, white and black, who were then brought from the jail, escorted by proper officers; and who soon after, one by one, mounted the *stage*, and at a post erected in the centre of this *theatre*, were whipped as follows; Amey Dic- 15 stripes; Elizabeth M'Intire, 15; James Morey, 20; Clarissa Stoddard, 10; Mary Hogg, 10; William Studley, 20; John Brown, 20; Betsy Hayter, 10; Joseph Smith, 50; Thomas Port, 50; agreeably to their sentences received at the late Supreme Court, for theft. Abbot, abovementioned, was also whipped 20 stripes, which, with being pilloried as above, are in part of what he was sentenced to receive.

## WORCESTER.

We hear from many towns in this County, that the majority of votes for Governour, are in favour of his Excellency John Hancock, Esq.

His Honour Thomas Cushing, and the Hon. General Lincoln, were principally voted for, for Lieutenant-Governour, but from the accounts we have received, we cannot form an opinion who has the largest number of votes.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON's* MISCELLANY. No. X.

IN wiſdom as in other attainments, the further we advance, the more facility we find—but it has one advantage which no other poſſeſſes: The more we acquire, the leſs we preſume on our acquiſitions; we keep them in ſilence, like treaſures hoarded up for the day of need, and of which, the poſſeſſor is careful to make no needleſs and oſtentatious parade.

Wiſdom conſiſts in the right perception of things: This ſecures us from moſt of the injuries of fortune—they fall heavy only on the unenlightened part of mankind.—By teaching us the ſecret of true felicity, which dwells but little in the externals, wiſdom obviates that digreſſion of mind, which conſtitutes adverſity, and directs us not to ſeek for ſolid and laſting ſatisfaction, in any thing that is not in ſome meaſure dependant on ourſelves.

Our good qualities expoſe us more to hatred and perſecution, than all the ill we do.

Wiſdom puts into our hand, the ſcale of impartiality, and teaches us to weigh with exactitude, the good and evil of which this world is compoſed.

Whenever you would recreate yourſelf, ſays M. Antoninus, reflect on the laudable qualities of your acquaintance—on the magnanimity of one, the modeſty of another, or the liberality of the third.

It is much to be lamented, that the practice of the ſocial virtues, and a ſtrict adherence to the love of truth, are but ſhallow recommendations to raiſe a man in the world. He who wiſhes to recommend himſelf to the rich and powerful, muſt too often ſubmit to the meaneſt indignities, and, like a ſerpent, preſs the earth with his belly, in order to ſpring forward.

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## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, 9th March*, 1787.

WHEREAS the General Court in its preſent ſeſſion, have paſſed an act, providing for the pay and ſubſiſtence of the militia, that have been, now are, and may be employed by government, in ſuppreſſing the preſent rebellion, and have directed a loan of forty thouſand pounds, to be made on the credit of the unappropriated part of the revenue ariſing from impoſts and exciſe.

And whereas the monies ariſing from the funds aforeſaid, may not be ſo ſpeedily collected as may be wanted for the pay of the militia that have been lately employed as aforeſaid: Therefore,

Reſolved, That the Treaſurer be, and hereby is empowered and directed, to pay to the ſeveral officers and ſoldiers, that have been, or ſhall be employed as aforeſaid, ſuch ſum or ſums as ſhall be due to them reſpectively, on the rolls made up and allowed according to law, out of the fund aforeſaid, or out of the ſpecie part of the tax granted in March laſt, as ſhall moſt facilitate ſuch payment.

And it is further Reſolved, That the Treaſurer receive of the ſeveral collectors of the tax aforeſaid, any order from any of the officers or ſoldiers aforeſaid, drawn in favour of ſuch collector as ſhall preſent the ſame, or of the Selectmen of the town to which the officer or ſoldier belongs, as equal to ſpecie, not exceeding the ſum due to ſuch officers or ſoldiers reſpectively, borne on the ſaid rolls.

Reſolved, That the Governour and Council be, and they are empowered and requeſted, to examine and adjuſt all accounts of ſupplies of proviſions and utenſils, and for tranſportation of the ſame, furniſhed by the Selectmen of the ſeveral towns, to the militia that have lately been employed for the ſuppreſſion of the preſent rebellion, agreeably to the militia law; and alſo the accounts of any other perſon or perſons who have furniſhed ſupplies or tranſportation as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes herein expreſſed, ſo far as the ſame are a proper charge againſt the State.

And the Governour with advice of Council, is hereby authorized to iſſue warrants upon the Treaſurer for the diſcharge of the ſame, and the Treaſurer is directed to pay ſuch warrants out of the ſpecie part of the tax No. 5, or out of ſuch monies as may be borrowed for the pay and ſubſiſtence of the militia.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 9, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved, JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. II.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in April, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

EVERY thing being in due preparation, the Vigilant led the way up the river on the 28th, being attended by the Greenwich and Keppel armed veſſels and followed by the tranſports, who formed three diviſions, in the order eſtabliſhed by the commanders for deſcent. At the ſame time the Comet bomb-galley was ſent up the ſouth channel, to prevent the enemy's row gallies from eſcaping by the inland navigations. On finding that the battery on a place called Salter's Iſland, was totally deſerted by the enemy, the armed veſſels puſhed forward towards the intended landing place; but a number of the tranſports had grounded on the Flats by the way, which neceſſarily retarded for ſome time the landing. The activity and judgment of Captain Stanhope of the navy, who acted as a volunteer in this ſervice, obviated this difficulty, as far as its nature would admit. Having undertaken the command of the flat boats, he embarked the whole firſt diviſion of the troops with ſuch celerity, that he joined the Vigilant with very little loſs of time, after ſhe had taken that ſtation which the ſhallowneſs of the water would admit, at about random cannon ſhot diſtance from the landing place. It was, however, then dark; and the enemy's fires ſhewing that they had taken poſt, and intended defence, the landing was deferred until morning.

The deſtined landing place was a poſt of great importance; exceedingly difficult of acceſs; and which was accordingly capable of being eaſily put in ſuch a ſtate of defence, as might have effectually reſiſted a vaſt ſuperiority of force. It was the firſt practicable landing place on the Savannah river, the whole country between it and Tybee being a wooded tract of deep marſhy, interſected with extenſive creeks of St. Auguſtine and Tybee, beſides a number of other cuts of deep water, which were impaſſable by troops at any time of the tide.

The firſt diviſion of the troops, conſiſting of all the light infantry of the army, the New York volunteers, and the firſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment, under the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, were landed at break of day. From the landing place, a narrow cauſeway of ſix hundred yards in length, with a ditch on each ſide, led through a rice ſwamp to one Gerridoe's houſe, which ſtood upon a kind of blunt and abrupt promontory, called in the language a buff, riſing conſiderably above the level of the rice-ſwamp. The light infantry under Captain Cameron, being firſt landed, formed directly, and puſhed forward along the cauſeway. As they approached the poſt they meant to attack, they received a ſmart fire of muſquetry, from a ſmall party of about fifty rebels, to whom its defence had been committed. But the troops, incenſed at the loſs of their Captain, who had fallen by that fire, afforded them no time for charging again, ſo that they were almoſt inſtantly diſperſed in the woods.

Thus, after ſo much time as the enemy had for preparation, ſo weak or confuſed were their counſels, that a moſt difficult landing place was ſecured to the army, and an open way gained to their capital, at no greater expence than the loſs of one brave officer, with about half a dozen private men killed or wounded. Colonel Campbell, having taken a view of the country from Gerridoe's farm diſcovered the rebel army, under Major General Robert Howe, drawn up about half a mile eaſt of the town of Savannah, with ſeveral pieces of cannon in their front. He was prompted by this ſight, the apprehenſion of their retiring unmo-

leſted and whole, and the length of ſervice, which that early hour of the day promiſed to afford, to puſh forward with the troops already landed, and to expect the remainder as they could come up.

The commander in chief accordingly, having left a detachment to guard the landing place, advanced directly towards the enemy. When the army had paſſed a croſs road, which interſected the great one leading to the town, the diviſion of the Wiſſenbach regiment was left to take poſt at that place, both in order to cover the rear, and to preſerve the communication with the landing place. The troops then advanced along the great road in the utmoſt ſecurity; a thick impenetrable wooded ſwamp covered the left of the line of march, and the light troops and flankers effectually ſcoured the cultivated plantations on the right.

From whatever caution or delay it happened, the troops did not reach the open country before three o'clock, at which time they halted within about a thouſand yards of the enemy. The enemy were in appearance, and fancied themſelves exceedingly ſtrongly poſted; and would in reality have been found ſo, had the Britiſh commander made the attack exactly in the manner they wiſhed, and to which they had vainly directed all their views and expectation. They were yet to be inſtructed in one of the moſt obvious maxims of warfare, that the very cauſes which induced them to wiſh the attack to be made in a particular quarter, would, almoſt to a certainty, produce a contrary effect, and direct its operation elſewhere.

They were formed in two diviſions on either ſide of the great road. Half their regular forces, conſiſting of two regiments of Carolina troops, under the command of Colonel Huger, extended from the road, on their left, to a wooded ſwamp on their right, which was covered by houſes defended with rifle-men. The other diviſion of their regular troops, conſiſting of part of three Georgia battalions, under Colonel Elbert, with the road to their right, were covered on the left by rice ſwamps; being further ſtrengthened by the fort of Savannah Bluff behind their left which would have operated in attack as a ſecond flank. The town of Savannah, encompaſſed with the remains of an old line of entrenchment, covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted at the extremity of their line on the right, one on the left, and two pieces occupied the traverſe, acroſs the great road, in the center of their line. About 100 paces in front of this traverſe, at a critical ſpot between two ſwamps, a trench was cut acroſs the road, and about 100 yards in front of the trench, a marſhy rivulet ran almoſt parallel the whole extent of their front; and to render the paſſage ſtill more difficult, they had deſtroyed the bridge which led over this brook.

Col. Campbell ſoon diſcovered, by the countenance, as well as the movements of the enemy, that they equally wiſhed and expected that he ſhould attack them on the left; and he accordingly omitted no means that could ſerve to cheriſh that opinion, and continue its deluſion. For that purpoſe he ordered the 1ſt battallion of the 71ſt to draw off and form on the right of the road, and then marching up to the rear of the light infantry, that corps was drawn off ſtill more to the right, thereby increaſing the jealouſy of the enemy for their left, and impreſſing a full idea, that he was in the act of extending his front to that quarter. The happieſt effect of this manœuvre, however, was, that the light infantry had thereby got into a hollow ground, by which they were totally covered from the view of the enemy.

Fortune, the great friend to enterprize in war, and whoſe favours no prudent officer will ever deny, had thrown a negro into the hands of the commander, whoſe intelligence he turned to the happieſt account. This man knew a private path through the wooded ſwamp on the enemy's right, through which he promiſed to lead the troops without obſervation or difficulty. To profit the more effectually of this diſcovery, it happened that the hollow way into which the light infantry had now fallen, continued winding all round the rear of the army until it joined the moraſs and wood in queſtion. Sir James Baird was accordingly directed to purſue the courſe of the valley with the light infantry, until he arrived at the path pointed out by his guide, by which he would be enabled to turn the enemy's right flank, and by a moderate circuit to fall in upon the rear of that wing. The New-York volunteers, under Colonel Turnbull, were ordered to ſupport the light infantry.

During the courſe of this movement, the artillery were formed in a field on the left of the road, and concealed from the enemy by a ſwell of ground in front, up which it was intended to run them, as ſoon as the ſignal was made for action,

From that commanding ground, they could either bear advantageously upon the right of the rebel line, or cannonade any body of troops in flank, which they might detach into the wood to retard the progress of the light infantry. An Hessian regiment was formed upon the left of the artillery. [*To be continued.*]

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*By indulging a Farmer, who wishes well to his country, with a page in your Magazine, you will not only oblige him as an individual reader, but perhaps, in the end, do an essential service to many of your fellow-citizens.*

EVERY person of common sense, who has been a spectator of the proceedings of those people who have borne an active part in the late insurrection in this commonwealth, will not only consider them as extremely erroneous, and such as, if persisted in, would not only subvert our happy constitution of government, but also make us a derision and bye-word among the nations of the earth. But on the other hand, every person of common humanity, and who has any sympathy for his fellow creatures, cannot but pity, and do all in his power to alleviate the distresses of the lower class of people in this state. Impressed with considerations of this kind, and desirous to contribute what is in my power, to promote the common interest of my countrymen, and relieve the oppressed, I offer the following observations on a species of trade, which, if practiced upon to a considerable degree, will, perhaps, set our exports on a very lucrative footing. Many writers have, with propriety and energy, recommended industry, economy and attention to our own manufactures, as the only method by which we shall be able to emerge from our present indigent and distressed situation: But as I not only encourage these, but devise a mean by which it may be accomplished, perhaps my observations may have the more weight.

The plan which I propose, is, attention to raising MULES: This illegitimate species of animals (if I may so speak) I conclude, has never been introduced into this state; and consequently people cannot conceive the value of them. They h been raised for several years past, in th neighbouring state of Connecticut, a their profits have been very great. I informed from indubitable author- it hat their present current price, is fi twelve to sixteen pounds in ready c at eighteen months old; which is n than double the money that we get f ur shining colts, at two and three y old—and I am told that the pros- p reat for their increasing, rather than diminishing, in value. And probably this may be a very great inducement to the West India islands to open a free and honourable trade with us, that they may procure our mules, as they get them at present with much greater cost than they might receive them from us. It has been surprising to me, since I have had knowledge of these animals, that they have not more universally been attended to; but I conclude that it must be owing to the difficulty of procuring jack-asses, and the great price at which they have been sold: And probably the value of mules has not been known, as it has been rather a matter of secrecy in the state of Connecticut. But it is to be wished, that some enterprising men, and who are calculated for the business, would make attempts to procure jacks the ensuing season, that the good people of this state may be benefited by this profitable business, and not suffer Connecticut wholly to monopolize it. Perhaps it will be well here to contradict an opinion that some have imbibed, that is, that mares will not bring colts, after they have had mules; as it has been proved from actual experiment, that they bring them alternately in the same manner as colts, and without any detriment to the mares; and also that mares of very little value for business, or to bring colts, frequently bring mules that are equal to any which are produced from the best mare

It is to be hoped that this business will be prosecuted, when people come to know the profits of it; not only for the benefit of individuals, but of the community at large. I think it must be of the greatest advantage, especially to the poorer class of people, that a man who is able to keep a mare, worth, perhaps, not more than six pounds, may annually near double her worth in this way, by an inconsiderable cost; which is more than we can generally lay up from no small farm: And I think, and doubt not, that in the end, it will be a great mean of alleviating those burdens so much complained of, and of extricating

us from thoſe difficulties into which we have been involved by a calamitous war. Let us therefore, my countrymen, arouſe from our lethargy and ſupineneſs—let us unitedly exert ourſelves not only to advance the intereſt of ourſelves, but alſo that of our neighbours—let us cultivate every branch of buſineſs with economy and induſtry, and above all things, let us endeavour to free ourſelves from inteſtine diviſions and diſſenſions, which are worſe than the plague, or raging peſtilence;—let us vie with our ſiſter ſtates in every thing that is laudable and praiſe worthy, and be no longer their ſcoff and deriſion: And that we may become a wiſe, a virtuous, a happy and a rich people, and make a reſpectable appearance among the nations of the earth, to the lateſt period of time, is the ſincere wiſh of the publick's humble ſervant,

A FARMER.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the Year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven.*

An Act for determining at what times and places the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, ſhall be held, within and for the ſeveral Counties within this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the firſt day of June next, all the laws heretofore enacted, and now in force, determining the times and places for holding the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for the ſeveral counties in this Commonwealth, ſo far as reſpects the times and places for holding the ſaid Courts, be, and they hereby are repealed.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the times and places for holding the Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county in this Commonwealth, ſhall from and after the firſt day of June next, be as follows, viz.

Within and for the county of Suffolk, at Boſton, on the firſt Tueſday in January and the firſt Tueſday in July.

Within and for the county of Eſſex, at Ipſwich, on the firſt Tueſday in April; at Salem, the ſecond Tueſday in July; at Newbury-Port, the laſt Tueſday in Sept.

Within and for the county of Middleſex, at Cambridge, on the 2d Tueſday in March; at Concord, on the ſecond Tueſday of Sept.

Within and for the county of Hampſhire, at Springfield, on the 2d Tueſday of February; at Northampton, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt.

Within and for the county of Plymouth, at Plymouth, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, and the laſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Barnſtable, at Barnſtable, on the the firſt Tueſday of April, and the firſt Tueſday of November.

Within and for the county of Briſtol, at Taunton, on the ſecond Tueſday of March, and the ſecond Tueſday of September.

Within and for the county of York, at York, on the ſecond Tueſday of April; and at Bedford, on the ſecond Tueſday of Oct.

Within and for the county of Dukes-County, at Edgartown, on the firſt Tueſday of March; and at Tiſbury, on the laſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Nantucket, at Sheburne, on the laſt Tueſday of March, and the firſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Worceſter, at Worceſter, on the laſt Tueſday in March, and on the firſt Tueſday in September.

Within and for the county of Cumberland, at Portland, on the laſt Tueſday in May, and on the laſt Tueſday in October.

Within and for the county of Lincoln, at Hallowell, on the ſecond Tueſday in January; at Pownalborough, on the firſt Tueſday in June; and at Waldoborough, on the ſecond Tueſday in September.

Within and for the county of Berkſhire, at Lenox, on the ſecond Tueſday in September, and the firſt Tueſday of February.

*And be it further enacted,* That all appeals already made, recognizances taken, or that may before the aforeſaid firſt day of June next, be made or taken, to any Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, and all actions already commenced, or that may be commenced before the aforeſaid firſt day of June, and all appeals claimed, or which may be claimed, and all actions pending at any Court of Common Pleas, which before the operation of this act, ſhould have been holden at any other time or place, than thoſe in this act affixed for holding ſaid Courts, ſhall be returnable to, entered, made, proceeded on, tried and determined, at the Courts next to be holden, in each county, after ſaid firſt day of June, agreeably to the true intent of ſuch writ, proceſs, recognizance or appeal.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 2, 1787.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *March* 2, 1787

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

By the Governour, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

# NEW FEE TABLE.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

**In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven.**

*An ACT, eſtabliſhing and regulating the FEES of the ſeveral officers, and other perſons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.*

*BE it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1787, the fees of the ſeveral officers and other perſons hereafter mentioned, ſhall be as follows, viz.

### *JUSTICES Fees.*

For every blank writ of attachment and ſummons thereon, or original ſummons, *one ſhilling.* The declaration in a writ triable before a Juſtice, *one ſhilling* and *eight pence.* Subpœna for one or more witneſſes, *four pence.* Entry of an action or filing a complaint, in civil cauſes, *one ſhilling.* Filing papers, *one penny each paper.* Writ of execution, *one ſhilling and four pence.* Examining, allowing, and taxing a bill of coſt, *three pence.* Entering up judgment in civil or criminal cauſes, and recording the ſame, *one ſhilling* and *four pence.* Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, *ſix pence,* if one page or upwards, at the rate of *eight pence* per page. A recognizance or bond of appeal, including principal and ſurety, *one ſhilling.* Taking affidavits out of Court, in order for the trial of any cauſe, *one ſhilling,* and for the Juſtices travel every ten miles, *two ſhillings* and *ſix pence,* the ſame for returning, and ſo in proportion; the travel to be certified by the Juſtice to the Court, before whom the cauſe is to be tried, and for writing depoſition, caption and notification, at the rate of *eight pence* a page. Taking affidavits *in perpetuam rei memoriam,* to each Juſtice, *one ſhilling,* and writing the ſame and travel, as aforementioned. Adminiſtering an oath, to perſons appointed to appraiſe eſtates, or to appraiſe and divide real eſtates, together with certificates of the ſame, *one ſhilling.* Adminiſtering an oath to one or more witneſſes, at the ſame time, before referees or arbitrators, *one ſhilling,* for travel for that purpoſe, the ſame as in taking affidavits. Taking the acknowledgement of a deed, with one or more ſeals, provided it be at one and the ſame time, and certifying the ſame, *eight pence.* Receiving a complaint, and iſſuing a warrant in criminal caſes, *two ſhillings.* Granting a warrant, hearing appraiſers relating to ſtrays, and entering the ſame, *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence.* Adminiſtering oaths in all other caſes, with certificates, except oaths to town, diſtrict, or iſh officers, *one ſhilling.* Trial of an iſ- *two ſhillings.*

### *CORONERS Fees.*

For ſerving a writ, ſummons or execution, for travel in returning the ſame, or for taking an inquiſition, the ſame allowance as is by this act allowed to Sheriffs. Bail bond, *one ſhilling.* Every trial where the Sheriff is concerned, *one ſhilling.* Attending the Jury, *one ſhilling.* Granting a warrant and taking inquiſition on a dead body, *four ſhillings*; if more than one at the ſame time, and who came to their death by the ſame means, *one ſhilling* for every other after the firſt. Travel and expence for taking an inquiſition, *four ſhillings* per day. The foreman of the Jury at the rate of *three ſhillings* and *ſix pence* per day, for time and expences, and to every other Juror at the rate of *three ſhillings* per day, excluſive of travel, for which, if above four miles, he ſhall have *two pence* per mile out and home. The Conſtable, for his attendance and expences, in ſummoning a Jury, *four ſhillings* a day; and all the aforeſaid charges of the inquiſition ſhall be paid out of the county treaſury, except ſuch as are taken upon bodies of ſtrangers, not belonging to this Commonwealth, and in ſuch caſe, the expence ſhall be paid out of the treaſury of this Commonwealth; ſuch account of expences being firſt examined and allowed by the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in the county in which ſuch inquiſition ſhall be taken.

### *JUDGE of PROBATE's Fees.*

For granting adminiſtration, *three ſhillings.* Appointing or allowing guardian to minors, *two ſhillings*; and if for more than one minor to the ſame guardian, *three pence* each, for all above the firſt. A decree reſpecting the probate of a will or codicil, *three ſhillings.* Examining and allowing an inventory, and ſwearing the executor or executors, adminiſtrator or adminiſtrators, *one ſhilling.* Swearing the appraiſers, *nine pence.* Examining and allowing accounts, *two ſhillings.* A decree for ſettling inteſtate eſtates, *two ſhillings.* A citation, *nine pence.* Summons for neſs, *four pence.* A *quietus*, *one ſhilling.* warrant to appraiſe or divide eſtates, *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence.* Iſſuing a commiſſion receive and examine creditors claims, when eſtates are repreſented inſolvent, *one ſhilling.* An order of diſtribution, *one ſhilling.* Granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, *one ſhilling.*

### *REGISTER of PROBATE's Fees.*

For writing bond and letter of adminiſtration, *two ſhillings.* Writing bond and letter of guardianſhip and making record thereof, *three ſhillings,* for one minor, and if for more than one minor to the ſame guardian, then *two pence* each, for every additional one after the firſt. Drawing a decree reſpecting the probate of a will or codicil, *two ſhillings.* Writing a bond for the executor, *one ſhilling.*

Writing a warrant to appraiſe the eſtates of perſons deceaſed, *one ſhilling*. A warrant to divide an inteſtate eſtate among the heirs, *one ſhilling*. Writing a warrant to ſet off a Widow's dowry only, or a warrant to examine the claims on an inſolvent eſtate, *one ſhilling*. For entering on an inventory the oath of the executor or adminiſtrator, *eight pence*. Entering on the account of an executor, or adminiſtrator or guardian, an allowance thereof, *eight pence*. Drawing up a decree on the ſettlement or partition of eſtates, *one ſhilling*. Drawing an order of diſtribution, *one ſhilling*. A *quietus*, *one ſhilling*. A citation, *nine pence*. A ſummons for a witneſs or witneſſes, *four pence*. Proportioning an inſolvent eſtate among the creditors, at the rate of *three ſhillings* for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being ſeverally diſtinguiſhed. Recording a will, inventory, account or other matters, for every page, *eight pence*. Copy of a will, inventory, or other paper, for each page, *eight pence*. Bond of appeal, *one ſhilling*.

*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any fees ſhall be paid into the probate office, a particular account of ſuch fees, and for what they accrued, ſhall, before payment (if demanded) be by the Judge or Regiſter ſet down in writing, and given to the party paying the ſame, and any fees received without being thus aſcertained in writing (when demanded as aforeſaid) ſhall be deemed illegal fees; and the perſon or perſons receiving the ſame, ſhall forfeit and ſuffer treble the ſum by him ſo received, and be liable to an action of debt, to be brought by him who ſhall ſo pay the ſame, in any Court proper to try the ſame.

*In the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.*

*JUSTICES Fees.*

For the entry of every action, *two ſhillings* and *eight pence*. And for every action where an iſſue in law or fact is joined, *four ſhillings*, in addition to the fee for entry. Taxing a bill of coſt, *ſix pence*. Granting an appeal, and taking a recognizance of the principal and ſurety or ſureties, *one ſhilling*. Providing a deed, *one ſhilling*. Surrender of the principal in Court, by his ſurety or ſureties, *eight pence*. Granting a writ of protection, *one ſhilling*. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the ſale of real eſtate, *three ſhillings*.

*CLERK of the Common Pleas.*

Every action entered, *one ſhilling*. Entering and recording a verdict or report of referees, *ſix pence*. Every action withdrawn, or non-ſuit, *four pence*. Confeſſing judgment, or default, or joinder, or demurrer, *ſix pence*. Entering up judgment and recording the ſame at large, *one ſhilling*. Acknowledging ſatisfaction of a judgment on record, *four pence*. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and ſureties, *eight pence*. Examining and caſting each bill of coſt, *ſix pence*. Filing each paper, *one penny*. Continuing each cauſe to the next term, *ſix pence*. Entering the ſurrender of a principal in Court, and making a record thereof, *eight pence*. Entering a rule of Court, upon the parties ſubmitting a cauſe to referees, *ſix pence*. Every blank writ and ſummons, *ſix pence*. A blank *ſcire facias*, *ſix pence*. A blank original ſummons, *ſix pence*. An original, or *alias* execution, in perſonal matters, and filing the ſame when returned, *one ſhilling*. Every writ of poſſeſſion in real actions, *two ſhillings*. A writ of protection, or *habeas corpus ad teſtificandum*, *one ſhilling*. Each *venire facias* for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county treaſury, *two pence*.

*In the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.*

To each Juſtice for every day's conſtant attendance in Court, *four ſhillings*; and no Juſtice ſhall be allowed pay for more than two days attendance at any one term; travel for ſuch Juſtices as are ten miles and upwards diſtant from the Court-Houſe, or place where the Court ſits, *four ſhillings for* every twenty miles, computing out and home, the travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treaſury, except ſuch Juſtices as are ſworn Attornies at law, or Clerks of the ſeveral Courts of Seſſions, who ſhall not be allowed for travel or attendance:—The Clerk to keep an account of their attendance as aforeſaid, and all fines and forfeitures aſſeſſed by the ſame Court, and not otherwiſe appropriated by law, to be paid into the County Treaſury, for the uſe of the County.

*CLERKS of the Seſſions Fees.*

Entering an indictment, complaint, preſentment or information, *one ſhilling*. Recording the judgment of the Court thereon, *eight pence*. Diſcharging a recognizance, *ſix pence*. Each warrant for criminals, *one ſhilling*. Each ſummons or ſubpœna for witneſs or witneſſes, *four pence*. Each recognizance for innholders or retailers, including principal and ſureties, and for tranſmitting the name of the licenced perſon to the Selectmen, and recording the licence, *eight pence*. A warrant for County tax, *one ſhilling*. Warrant to lay out or alter a road, *one ſhilling*. Examining and caſting the Grand Jurors account, yearly, and order thereon, *one ſhilling and ſix pence*. Examining any other account, *four pence* each. Recording the reports of highways and other matters, by order of Seſſions, *eight pence* a page. Copies of all records or original papers, *eight pence* a page. Filing each paper, *one penny*. Entering an appeal and recognizing the principal and ſureties, *eight pence*.

*In the SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.*

*JUSTICES Fees.*

Entering an action or complaint, *five ſhillings and four pence*. Taking ſpecial bail, *two ſhillings*. Allowing a writ of error, or granting *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, or other writ on motion, *two ſhillings*. Granting a writ of protection, *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence*. Providing a deed, *one ſhilling*. Entering a petition and making order thereon, for the ſale

or partition of real estates, *six shillings*; accepting partition of real estates, *two shillings*. Taxing a bill of cost, *one shilling*. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of the said Court, who shall some time in the month of December, annually, certify to the Governour and Council, the sums by him so taken and received, and paid over to the said Justices, that the same may be deducted from the last quarter of the said Justices yearly salary; and the Gov. and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the same accordingly.

*CLERKS Fees in the Supreme Judicial Court.*

Entering each action for trial, *three shillings*. Entering each complaint, *one shilling and six pence*. Receiving and recording a verdict, *one shilling*. A writ of review, *three shillings*. A writ of *scire facias*, *two shillings*. A writ of execution, *one shilling and six pence*. A writ of *facias habere possessionem*, *two shillings and six pence*. A writ of *habeas corpus*, *two shillings*. Copies of all records, each page, *eight pence*, less than a page, *six pence*. Entering a rule of Court, *nine pence*. Confessing judgment or default, *one shilling*. Every action withdrawn or nonsuit, *one shilling*. Entering an appearance, *six pence*. Ackowledging satisfaction of a judgment and record, *eight pence*. Examining each bill of cost, *eight pence*. Continuing each cause and entering the same next term, *one shilling*. Filing each paper in each cause *one penny*. Proving a deed in Court and certifying the same, *one shilling*. Entering up judgment and recording the same at large, *two shillings*. Each venire to be paid out of the County Treasury respectively, on the Justices certificate, *three pence*. Every writ and seal other than beforementioned, *two shillings*. Every *subpœna* for one or more witnesses, *six pence*. Each recognizance, including principal and sureties, *one shilling*. A writ of protection, *one shilling*. Entering a discharge of a recognizance, by proclamation, *nine pence*.

*ATTORNIES Fees, and allowance to PARTIES and WITNESSES.*

To parties recovering cost, for an Attorney, or Counsellor's fee, when Counsel is employed, where an issue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Court, *twelve shillings*. And for all other causes in said Court, and all causes in the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Sessions of the Peace, where an issue in law or fact is joined, *six shillings*. And for all other causes in said C[illegible]rt, *six shillings*.

[illegible]r parties recovering costs, whether in t[illegible] Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Com[illegible] Pleas, General Sessions of the Peace, o[illegible]efore a Justice, *one shilling and six pence*. [illegible]ach day's attendance and travel; ten [illegible] to be accounted as one day; no allow[illegible] to be [illegible] travel to or from the [illegible] to make out a writ [illegible]y the same to an officer: [illegible] shall be allowed more than two days attendance, when the defendant is defaulted, unless the defendant appears in court and makes answer to the plaintiff's suit, in which case, if the defendant is afterwards defaulted, no attendance shall be taxed for the plaintiff, after the day when such default happens.

In criminal causes, where one or more defendants are tried by the Jury, at the same time, in the Supreme Court, or where the cause is determined by an issue in law, *twelve shillings*; and if no trial by Jury, and the cause is not determined by an issue in law, *six shillings*, and in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, the same allowance for Council, as in the Common Pleas.

Drawing an Indictment in the Sessions, *three shillings*.

Drawing an Indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, *six shillings*.

Witnesses in civil or criminal causes, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Sessions of the Peace, *three shillings* a day, and *two pence* for each mile's travel going out and returning home; and before a Justice of the Peace, *two shillings* per day; and the travel, the same as at other Courts; provided the said witnesses do personally attend either of the said Courts and give in, in writing, to the Clerk of said Court, his time and travel.

*SHERIFFS and CONSTABLES Fees.*

For the service of an original summons or *scire facias*, on one defendant for trial, either by reading the same, or by copy, *one shilling and four pence*, if served on more than one defendant, then for each other defendant so served, *one shilling and four pence*.

For service of a capias or attachment on one defendant, with or without summons, *one shilling and four pence*; if served in like manner on more than one defendant, then for each other so served *one shilling and four pence*; and where the officer is by law directed to leave a copy, in order to complete the service, he may charge at the rate of *eight pence* a page. For a bail bond and writing the same, including principal and sureties (to be paid by the person admitted to bail) *one shilling*.

Serving a writ of possession, exclusive of the poundage, on the cost of Court, *five shillings*, if on more than one piece of land, *three shillings* each.

The fees for collecting the cost on a writ of possession, the same poundage as in personal actions.

Serving a warrant, *one shilling and four pence*. Sheriff's aid in criminal cases to each person, *four shillings*, including expences, for every twelve hours; and so in proportion for a less time, and *two pence* for each mile's travel going out and returning home.

Summoning witnesses in criminal cases, *six pence*, for each witness, and travel as in civil causes, unless in special cases, when the Court may increase the fee to what they shall judge reasonable.

Levying executions in perſonal actions, viz. for the firſt *twenty pounds*, or under, *eight pence* a *pound*; above that, not exceeding *forty pounds*, *four pence* a *pound*; above that, not exceeding *one hundred pounds*, *two pence a pound*, for all above *one hundred pounds one penny* a *pound*.

*Provided nevertheleſs*, that the Sheriff or other officer who may ſerve any execution, iſſued by the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, or by any County or Town Treaſurer, againſt any Conſtable or Collector of publick, county or town taxes, ſhall not be entitled to demand or receive more than half the poundage, and half the travel, which is allowed in other caſes.

Travel for the ſervice of each execution or mean proceſs, or warrant to him directed, *two pence* a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of ſervice to the Court where the writ or execution ſhall be returned, by the way that is moſt commonly uſed; but one travel to be allowed to one writ or execution, and if the ſame be ſerved on more perſons than one, the travel to be computed from that place of ſervice, that is moſt remote from the place of return, with all further neceſſary travel in ſerving ſuch writ or execution; the travelling fee, and fees of ſervice, to be endorſed by the Sheriff or his Deputy, on each mean proceſs, or execution, otherwiſe not to be allowed.

Serving an execution upon judgment of Court, for partition of real eſtate, or for aſſigning dower, *five ſhillings* a day, and *two pence* a mile out, from the place of his abode.

Every trial, *ſix pence*. Every default, *three pence*.

Returning the certificate of votes, of the ſeveral Towns, for a Governour, &c. to the Secretary's office, *four pence* per mile, computing from his abode, to the Secretary's office; to be paid out of the County Treaſury, and but one travel to be allowed for the whole.

To the officer attending the Grand Jury, each day, *two ſhillings and ſix pence*: To the officer attending the Jury for trial, *one ſhilling*, for every cauſe, to be paid with the Jury's fees,

For diſperſing venires for Jurymen, from the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Treaſurer's warrants, and proclamations of all kinds, *three pence* each.

To each appraiſer of real eſtates, for extending executions, or aſſigning dower, *four ſhillings* a day, and ſo for a longer or ſhorter time.

Every Conſtable who ſhall attend the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Seſſions of the Peace or Common Pleas, by their order, *three ſhillings* a day, to be paid out of the County Treaſury: And for encouragement unto the Sheriff to take and uſe all poſſible care and diligence, for the ſafe keeping of the priſoners, that ſhall be committed to his cuſtody, he ſhall have ſuch ſalary allowed him for the ſame, as the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, within the ſame County, ſhall think fit to order, not exceeding *ten pounds* a year for the County of Suffolk; and not exceeding *five pounds* each, for the other Counties within the Government, at the diſcretion of the Court of Seſſions, to be paid out of the Treaſury of ſuch County.

*And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That any Conſtable in any Town in this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, to ſerve upon any perſon or perſons in the Town to which he belongs, any original writ, ſummons or writ of execution, in any perſonal action, where the damage ſued for or recovered, does not exceed *twenty pounds*, and return thereof to make to any Court proper to try the ſame.

*CRIERS Fees.*

Calling a Jury, *four pence*, to be paid with the Jury fees.

A default or non-ſuit, a judgment aſſigned or complaint, a verdict or demurrer, *eight pence* each.

Diſcharging a recognizance by proclamation, *four pence*; ſaid fees to be paid to the Clerks of the reſpective Courts for the uſe of the Crier.

*GAOLERS Fees.*

For turning the Key on each priſoner committed, *two ſhillings*, viz. *one ſhilling* in, and *one ſhilling* out.

Dieting each perſon, ſuch ſum weekly as the Court of Seſſions ſhall judge reaſonable.

*GRAND JURORS Fees.*

Foreman, *four ſhillings*, per day.

Each other Juror, *three ſhilling and ſix pence* per day, and *two pence* per mile for each mile he ſhall travel going out and returning home, and but one travel at each term.

*JURORS for TRIAL their Fees.*

To the Foreman, in every cauſe, at the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, *three ſhillings and ſix pence*.

To every other Juror, *three ſhillings*, their allowance for travel to be the ſame as the Grand Jury's, and to be paid out of the County Treaſury.

*For MARRIAGES, &c.*

To the Town-Clerk for publiſhing the bans of matrimony, and making a record thereof, *one ſhilling*, and recording the marriage when the certificate is returned by the Miniſter, or Juſtice, officiating, *ſix pence*, and to the Clerk of the Seſſions, to be paid by the reſpective Town-Clerks, *two pence*.

Every certificate of a publiſhment, *ſix pence*. Recording births and deaths, *two pence*.

For each marriage, to the Miniſter or Juſtice officiating, and for certifying the ſame to the Town-Clerk, *ſix ſhillings*.

To the Town-Clerk for a certificate of the births or deaths of every perſon, *four pence*.

*Fees in the SECRETARY's office.*

For each regiſter excluſive of Naval Officer's fees, *three ſhillings*,

For a certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of particular perſons, *three ſhillings.*

Every order of notice from the General Court, upon petition, *two ſhillings.*

Every other order of the General Court, for the benefit of particular perſons, *one ſhilling.*

For a Commiſſion or letter of marque and reprifal, and for other papers accompanying the ſame, *eighteen ſhillings.*

For all copies for the benefit of particular perſons, at the rate of *nine pence* a page, and a page in this act, if meant twenty-eight lines of eight words to a line, or two hundred and twenty-four words.

The Secretary ſhall keep an account of all fees by him taken as Secretary, by virtue of this act, that the General Court may once a year know the amount thereof, and take the ſame into conſideration at the time of making a grant to him for his ſervices.

*To the CAPTAIN of Caſtle William.*

For a paſs by the Caſtle for each veſſel, *one ſhilling and ſix pence,* except the wood ſloops and other coaſting veſſels, for which paſſes have not been uſually taken out.

*MESSENGER of the General Court.*

Serving every warrant which the General Court or either Houſe may grant, for arreſting, impriſoning, or taking into cuſtody any perſon, *two ſhillings.*

For Travel each mile out, and the ſame returning, *three pence.*

For keeping and providing food for ſuch perſon, *two ſhillings* a day.

For his diſcharge or diſmiſſion, *two ſhillings.*

*County REGISTERS Fees.*

For entering and recording a deed of partition or other paper, of the length of one page or under, *nine pence;* and for certifying on the original, the time when, the book and page where, the ſame is recorded, *three pence;* if the inſtrument recorded exceed a page, *eight pence* a page, for as many pages as it contains, the fees to be paid at the offering the inſtrument.

For all copies, at the rate of *eight pence* a page.

For entering in the margin, the diſcharge of a mortgage, to be ſigned by the perſon diſcharging the ſame, *eight pence.*

*And be it further enacted,* That the Clerks of the ſeveral Courts, and other perſons keeping publick offices, ſhall conſtantly have a liſt of the fees by this act preſcribed, ſo far as it relates to them, reſpectively, printed, or wrote out in legible characters, and hung in ſome convenient place in their reſpective offices, and any perſon that ſhall demand any greater fee or fees for any of the ſervices aforeſaid, than are by this law provided, he or they ſhall forfeit and pay for every offence, the ſum of *ten pounds,* with coſts of ſuit, to him or them that will proſecute and ſue therefor, by action of debt, within one year after the offence committed, in the Court of Common Pleas.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That any perſon who ſhall wilfully and corruptly demand and receive, any greater fee or fees for any of the ſervices aforeſaid, than are by this law provided, and ſhall be convicted thereof, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury in the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, may, over and above the fine of *ten pounds,* be adjudged incapable of ſuſtaining any office within the Commonwealth, for a term of time not exceeding ſeven years, from the time of ſuch conviction: Provided the information or indictment be filed within one year next after the offence was committed.

*And be it further enacted,* That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, all acts and laws heretofore made for regulating and eſtabliſhing the fees herein mentioned, ſhall ceaſe to operate, and become null and void.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb.* 27, 1787.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted,

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *Feb.* 28, 1787.

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

By the Governour, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

"Sure, if one truth may ſlip my harmleſs pen,
"*Times* would be better, were we better *men.*"

Mr. EDITOR,

SINCE my return into the ſtate, I met with my old friend, Tom Tatler, who, as his odd manner is, told me many ſtory in circulation, with his uſual additions by way of *hint,* whiſper, and inadverſion.

"It is an opinion of many wiſe men," he added, "that, in ſtate feuds, even the right and beſt cauſe, is hurt by the raſh and impertinent conduct of individuals, among its own advocates. Harſh ſpeeches, vilifying epithets, and tavern *engagements,* are calculated rather to irritate than aſſuage the touchy paſſions of men;

and rather than unite diſſenters, to ſet them at greater odds. Mr. Pacifick is well aware of this: He is of a humane diſpoſition; and, knowing the different humours of mankind, always appears calm and diſpaſſionate: While he pleads or acts for his country, with a patriotick firmneſs, he never indulges vain paſſion; but treats enemies with a *kind* reſentment, and ſeverity tempered with the greateſt humanity:—For this he is applauded on all hands—and though not a man of general note, or of great natural parts, he ſets a noble example, and has great influence in his own town. He is believed to be *honeſt*: And it is neceſſary, even in magiſtrates, not only to be juſt and honourable in their views and deſigns, but to be *thought* ſo. Much different from him is *Will Teſty*, Eſq; his paſſions quickly ſmother his heart, and therefore he *does* not the good he *wiſhes*: Being poſſeſſed of refined notions of inſult; he is all for *knocking down*; and has really ſpit ſeveral men in the face;—hence he is univerſally condemned, and by many, implacably hated.

"And there is *Joey Wiſeacre* (continued Tom) who is a ſpecimen of a large claſs of *dreadful hearty well-wiſhers*. He knows but little more than what he has ſeen; and before theſe perturbations, like a good citizen, he kept at his buſineſs, eat heartily, and thrived well. But *Joey* took an active part, though not far from his chimney corner; and having acquired a few broken words, and diſjointed ideas, he has become a great ſtateſman: He has grown *loud* and *boiſterous*—flings them into all companies, upon all occaſions; and ſeems to argue rather to diſplay his profound ſagacity, and retail his political phraſeology, than to convince his opponents.

"But you know (ſaid my friend, making a ſudden reflection) that theſe feuds, jars and factions, are as neceſſary, and ſometimes as beneficial in the *civil*, as earthquakes, thunder and hurricanes are in the *natural* world—which leave the elements in a ſtate of greater tranquillity." Thus ended his harrangue, to which I ſhall only add,

TOM TINKER.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, *printed at* Boſton.

## ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

DIABOLUS FIB, from the multiplicity of buſineſs in the *bouncing line*, has taken into partnerſhip his ſon LUCIFER FIB, who unitedly offer their beſt ſervices to the *gentlemen* partizans in the preſent and future electioneering conteſts.

They keep conſtantly on hand, a ſupply of *falſhoods*, from the *petit inuendo* to the *plumb pie*, and are willing, to convince them of the genuineneſs of their wares, to take oath that they do not contain one ſingle particle of that noxious quality *truth*.

A few electioneering touches, ſuitable for the preſent day, yet remain on hand—they are warranted to keep *one whole day*, perfectly good and ſweet, conſiſting of—Hints on the unconſtitutionality of ſeveral proceedings of government.

Letters from every part of the State, ready *cut and dried*. *Puffs immortalizing any body's Men*, per *groſs*, and *Squibs* to d—n them, by the *bale*.

Collections of the military and economical virtues, *conſummate wiſdom*, *deep penetration*, *generoſity*, *popular confidence*, &c. of Mr. Anybody. *Alſo*, *Varniſh* to hide *paſt tranſactions*—*Magnifying Glaſſes*, very uſeful and neceſſary—*Salve* for *ſore conſciences*, with a curious Compoſition, which applied to the moſt immaculate character will make it look as black at their humble ſervants, &c.—

## Summary of late Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

THERE are many thouſand paths to human happineſs, ſays a correſpondent, which benevolence can diſcover. Genius, accompanied by humanity, penetrates through every obſtacle in the way of mercy. It poſſeſſes a taliſmanick power that unveils the cloke which ſhrouds calamity from obſervation and piety. It does not view ſuffering merit with the eye of the miſer, or the naſal contempt of the proud and ambitious upſtart. It looks beyond this tranſitory ſcene. His horizon is extenſive, not bounded by ſelf-intereſt, nor terminated by the extent of his bags.

The following paragraph is an extract from the Connecticut Courant of the 6th ult.

"An act was paſſed at the laſt ſpring ſeſſion of our Aſſembly, impoſing a ſmall tax on

mules, a creature raiſed with little trouble and leſs expence; and by the raiſing of which, a few men in this State have made very conſiderable fortunes. This act, as it hit but few, one would have ſuppoſed might have paſſed without reprehenſion, yet it has met with its ſtrictures and condemnation, becauſe there never was an act of the like kind paſſed before. Moſt people being ignorant of the value of this animal, is one reaſon why they neglect to raiſe them. Our fathers never raiſed mules, and why ſhould we? I do not believe they are profitable. But why will not you make the experiment, when you ſee others making their fortunes by them? At two years old they will ſell from fourteen to ſixteen pounds in caſh, and the expence of raiſing them is trifling. Through the winter they will live upon the gleanings of the barn-yard and be fat; and what animal can be raiſed with ſo little trouble and expence, that at the age of two years will be worth ſo much? Try and let experience teach you what is good. The mule is better for burden and as good for draft as the horſe, and is worth more, yet coſts not half ſo much. If every good farmer owned a jack aſs (the ſire of the mule) the lower claſs of the people, who have not land ſufficient to raiſe produce for their emolument, and hardly for their ſupport, might increaſe their intereſt and that of the State. For an evidence of the value of the jack, advert to the price the Marquis gave for thoſe he preſented his Excellency General Waſhington. An hundred guineas a head would not have been given by the Marquis, for an animal void of beauty, to preſent to ſo diſtinguiſhed a character as Gen. Waſhington, had they not been valuable and of great utility. Report tells us, that the jack is a very valuable animal; let us make the experiment, and know for ourſelves whether it is true or not. My friends, be enterpriſing if you would be rich; ſtart not at novelties before you know what they are; but what is reaſonable, undertake, improve, carry into effect, and do good to yourſelves and others—raiſe jack-aſſes and mules for exportation, which will command the prices above mentioned, and in a few years you will be as rich as you wiſh to be; trouble and expence is hardly in the queſtion."

*Extract from the Journal of Aſſembly, Thurſday, 10 o'clock, A. M. March 15.*

The bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe the Delegates of this State, in the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, to accede to, ratify and confirm the independence and ſovereignty of the people inhabiting the diſtrict of territory commonly called Vermont," was read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

PORTSMOUTH, March 27.

The publick have not been informed of the different ſtandards eſtabliſhed for the troops of this ſtate, and conceiving it of importance that they ſhould be known, we have published the following report of a committee, appointed by the legiſlature (at their laſt ſeſſion held at Concord, in June laſt) "to deviſe ſtandards for the reſpective corps of horſe and foot in this ſtate," for the purpoſe of gratifying our readers, eſpecially ſuch of them as *wiſh well to the military*.

"The committee to deviſe ſtandards for the reſpective corps of horſe and foot in this ſtate, reported, That the field of the flag, be a dark purple on a white ground; an oval ſhield in the middle, encircled with laurel, within which is to be the following device, viz. a man armed at all points in a poſture of defence—his hand on his ſword, the ſword half drawn—the motto, FREEDOM, NOT CONQUEST—thirteen ſilver ſtars diſperſed over the field of the ſtandard, and properly arranged, ſo as to encircle the device and motto—the number of each regiment to be marked on its ſtandard.

"The ſtandard of the light-horſe and artillery the ſame, except the device.—On that of the horſe, is to be a man on horſe back, completely armed, with his hand on his piſtol—and the device of the artillery, a cannonier in uniform, with a lighted match, ſtanding near a field-piece, properly pointed, and the motto the ſame as for the horſe and foot before mentioned.

"For the alarm companies, the ſtandards are to be the ſame, only inſtead of being numbered, the word, Alarm Company, are to be on the flags of the ſtandard: Signed *John M'Clary*, for the committee. Which report being read and conſidered, *Voted*, That it be received and accepted."

BOSTON, April 5.

On Monday laſt, agreeably to notification iſſued by the Selectmen, founded on the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, the qualified inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil-Hall, to give in their votes for Governour, and Lieutenant-Governour for the State, and for ſix Senators for the county of Suffolk. After the votes were ſorted and counted, the Town-Clerk declared the numbers for the ſeveral Candidates to be as contained in the following liſt, viz.

GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Excellency James Bowdoin, Eſq; | 724 |
| His Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; | 775 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; | 880 |
| Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; | 424 |
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; | 179 |

SENATORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Cotton Tufts, Eſq; | 1463 |
| Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Eſq; | 1395 |
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; | 1373 |
| Hon. William Phillips, Eſq; | 1101 |
| Thomas Dawes, Eſq; | 1017 |
| Hon. Jabez Fiſher, Eſq; | 677 |
| His Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; | 460 |
| Hon. John Lowell, Eſq; | 442 |
| Hon. Benjamin Auſtin, Eſq; | 407 |
| Hon. William Heath, Eſq; | 280 |

The number of votes, on this occaſion, as

leſted and whole, and the length of ſervice, which that early hour of the day promiſed to afford, to puſh forward with the troops already landed, and to expect the remainder as they could come up.

The commander in chief accordingly, having left a detachment to guard the landing place, advanced directly towards the enemy. When the army had paſſed a croſs road, which interſected the great one leading to the town, the diviſion of the Wiſſenbach regiment was left to take poſt at that place, both in order to cover the rear, and to preſerve the communication with the landing place. The troops then advanced along the great road in the utmoſt ſecurity; a thick impenetrable wooded ſwamp covered the left of the line of march, and the light troops and flankers effectually ſcoured the cultivated plantations on the right.

From whatever caution or delay it happened, the troops did not reach the open country before three o'clock, at which time they halted within about a thouſand yards of the enemy. The enemy were in appearance, and fancied themſelves exceedingly ſtrongly poſted; and would in reality have been found ſo, had the Britiſh commander made the attack exactly in the manner they wiſhed, and to which they had vainly directed all their views and expectation. They were yet to be inſtructed in one of the moſt obvious maxims of warfare, that the very cauſes which induced them to wiſh the attack to be made in a particular quarter, would, almoſt to a certainty, produce a contrary effect, and direct its operation elſewhere.

They were formed in two diviſions on either ſide of the great road. Half their regular forces, conſiſting of two regiments of Carolina troops, under the command of Colonel Huger, extended from the road, on their left, to a wooded ſwamp on their right, which was covered by houſes defended with rifle-men. The other diviſion of their regular troops, conſiſting of part of three Georgia battallions, under Colonel Elbert, with the road to their right, were covered on the left by rice ſwamps; being further ſtrengthened by the fort of Savannah Bluff behind their left which would have operated in attack as a ſecond flank. The town of Savannah, encompaſſed with the remains of an old line of entrenchment, covered their rear. One piece of cannon was planted at the extremity of their line on the right, one on the left, and two pieces occupied the traverſe, acroſs the great road, in the center of their line. About 100 paces in front of this traverſe, at a critical ſpot between two ſwamps, a trench was cut acroſs the road, and about 100 yards in front of the trench, a marſhy rivulet ran almoſt parallel the whole extent of their front; and to render the paſſage ſtill more difficult, they had deſtroyed the bridge which led over this brook.

Col. Campbell ſoon diſcovered, by the countenance, as well as the movements of the enemy, that they equally wiſhed and expected that he ſhould attack them on the left; and he accordingly omitted no means that could ſerve to cheriſh that opinion, and continue its deluſion. For that purpoſe he ordered the 1ſt battallion of the 71ſt to draw off and form on the right of the road, and then marching up to the rear of the light infantry, that corps was drawn off ſtill more to the right, thereby increaſing the jealouſy of the enemy for their left, and impreſſing a full idea, that he was in the act of extending his front to that quarter. The happieſt effect of this manœuvre, however, was, that the light infantry had thereby got into a hollow ground, by which they were totally covered from the view of the enemy.

Fortune, the great friend to enterprize in war, and whoſe favours no prudent officer will ever deny, had thrown a negro into the hands of the commander, whoſe intelligence he turned to the happieſt account. This man knew a private path through the wooded ſwamp on the enemy's right, through which he promiſed to lead the troops without obſervation or difficulty. To profit the more effectually of this diſcovery, it happened that the hollow way into which the light infantry had now fallen, continued winding all round the rear of the army until it joined the moraſs and wood in queſtion. Sir James Baird was accordingly directed to purſue the courſe of the valley with the light infantry, until he arrived at the path pointed out by his guide, by which he would be enabled to turn the enemy's right flank, and by a moderate circuit to fall in upon the rear of that wing. The New-York volunteers, under Colonel Turnbull, were ordered to ſupport the light infantry.

During the courſe of this movement, the artillery were formed in a field on the left of the road, and concealed from the enemy by a ſwell of ground in front, up which it was intended to run them, as ſoon as the ſignal was made for action;

From that commanding ground, they could either bear advantageously upon the right of the rebel line, or cannonade any body of troops in flank, which they might detach into the wood to retard the progress of the light infantry. An Hessian regiment was formed upon the left of the artillery. [*To be continued.*]

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*By indulging a Farmer, who wishes well to his country, with a page in your Magazine, you will not only oblige him as an individual reader, but perhaps, in the end, do an essential service to many of your fellow-citizens.*

EVERY person of common sense, who has been a spectator of the proceedings of those people who have borne an active part in the late insurrection in this commonwealth, will not only consider them as extremely erroneous, and such as, if persisted in, would not only subvert our happy constitution of government, but also make us a derision and bye-word among the nations of the earth. But on the other hand, every person of common humanity, and who has any sympathy for his fellow creatures, cannot but pity, and do all in his power to alleviate the distresses of the lower class of people in this state. Impressed with considerations of this kind, and desirous to contribute what is in my power, to promote the common interest of my countrymen, and relieve the oppressed, I offer the following observations on a species of trade, which, if practiced upon to a considerable degree, will, perhaps, set our exports on a very lucrative footing. Many writers have, with propriety and energy, recommended industry, economy and attention to our own manufactures, as the only method by which we shall be able to emerge from our present indigent and distressed situation: But as I not only encourage these, but devise a mean by which it may be accomplished, perhaps my observations may have the more weight.

The plan which I propose, is, attention to raising MULES: This illegitimate species of animals (if I may so speak) I conclude, has never been introduced into this state; and consequently people cannot conceive the value of them. They ave been raised for several years past, in e neighbouring state of Connecticut, d their profits have been very great. am informed from indubitable author-, that their present current price, is n twelve to sixteen pounds in ready , at eighteen months old; which is re than double the money that we get our shining colts, at two and three s old—and I am told that the prosent for their increasing, rather than diminishing, in value. And probably this may be a very great inducement to the West India islands to open a free and honourable trade with us, that they may procure our mules, as they get them at present with much greater cost than they might receive them from us. It has been surprising to me, since I have had knowledge of these animals, that they have not more universally been attended to; but I conclude that it must be owing to the difficulty of procuring jack-asses, and the great price at which they have been sold: And probably the value of mules has not been known, as it has been rather a matter of secrecy in the state of Connecticut. But it is to be wished, that some enterprising men, and who are calculated for the business, would make attempts to procure jacks the ensuing season, that the good people of this state may be benefited by this profitable business, and not suffer Connecticut wholly to monopolize it. Perhaps it will be well here to contradict an opinion that some have imbibed, that is, that mares will not bring colts, after they have had mules; as it has been proved from actual experiment, that they bring them alternately in the same manner as colts, and without any detriment to the mares; and also that mares of very little value for business, or to bring colts, frequently bring mules that are equal to any which are produced from the best mare

It is to be hoped that this business will be prosecuted, when people come to know the profits of it; not only for the benefit of individuals, but of the community at large. I think it must be of the greatest advantage, especially to the poorer class of people, that a man who is able to keep a mare, worth, perhaps, not more than six pounds, may annually near double her worth in this way, by an inconsiderable cost; which is more than we can generally lay up from no small farm: And I think, and doubt not, that in the end, it will be a great mean of alleviating those burdens so much complained of, and of extricating

us from thoſe difficulties into which we have been involved by a calamitous war. Let us therefore, my countrymen, arouſe from our lethargy and ſupineneſs—let us unitedly exert ourſelves not only to advance the intereſt of ourſelves, but alſo that of our neighbours—let us cultivate every branch of buſineſs with economy and induſtry, and above all things, let us endeavour to free ourſelves from inteſtine diviſions and diſſenſions, which are worſe than the plague, or raging peſtilence;—let us vie with our ſiſter ſtates in every thing that is laudable and praiſe worthy, and be no longer their ſcoff and deriſion: And that we may become a wiſe, a virtuous, a happy and a rich people, and make a reſpectable appearance among the nations of the earth, to the lateſt period of time, is the ſincere wiſh of the publick's humble ſervant,

A FARMER.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the Year of Our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-ſeven.*

An Act for determining at what times and places the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, ſhall be held, within and for the ſeveral Counties within this Commonwealth, and for repealing all laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.

*BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the firſt day of June next, all the laws heretofore enacted, and now in force, determining the times and places for holding the ſeveral Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for the ſeveral counties in this Commonwealth, ſo far as reſpects the times and places for holding the ſaid Courts, be, and they hereby are repealed.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,* That the times and places for holding the Courts of General Seſſions of the Peace, and Courts of Common Pleas, within and for each county in this Commonwealth, ſhall from and after the firſt day of June next, be as followſ, viz.

Within and for the county of Suffolk, at Boſton, on the firſt Tueſday in January and the firſt Tueſday in July.

Within and for the county of Eſſex, at Ipſwich, on the firſt Tueſday in April; at Salem, the ſecond Tueſday in July; at Newbury-Port, the laſt Tueſday in Sept.

Within and for the county of Middleſex, at Cambridge, on the 2d Tueſday in March; at Concord, on the ſecond Tueſday of Sept.

Within and for the county of Hampſhire, at Springfield, on the 2d Tueſday of February; at Northampton, the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt.

Within and for the county of Plymouth, at Plymouth, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, and the laſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Barnſtable, at Barnſtable, on the the firſt Tueſday of April, and the firſt Tueſday of November.

Within and for the county of Briſtol, at Taunton, on the ſecond Tueſday of March, and the ſecond Tueſday of September.

Within and for the county of York, at York, on the ſecond Tueſday of April; and at Bedford, on the ſecond Tueſday of Oct.

Within and for the county of Dukes-County, at Edgartown, on the firſt Tueſday of March; and at Tiſbury, on the laſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Nantucket, at Sheburne, on the laſt Tueſday of March, and the firſt Tueſday of October.

Within and for the county of Worceſter, at Worceſter, on the laſt Tueſday in March, and on the firſt Tueſday in September.

Within and for the county of Cumberland, at Portland, on the laſt Tueſday in May, and on the laſt Tueſday in October.

Within and for the county of Lincoln, at Hallowell, on the ſecond Tueſday in January; at Pownalborough, on the firſt Tueſday in June; and at Waldoborough, on the ſecond Tueſday in September.

Within and for the county of Berkſhire, at Lenox, on the ſecond Tueſday in September, and the firſt Tueſday of February.

*And be it further enacted,* That all appeals already made, recognizances taken, or that may before the aforeſaid firſt day of June next, be made or taken, to any Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, and all actions already commenced, or that may be commenced before the aforeſaid firſt day of June, and all appeals claimed, or which may be claimed, and all actions pending at any Court of Common Pleas, which before the operation of this act, ſhould have been holden at any other time or place, than thoſe in this act affixed for holding ſaid Courts, ſhall be returnable to, entered, made, proceeded on, tried and determined, at the Courts next to be holden, in each county, after ſaid firſt day of June, agreeably to the true intent of ſuch writ, proceſs, recognizance or appeal.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *March* 2, 1787.

This Bill having had three ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *March* 2, 1787

This Bill having had two ſeveral readings, paſſed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS. jun. Preſident.

By the Governour, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

# NEW FEE TABLE.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven.

*An ACT, eſtabliſhing and regulating the FEES of the ſeveral officers, and other perſons hereafter mentioned, and for repealing the laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.*

*BE it enacted, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, in General Court aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,* That from and after the firſt day of Auguſt, 1787, the fees of the ſeveral officers and other perſons hereafter mentioned, ſhall be as follows, viz.

### *JUSTICES Fees.*

For every blank writ of attachment and ſummons thereon, or original ſummons, *one ſhilling.* The declaration in a writ triable before a Juſtice, *one ſhilling* and *eight pence.* Subpœna for one or more witneſſes, *four pence.* Entry of an action or filing a complaint, in civil cauſes, *one ſhilling.* Filing papers, *one penny each paper.* Writ of execution, *one ſhilling and four pence.* Examining, allowing, and taxing a bill of coſt, *three pence.* Entering up judgment in civil or criminal cauſes, and recording the ſame, *one ſhilling* and *four pence.* Copy of every evidence, original paper, or record, if under a page, *ſix pence,* if one page or upwards, at the rate of *eight pence* per page. A recognizance or bond of appeal, including principal and ſurety, *one ſhilling.* Taking affidavits out of Court, in order for the trial of any cauſe, *one ſhilling,* and for the Juſtices travel every ten miles, *two ſhillings* and *ſix pence,* the ſame for returning, and ſo in proportion; the travel to be certified by the Juſtice to the Court, before whom the cauſe is to be tried, and for writing depoſition, caption and notification, at the rate of *eight pence* a page. Taking affidavits *in perpetuam rei memoriam,* to each Juſtice, *one ſhilling,* and writing the ſame and travel, as aforementioned. Adminiſtering an oath, to perſons appointed to appraiſe eſtates, or to appraiſe and divide real eſtates, together with certificates of the ſame, *one ſhilling.* Adminiſtering an oath to one or more witneſſes, at the ſame time, before referees or arbitrators, *one ſhilling,* for travel for that purpoſe, the ſame as in taking affidavits. Taking the acknowledgement of a deed, with one or more ſeals, provided it be at one and the ſame time, and certifying the ſame, *eight pence.* Receiving a complaint, and iſſuing a warrant in criminal caſes, *two ſhillings.* Granting a warrant, [illegible]aring appraiſers relating to ſtrays, and entering the ſame, *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence.* [illegible]miniſtering oaths in all other caſes, with [illegible]tificates, except oaths to town, diſtrict, or [illegible]iſh officers, *one ſhilling.* Trial of an if[illegible], *two ſhillings.*

### *CORONERS Fees.*

For ſerving a writ, ſummons or execution, [illegible]or travel in returning the ſame, or for [illegible]an inquiſition, the ſame allowance as is by this act allowed to Sheriffs. Bail bond, *one ſhilling.* Every trial where the Sheriff is concerned, *one ſhilling.* Attending the Jury, *one ſhilling.* Granting a warrant and taking inquiſition on a dead body, *four ſhillings*; if more than one at the ſame time, and who came to their death by the ſame means, *one ſhilling* for every other after the firſt. Travel and expence for taking an inquiſition, *four ſhillings* per day. The foreman of the Jury at the rate of *three ſhillings* and *ſix pence* per day, for time and expences, and to every other Juror at the rate of *three ſhillings* per day, excluſive of travel, for which, if above four miles, he ſhall have *two pence* per mile out and home. The Conſtable, for his attendance and expences, in ſummoning a Jury, *four ſhillings* a day; and all the aforeſaid charges of the inquiſition ſhall be paid out of the county treaſury, except ſuch as are taken upon bodies of ſtrangers, not belonging to this Commonwealth, and in ſuch caſe, the expence ſhall be paid out of the treaſury of this Commonwealth; ſuch account of expences being firſt examined and allowed by the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, in the county in which ſuch inquiſition ſhall be taken.

### *JUDGE of PROBATE's Fees.*

For granting adminiſtration, *three ſhillings.* Appointing or allowing guardian to minors, *two ſhillings*; and if for more than one minor to the ſame guardian, *three pence* each, for all above the firſt. A decree reſpecting the probate of a will or codicil, *three ſhillings.* Examining and allowing an inventory, and ſwearing the executor or executors, adminiſtrator or adminiſtrators, *one ſhilling.* Swearing the appraiſers, *nine pence.* Examining and allowing accounts, *two ſhilli[illegible]* [illegible]cree for ſettling inteſtate eſtates, [illegible] A citation, *nine pence.* Summons for [illegible]neſs, *four pence.* A *quietus*, *one ſhilling.* warrant to appraiſe or divide eſtates, *one ſ[illegible]ling* and *ſix pence.* Iſſuing a commiſſion receive and examine creditors claims, when eſtates are repreſented inſolvent, *one ſhilling.* An order of diſtribution, *one ſhilling.* Granting an appeal to the Supreme Court, *one ſhilling.*

### *REGISTER of PROBATE's Fees.*

For writing bond and letter of adminiſtration, *two ſhillings.* Writing bond and letter of guardianſhip and making record thereof, *three ſhillings*, for one minor, and if for more than one minor to the ſame guardian, then *two pence* each, for every additional one after the firſt. Drawing a decree reſpecting the probate of a will or codicil, *two ſhillings.* Writing a bond for the executor, *one ſhilling.*

Writing a warrant to appraiſe the eſtates of perſons deceaſed, *one ſhilling*. A warrant to divide an inteſtate eſtate among the heirs, *one ſhilling*. Writing a warrant to ſet off a Widow's dowry only, or a warrant to examine the claims on an inſolvent eſtate, *one ſhilling*. For entering on an inventory the oath of the executor or adminiſtrator, *eight pence*. Entering on the account of an executor, or adminiſtrator or guardian, an allowance thereof, *eight pence*. Drawing up a decree on the ſettlement or partition of eſtates, *one ſhilling*. Drawing an order of diſtribution, *one ſhilling*. A *quietus*, *one ſhilling*. A citation, *nine pence*. A ſummons for a witneſs or witneſſes, *four pence*. Proportioning an inſolvent eſtate among the creditors, at the rate of *three ſhillings* for every twelve creditors, every creditor's proportion being ſeverally diſtinguiſhed. Recording a will, inventory, account or other matters, for every page, *eight pence*. Copy of a will, inventory, or other paper, for each page, *eight pence*. Bond of appeal, *one ſhilling*.

*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any fees ſhall be paid into the probate office, a particular account of ſuch fees, and for what they accrued, ſhall, before payment (if demanded) be by the Judge or Regiſter ſet down in writing, and given to the party paying the ſame, and any fees received without being thus aſcertained in writing (when demanded as aforeſaid) ſhall be deemed illegal fees; and the perſon or perſons receiving the ſame, ſhall forfeit and ſuffer treble the ſum by him ſo received, and be liable to an action of debt, to be brought by him who ſhall ſo pay the ſame, in any Court proper to try the ſame.

*In the COURT of COMMON PLEAS.*

*JUSTICES Fees.*

For the entry of every action, *two ſhillings* and *eight pence*. And for every action where an iſſue in law or fact is joined, *four ſhillings*, in addition to the fee for entry. Taxing a bill of coſt, *ſix pence*. Granting an appeal, and taking a recognizance of the principal and ſurety or ſureties, *one ſhilling*. Providing a deed, *one ſhilling*. Surrender of the principal in Court, by his ſurety or ſureties, *eight pence*. Granting a writ of protection, *one ſhilling*. Entering a petition and making an order thereon, for the ſale of real eſtate, *three ſhillings*.

*CLERK of the Common Pleas.*

Every action entered, *one ſhilling*. Entering and recording a verdict or report of referees, *ſix pence*. Every action withdrawn, or non-ſuit, *four pence*. Confeſſing judgment, or default, or joinder, or demurrer, *ſix pence*. Entering up judgment and recording the ſame at large, *one ſhilling*. Acknowledging ſatisfaction of a judgment on record, *four pence*. Entering an appeal and recognizing principal and ſureties, *eight pence*. Examining and caſting each bill of coſt, *ſix pence*. Filing each paper, *one penny*. Continuing each cauſe to the next term, *ſix pence*. Entering the ſurrender of a principal in Court, and making a record thereof, *eight pence*. Entering a rule of Court, upon the parties ſubmitting a cauſe to referees, *ſix pence*. Every blank writ and ſummons, *ſix pence*. A blank *ſcire facias*, *ſix pence*. A blank original ſummons, *ſix pence*. An original, or *alias* execution, in perſonal matters, and filing the ſame when returned, *one ſhilling*. Every writ of poſſeſſion in real actions, *two ſhillings*. A writ of protection, or *habeas corpus ad teſtificandum*, *one ſhilling*. Each *venire facias* for Jurymen, to be paid out of the county treaſury, *two pence*.

*In the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace.*

To each Juſtice for every day's conſtant attendance in Court, *four ſhillings*; and no Juſtice ſhall be allowed pay for more than two days attendance at any one term; travel for ſuch Juſtices as are ten miles and upwards diſtant from the Court-Houſe, or place where the Court ſits, *four ſhillings* for every twenty miles, computing out and home, the travel and attendance to be paid out of the County Treaſury, except ſuch Juſtices as are ſworn Attornies at law, or Clerks of the ſeveral Courts of Seſſions, who ſhall not be allowed for travel or attendance:—The Clerk to keep an account of their attendance as aforeſaid, and all fines and forfeitures aſſeſſed by the ſame Court, and not otherwiſe appropriated by law, to be paid into the County Treaſury, for the uſe of the County.

*CLERKS of the Seſſions Fees.*

Entering an indictment, complaint, preſentment or information, *one ſhilling*. Recording the judgment of the Court thereon, *eight pence*. Diſcharging a recognizance, *ſix pence*. Each warrant for criminals, *one ſhilling*. Each ſummons or ſubpœna for witneſs or witneſſes, *four pence*. Each recognizance for innholders or retailers, including principal and ſureties, and for tranſmitting the name of the licenced perſon to the Seleſtmen, and recording the licence, *eight pence*. A warrant for County tax, *one ſhilling*. Warrant to lay out or alter a road, *one ſhilling*. Examining and caſting the Grand Jurors account, yearly, and order thereon, *one ſhilling and ſix pence*. Examining any other account, *four pence* each. Recording the reports of highways and other matters, by order of Seſſions, *eight pence* a page. Copies of all records or original papers, *eight pence* a page. Filing each paper, *one penny*. Entering an appeal and recognizing the principal and ſureties, *eight pence*.

*In the SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.*

*JUSTICES Fees.*

Entering an action or complaint, *five ſhillings and four pence*. Taking ſpecial bail, *two ſhillings*. Allowing a writ of error, or granting *certiorari*, *habeas corpus*, or other writ on motion, *two ſhillings*. Granting a writ of protection, *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence*. Providing a deed, *one ſhilling*. Entering a petition and making order thereon, for the ſale

or partition of real eſtates, *ſix ſhillings*; accepting partition of real eſtates, *two ſhillings*. Taxing a bill of coſt, *one ſhilling*. The foregoing fees to be paid to the Clerk of the ſaid Court, who ſhall ſome time in the month of December, annually, certify to the Governour and Council, the ſums by him ſo taken and received, and paid over to the ſaid Juſtices, that the ſame may be deducted from the laſt quarter of the ſaid Juſtices yearly ſalary; and the Gov. and Council are hereby empowered to deduct the ſame accordingly.

*CLERKS Fees in the Supreme Judicial Court.*

Entering each action for trial, *three ſhillings*. Entering each complaint, *one ſhilling and ſix pence*. Receiving and recording a verdict, *one ſhilling*. A writ of review, *three ſhillings*. A writ of *ſcire facias*, *two ſhillings*. A writ of execution, *one ſhilling and ſix pence*. A writ of *facias habere poſſeſſionem*, *two ſhillings and ſix pence*. A writ of *habeas corpus*, *two ſhillings*. Copies of all records, each page, *eight pence*, leſs than a page, *ſix pence*. Entering a rule of Court, *nine pence*. Confeſſing judgment or default, *one ſhilling*. Every action withdrawn or non-ſuit, *one ſhilling*. Entering an appearance, *ſix pence*. Ackowledging ſatisfaction of a judgment and record, *eight pence*. Examining each bill of coſt, *eight pence*. Continuing each cauſe and entering the ſame next term, *one ſhilling*. Filing each paper in each cauſe *one penny*. Proving a deed in Court and certifying the ſame, *one ſhilling*. Entering up judgment and recording the ſame at large, *two ſhillings*. Each venire to be paid out of the County Treaſury reſpectively, on the Juſtices certificate, *three pence*. Every writ and ſeal other than beforementioned, *two ſhillings*. Every *ſubpœna* for one or more witneſſes, *ſix pence*. Each recognizance, including principal and ſureties, *one ſhilling*. A writ of protection, *one ſhilling*. Entering a diſcharge of a recognizance, by proclamation, *nine pence*.

*ATTORNIES Fees, and allowance to PARTIES and WITNESSES.*

To parties recovering coſt, for an Attorney, or Counſellor's fee, when Counſel is employed, where an iſſue in law or fact is joined in the Supreme Court, *twelve ſhillings*. And for all other cauſes in ſaid Court, and all cauſes in the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, where an iſſue in law or fact is joined, *ſix ſhillings*. And for all other cauſes in ſaid C rt, *ſix ſhillings*.

or parties recovering coſts, whether in S Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Com- n Pleas, General Seſſions of the Peace, o fore a Juſtice, *one ſhilling and ſix pence*. E each day's attendance and travel; ten c to be accounted as one day; no allow- a to be made for travel to or from the ſ 's office, in order to make out a writ ſ mmons, or carry the ſame to an officer: / laintiff ſhall be allowed more than two days attendance, when the defendant is defaulted, unleſs the defendant appears in court and makes anſwer to the plaintiff's ſuit, in which caſe, if the defendant is afterwards defaulted, no attendance ſhall be taxed for the plaintiff, after the day when ſuch default happens.

In criminal cauſes, where one or more defendants are tried by the Jury, at the ſame time, in the Supreme Court, or where the cauſe is determined by an iſſue in law, *twelve ſhillings*; and if no trial by Jury, and the cauſe is not determined by an iſſue in law, *ſix ſhillings*, and in the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, the ſame allowance for Council, as in the Common Pleas.

Drawing an Indictment in the Seſſions, *three ſhillings*.

Drawing an Indictment in the Supreme Judicial Court, *ſix ſhillings*.

Witneſſes in civil or criminal cauſes, whether in the Supreme Judicial Court, Court of Common Pleas, Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, *three ſhillings* a day, and *two pence* for each mile's travel going out and returning home; and before a Juſtice of the Peace, *two ſhillings* per day; and the travel, the ſame as at other Courts; provided the ſaid witneſſes do perſonally attend either of the ſaid Courts and give in, in writing, to the Clerk of ſaid Court, his time and travel.

*SHERIFFS and CONSTABLES Fees.*

For the ſervice of an original ſummons or *ſcire facias*, on one defendant for trial, either by reading the ſame, or by copy, *one ſhilling and four pence*, if ſerved on more than one defendant, then for each other defendant ſo ſerved, *one ſhilling and four pence*.

For ſervice of a capias or attachment on one defendant, with or without ſummons, *one ſhilling and four pence*; if ſerved in like manner on more than one defendant, then for each other ſo ſerved *one ſhilling and four pence*; and where the officer is by law directed to leave a copy, in order to complete the ſervice, he may charge at the rate of *eight pence* a page. For a bail bond and writing the ſame, including principal and ſureties (to be paid by the perſon admitted to bail) *one ſhilling*.

Serving a writ of poſſeſſion, excluſive of the poundage, on the coſt of Court, *five ſhillings*, if on more than one piece of land, *three ſhillings* each.

The fees for collecting the coſt on a writ of poſſeſſion, the ſame poundage as in perſonal actions.

Serving a warrant, *one ſhilling and four pence*. Sheriff's aid in criminal caſes to each perſon, *four ſhillings*, including expences, for every twelve hours; and ſo in proportion for a leſs time, and *two pence* for each mile's travel going out and returning home.

Summoning witneſſes in criminal caſes, *ſix pence*, for each witneſs, and travel as in civil cauſes, unleſs in ſpecial caſes, when the Court may increaſe the fee to what they ſhall judge reaſonable.

Levying executions in perſonal actions, viz. for the firſt *twenty pounds*, or under, *eight pence* a *pound*; above that, not exceeding *forty pounds*, *four pence* a *pound*; above that, not exceeding *one hundred pounds*, *two pence a pound*, for all above *one hundred pounds one penny* a *pound*.

*Provided nevertheleſs*, that the Sheriff or other officer who may ſerve any execution, iſſued by the Treaſurer of this Commonwealth, or by any County or Town Treaſurer, againſt any Conſtable or Collector of publick, county or town taxes, ſhall not be entitled to demand or receive more than half the poundage, and half the travel, which is allowed in other caſes.

Travel for the ſervice of each execution or mean proceſs, or warrant to him directed, *two pence* a mile, the travel to be computed from the place of ſervice to the Court where the writ or execution ſhall be returned, by the way that is moſt commonly uſed; but one travel to be allowed to one writ or execution, and if the ſame be ſerved on more perſons than one, the travel to be computed from that place of ſervice, that is moſt remote from the place of return, with all further neceſſary travel in ſerving ſuch writ or execution; the travelling fee, and fees of ſervice, to be endorſed by the Sheriff or his Deputy, on each mean proceſs, or execution, otherwiſe not to be allowed.

Serving an execution upon judgment of Court, for partition of real eſtate, or for aſſigning dower, *five ſhillings* a day, and *two pence* a mile out, from the place of his abode.

Every trial, *ſix pence*. Every default, *three pence*.

Returning the certificate of votes, of the ſeveral Towns, for a Governour, &c. to the Secretary's office, *four pence* per mile, computing from his abode, to the Secretary's office; to be paid out of the County Treaſury, and but one travel to be allowed for the whole.

To the officer attending the Grand Jury, each day, *two ſhillings and ſix pence*: To the officer attending the Jury for trial, *one ſhilling*, for every cauſe, to be paid with the Jury's fees,

For diſperſing venires for Jurymen, from the Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, Treaſurer's warrants, and proclamations of all kinds, *three pence* each.

To each appraiſer of real eſtates, for extending executions, or aſſigning dower, *four ſhillings* a day, and ſo for a longer or ſhorter time.

Every Conſtable who ſhall attend the Supreme Judicial Court, or Court of General Seſſions of the Peace or Common Pleas, by their order, *three ſhillings* a day, to be paid out of the County Treaſury: And for encouragement unto the Sheriff to take and uſe all poſſible care and diligence, for the ſafe keeping of the priſoners, that ſhall be committed to his cuſtody, he ſhall have ſuch ſalary allowed him for the ſame, as the Juſtices of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, within the ſame County, ſhall think fit to order, not exceeding *ten pounds* a year for the County of Suffolk; and not exceeding *five pounds* each, for the other Counties within the Government, at the diſcretion of the Court of Seſſions, to be paid out of the Treaſury of ſuch County.

*And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That any Conſtable in any Town in this Commonwealth, be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, to ſerve upon any perſon or perſons in the Town to which he belongs, any original writ, ſummons or writ of execution, in any perſonal action, where the damage ſued for or recovered, does not exceed *twenty pounds*, and return thereof to make to any Court proper to try the ſame.

*CRIERS Fees.*

Calling a Jury, *four pence*, to be paid with the Jury fees.

A default or non-ſuit, a judgment aſſigned or complaint, a verdict or demurrer, *eight pence* each.

Diſcharging a recognizance by proclamation, *four pence*; ſaid fees to be paid to the Clerks of the reſpective Courts for the uſe of the Crier.

*GAOLERS Fees.*

For turning the Key on each priſoner committed, *two ſhillings*, viz. *one ſhilling* in, and *one ſhilling* out.

Dieting each perſon, ſuch ſum weekly as the Court of Seſſions ſhall judge reaſonable.

*GRAND JURORS Fees.*

Foreman, *four ſhillings*, per day.

Each other Juror, *three ſhilling and ſix pence* per day, and *two pence* per mile for each mile he ſhall travel going out and returning home, and but one travel at each term.

*JURORS for TRIAL their Fees.*

To the Foreman, in every cauſe, at the Supreme Judicial Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, *three ſhillings and ſix pence*.

To every other Juror, *three ſhillings*, their allowance for travel to be the ſame as the Grand Jury's, and to be paid out of the County Treaſury.

*For MARRIAGES, &c.*

To the Town-Clerk for publiſhing the bans of matrimony, and making a record thereof, *one ſhilling*, and recording the marriage when the certificate is returned by the Miniſter, or Juſtice, officiating, *ſix pence*, and to the Clerk of the Seſſions, to be paid by the reſpective Town-Clerks, *two pence*.

Every certificate of a publiſhment, *ſix pence*. Recording births and deaths, *two pence*.

For each marriage, to the Miniſter or Juſtice officiating, and for certifying the ſame to the Town-Clerk, *ſix ſhillings*.

To the Town-Clerk for a certificate of the births or deaths of every perſon, *four pence*.

*Fees in the SECRETARY's office.*

For each regiſter excluſive of Naval Officer's fees, *three ſhillings*,

For a certificate under the seal of the Commonwealth, for the benefit of particular persons, *three shillings*.

Every order of notice from the General Court, upon petition, *two shillings*.

Every other order of the General Court, for the benefit of particular persons, *one shilling*.

For a Commission or letter of marque and reprisal, and for other papers accompanying the same, *eighteen shillings*.

For all copies for the benefit of particular persons, at the rate of *nine pence* a page, and a page in this act, is meant twenty-eight lines of eight words to a line, or two hundred and twenty-four words.

The Secretary shall keep an account of all fees by him taken as Secretary, by virtue of this act, that the General Court may once a year know the amount thereof, and take the same into consideration at the time of making a grant to him for his services.

*To the CAPTAIN of Castle William.*

For a pass by the Castle for each vessel, *one shilling and six pence*, except the wood sloops and other coasting vessels, for which passes have not been usually taken out.

*MESSENGER of the General Court.*

Serving every warrant which the General Court or either House may grant, for arresting, imprisoning, or taking into custody any person, *two shillings*.

For Travel each mile out, and the same returning, *three pence*.

For keeping and providing food for such person, *two shillings* a day.

For his discharge or dismission, *two shillings*.

*County REGISTERS Fees.*

For entering and recording a deed of partition or other paper, of the length of one page or under, *nine pence*; and for certifying on the original, the time when, the book and page where, the same is recorded, *three pence*; if the instrument recorded exceed a page, *eight pence* a page, for as many pages as it contains, the fees to be paid at the offering the instrument.

For all copies at the rate of *eight pence* a page.

For entering in the margin, the discharge of a mortgage, to be signed by the person discharging the same, *eight pence*.

*And be it further enacted*, That the Clerks of the several Courts, and other persons keeping publick offices, shall constantly have a list of the fees by this act prescribed, so far as it relates to them, respectively, printed, or wrote out in legible characters, and hung in some convenient place in their respective offices, and any person that shall demand any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, he or they shall forfeit and pay for every offence, the sum of *ten pounds*, with costs of suit, to him or them that will prosecute and sue therefor, by action of debt, within one year after the offence committed, in the Court of Common Pleas.

*And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That any person who shall wilfully and corruptly demand and receive, any greater fee or fees for any of the services aforesaid, than are by this law provided, and shall be convicted thereof, upon an indictment of the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, or at the Supreme Judicial Court, may, over and above the fine of *ten pounds*, be adjudged incapable of sustaining any office within the Commonwealth, for a term of time not exceeding seven years, from the time of such conviction: Provided the information or indictment be filed within one year next after the offence was committed.

*And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, all acts and laws heretofore made for regulating and establishing the fees herein mentioned, shall cease to operate, and become null and void.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb.* 27, 1787.

This Bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted,

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *Feb.* 28, 1787.

This Bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governour, Approved.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

"Sure, if one truth may ſlip my harmleſs pen,
"*Times* would be better, were we better *men*."

Mr. EDITOR,

SINCE my return into the ſtate, I met with my old friend, Tom Tatwho, as his odd manner is, told me ry ſtory in circulation, with his uſual itions by way of *hint*, whiſper, and nadverſion.

"It is an opinion of many wiſe men," he added, "that, in ſtate feuds, even the right and beſt cauſe, is hurt by the raſh and impertinent conduct of individuals, among its own advocates. Harſh ſpeeches, vilifying epithets, and tavern *engagements*, are calculated rather to irritate than aſſuage the touchy paſſions of men;

and rather than unite diſſenters, to ſet them at greater odds. Mr. Pacifick is well aware of this: He is of a humane diſpoſition; and, knowing the different humours of mankind, always appears calm and diſpaſſionate: While he pleads or acts for his country, with a patriotick firmneſs, he never indulges vain paſſion; but treats enemies with a *kind* reſentment, and ſeverity tempered with the greateſt humanity:—For this he is applauded on all hands—and though not a man of general note, or of great natural parts, he ſets a noble example, and has great influence in his own town. He is believed to be *honeſt*: And it is neceſſary, even in magiſtrates, not only to be juſt and honourable in their views and deſigns, but to be *thought* ſo. Much different from him is *Will Teſty*, Eſq; his paſſions quickly ſmother his heart, and therefore he *does* not the good he *wiſhes*: Being poſſeſſed of refined notions of inſult; he is all for *knocking down*; and has really ſpit ſeveral men in the face;—hence he is univerſally condemned, and by many, implacably hated.

"And there is *Joey Wiſeacre* (continued Tom) who is a ſpecimen of a large claſs of *dreadful hearty well-wiſhers*. He knows but little more than what he has ſeen; and before theſe perturbations, like a good citizen, he kept at his buſineſs, eat heartily, and thrived well. But *Joey* took an active part, though not far from his chimney corner; and having acquired a few broken words, and disjointed ideas, he has become a great ſtateſman: He has grown *loud* and *boiſterous*—flings them into all companies, upon all occaſions; and ſeems to argue rather to diſplay his profound ſagacity, and retail his political phraſeology, than to convince his opponents.

"But you know (ſaid my friend, making a ſudden reflection) that theſe feuds, jars and factions, are as neceſſary, and ſometimes as beneficial in the *civil*, as earthquakes, thunder and hurricanes are in the *natural* world—which leave the elements in a ſtate of greater tranquillity." Thus ended his harrangue, to which I ſhall only add,

TOM TINKER.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, *printed at* Boſton.

## ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

DIABOLUS FIB, from the multiplicity of buſineſs in the *bouncing line*, has taken into partnerſhip his ſon LUCIFER FIB, who unitedly offer their beſt ſervices to the *gentlemen* partizans in the preſent and future electioneering conteſts.

They keep conſtantly on hand, a ſupply of *falſhoods*, from the *petit inuendo* to the *plumb lie*, and are willing, to convince them of the genuineneſs of their wares, to take oath that they do not contain one ſingle particle of that noxious quality *truth*.

A few electioneering touches, ſuitable for the preſent day, yet remain on hand—they are warranted to keep *one whole day*, perfectly good and ſweet, conſiſting of—Hints on the unconſtitutionality of ſeveral proceedings of government.

Letters from every part of the State, ready *cut and dried*. *Puffs immortalizing any body's Men*, per *groſs*, and *Squibs* to d—n them, by the *bale*.

Collections of the military and economical virtues, *conſummate wiſdom*, *deep penetration*, *generoſity*, *popular confidence*, &c. of Mr. Anybody. *Alſo*,

*Varniſh* to hide *paſt tranſactions*—*Magniſying Glaſſes*, very uſeful and neceſſary—*Salve* for *ſore conſciences*, with a curious Compoſition, which applied to the moſt immaculate character will make it look as black at their humble ſervants, &c.—

## Summary of late Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

THERE are many thouſand paths to human happineſs, ſays a correſpondent, which benevolence can diſcover. Genius, accompanied by humanity, penetrates through every obſtacle in the way of mercy. It poſſeſſes a taliſmanick power that unveils the cloke which ſhrouds calamity from obſervation and piety. It does not view ſuffering merit with the eye of the miſer, or the naſal contempt of the proud and ambitious upſtart. It looks beyond this tranſitory ſcene. His horizon is extenſive, not bounded by ſelf-intereſt, nor terminated by the extent of his bags.

The following paragraph is an extract from the Connecticut Courant of the 6th ult.

"An act was paſſed at the laſt ſpring ſeſſion of our Aſſembly, impoſing a ſmall tax on

mules, a creature raiſed with little trouble and leſs expence; and by the raiſing of which, a few men in this State have made very conſiderable fortunes. This act, as it hit but few, one would have ſuppoſed might have paſſed without reprehenſion, yet it has met with its ſtrictures and condemnation, becauſe there never was an act of the like kind paſſed before. Moſt people being ignorant of the value of this animal, is one reaſon why they neglect to raiſe them. Our fathers never raiſed mules, and why ſhould we? I do not believe they are profitable. But why will not you make the experiment, when you ſee others making their fortunes by them? At two years old they will ſell from fourteen to ſixteen pounds in caſh, and the expence of raiſing them is trifling. Through the winter they will live upon the gleanings of the barn-yard and be fat; and what animal can be raiſed with ſo little trouble and expence, that at the age of two years will be worth ſo much? Try and let experience teach you what is good. The mule is better for burden and as good for draft as the horſe, and is worth more, yet coſts not half ſo much. If every good farmer owned a jack aſs (the ſire of the mule) the lower claſs of the people, who have not land ſufficient to raiſe produce for their emolument, and hardly for their ſupport, might increaſe their intereſt and that of the State. For an evidence of the value of the jack, advert to the price the Marquis gave for thoſe he preſented his Excellency General Waſhington. An hundred guineas a head would not have been given by the Marquis, for an animal void of beauty, to preſent to ſo diſtinguiſhed a character as Gen. Waſhington, had they not been valuable and of great utility. Report tells us, that the jack is a very valuable animal; let us make the experiment, and know for ourſelves whether it is true or not. My friends, be enterpriſing if you would be rich; ſtart not at novelties before you know what they are; but what is reaſonable, undertake, improve, carry into effect, and do good to yourſelves and others—raiſe jack-aſſes and mules for exporation, which will command the prices above mentioned, and in a few years you will be as rich as you wiſh to be; trouble and expence is hardly in the queſtion."

*Extract from the Journal of Aſſembly, Thurſday, 10 o'clock, A. M. March 15.*

The bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe the Delegates of this State, in the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, to accede to, ratify and confirm the independence and ſovereignty of the people inhabiting the diſtrict of territory commonly called Vermont," was read a ſecond time, and committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

PORTSMOUTH, March 27.

The publick have not been informed of the different ſtandards eſtabliſhed for the troops of this ſtate, and conceiving it of importance that they ſhould be known, we have publiſhed the following report of a committee, appointed by the legiſlature (at their laſt ſeſſion held at Concord, in June laſt) "to deviſe ſtandards for the reſpective corps of horſe and foot in this ſtate," for the purpoſe of gratifying our readers, eſpecially ſuch of them as *wiſh well to the military*.

"The committee to deviſe ſtandards for the reſpective corps of horſe and foot in this ſtate, reported, That the field of the flag, be a dark purple on a white ground; an oval ſhield in the middle, encircled with laurel, within which is to be the following device, viz. a man armed at all points in a poſture of defence—his hand on his ſword, the ſword half drawn—the motto, FREEDOM, NOT CONQUEST—thirteen ſilver ſtars diſperſed over the field of the ſtandard, and properly arranged, ſo as to encircle the device and motto—the number of each regiment to be marked on its ſtandard.

"The ſtandard of the light-horſe and artillery the ſame, except the device.—On that of the horſe, is to be a man on horſe back, completely armed, with his hand on his piſtol—and the device of the artillery, a cannonier in uniform, with a lighted match, ſtanding near a field-piece, properly pointed, and the motto the ſame as for the horſe and foot before mentioned.

"For the alarm companies, the ſtandards are to be the ſame, only inſtead of being numbered, the word, Alarm Company, are to be on the flags of the ſtandard: Signed *John M'Clary*, for the committee. Which report being read and conſidered, *Voted*, That it be received and accepted."

BOSTON, April 5.

On Monday laſt, agreeably to notification iſſued by the Selectmen, founded on the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth, the qualified inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil-Hall, to give in their votes for Governour, and Lieutenant-Governour for the State, and for ſix Senators for the county of Suffolk. After the votes were ſorted and counted, the Town-Clerk declared the numbers for the ſeveral Candidates to be as contained in the following liſt, viz.

GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Excellency James Bowdoin, Eſq; | 724 |
| His Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; | 775 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| His Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; | 880 |
| Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; | 424 |
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; | 179 |

SENATORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Cotton Tufts, Eſq; | 1463 |
| Hon. Stephen Metcalf, Eſq; | 1395 |
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq; | 1373 |
| Hon. William Phillips, Eſq; | 1101 |
| Thomas Dawes, Eſq; | 1017 |
| Hon. Jabez Fiſher, Eſq; | 677 |
| His Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; | 460 |
| Hon. John Lowell, Eſq; | 442 |
| Hon. Benjamin Auſtin, Eſq; | 407 |
| Hon. William Heath, Eſq; | 280 |

The number of votes, on this occaſion, as

appears by the votes given in for Governour, was 1499—the number last year on a like occasion, was 778.

The votes given in for Governour and Lieutenant-Governour, in the town of Charstown, were as follows, viz.

GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Honourable John Hancock, Esq; | 117 |
| His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq; | 24 |

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOUR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq; | 55 |
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; | 49 |
| Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; | 13 |
| His Honour Thomas Cushing, Esq; | 9 |

In addition to the above, from various quarters, we have obtained a list of the votes given for Governour in the following towns, viz.

| | *For Mr. Bowdoin.* | *For Mr. Hancock.* |
|---|---|---|
| Roxbury, | 51 | 122 |
| Newton, | 23 | 117 |
| Chelsea, | 4 | 48 |
| Weston, | 43 | 75 |
| Needham, | 6 | 136 |
| Lynn, | 10 | 130 |
| Dover, | 7 | 40 |
| Dorchester, | 53 | 86 |
| Braintree, | 40 | 180 |
| Malden, | 4 | 82 |
| Stoughton, | 9 | 190 |
| Cambridge, | 34 | 137 |
| Lexington, | 14 | 70 |
| Watertown, | 6 | 137 |
| Medway, | 7 | 187 |
| Milton, | 19 | 66 |
| Bridgwater, | 45 | 293 |
| Abington, | 20 | 105 |
| Mansfield, | 19 | 68 |

Boxford and Topsfield, all for Mr. Hancock. Salem, 11 majority in favour of Mr. Bowdoin.

The votes given in for Lieutenannt Governour in the towns in Middlesex, and the southern parts of this county, from which we have obtained information, are for various candidates—of whom, Gen. Lincoln has been favoured with the highest number.

As several towns within this Commonwealth, have lost their votes for a Governour, Lieutenant-Governour and Senators, in years past, by their not being returned to the Secretary's office, within the time required by the Constitution; it may not be improper to remind those whom it may concern, that the Town-Clerks are to transmit copies of those lists to the Sheriff of the county, thirty days at least, before the last Wednesday in May. And the Sheriffs or the Selectmen, are to cause a return to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least, before the said day.

Yesterday was introduced to the pastoral charge of the Congregational Society, usually worshipping God in Long-Lane, the Rev. Jeremy Belknap.

We have it from good authority, that his Excellency Governour Bowdoin has received from Governour Collins, of Rhode Island, an answer to his letter, forwarded to the latter some time since, to request that the fugitives from this state, who were deeply concerned in the late wicked attempt to overthrow our excellent constitution, and involve us in a civil war, might be delivered up, agreeably to the articles of CONFEDERATION.—Governour Collins informs *Governour* Bowdoin, that "in consequence of the misconduct of the Post-Master, Governour B's letter had been but that moment opened in the upper house and that he had sent it to the lower house to receive its *instruction who has* not *Given* him any *instructions*, and so he cannot do any *Thing* about the *Rebellious* and they cannot be medled with."—What exalted and transporting ideas of national liberty, strong attachment to the articles of *Confederation*, and regard to good order in general, must the patriotick Governour's letter hold up to the friends of liberty throughout the world! And, above all, how keen a sense of his worth and abilities, and of the virtue and knowledge of the lower house, must all enlightened people entertain—and how much ought we to respect and venerate *such* governments, after being favoured with the foregoing specimen of their literary and political talents.

It seems that the misconduct of the post-master, was his obedience to the resolves of Congress, in not being willing to receive the *paper* of that state for the postage of a letter; which would have been contrary to his oath and duty.

Messrs. Abraham White, Holden Slocum, and Penuel Bishop, we are informed, have a majority of votes, as Senators for the county of Bristol. They constitute the whole number for the county, and are all new; the last mentioned is a convention man, and an advocate for paper money.

We are informed, that on account of the present deranged condition of the revenue of the United States, and the numerous demands on the Federal Treasury, Congress, a few days since, made a considerable reduction in the salaries they have hitherto allowed to their officers.

WORCESTER.

From various parts of this commonwealth, we learn, that his Excellency John Hancock, Esq; has the majority of votes for Governour the ensuing year, and will undoubtedly be elected. We cannot hazard an opinion who will be elected Lieutenant-Governour, but may venture to assert, that it will be either his Honour Thomas Cushing, Esq; or the Hon. General Lincoln.

In this county the following gentlemen, will undoubtedly be three of the five Senators, viz. Hon. Abel Wilder, Samuel Curtis and Jonathan Grout, Esquires.

DIED.]—At Westborough, Mrs. Sally Brigham, the second and amiable consort of Mr. Elijah Brigham, aged 37.

THE

# Worcester Magazine.

NUMBER III. VOLUME III.

For the *Third* Week in APRIL, 1787.

WORCESTER, *(Maſſachuſetts)* Printed by I. THOMAS, by whom Subſcriptions, Eſſays, &c. &c. for this Work are taken in.

[Price SIX PENCE Single.]

## Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts.

*Printing-Office, Worceſter, April* 11, 1787.

PROPOSALS for reprinting by Subſcription, a Neat and Correct Edition of

### The CONSTITUTION, or FRAME of GOVERNMENT of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

*CONDITIONS.*

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III. If the inhabitants of any one or more towns, agree to take off one hundred or more copies, they ſhall have them at *nine pence* per book, ſtitched, or *one ſhilling* and *two pence* bound.

IV. The work to be committed to the Preſs as ſoon as One Thouſand Copies are ſubſcribed for, and publiſhed with the greateſt expedition.

Thoſe who will promote the undertaking are requeſted to give in their names by the firſt of May next.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by I. THOMAS, the Publiſher, in *Worceſter*, and by Gentlemen in various parts of the County.

## To the PUBLICK.

☞ *As application has been made to the Subſcriber, to reprint the CONSTITUTION, or Frame of Government of this Commonwealth, the want of a correct and good Edition having been long complained of, he is induced to iſſue the foregoing Propoſals, for republiſhing the work requeſted, and hopes, as the terms are reaſonable, that he ſhall find ſufficient encouragement for the undertaking, eſpecially as every Freeholder, and Freeman, in the Commonwealth, ought to be poſſeſſed of a copy—it being our Political Bible—the great Charter of our Liberties, on which all our laws are bottomed, and a [illegible]e to our political happineſs. Unleſs we are well acquainted with our Conſtitution [illegible] Government, we cannot determine when it is infringed upon, or defend it when at[illegible] In ſhort, we cannot ſay whether it be good or whether it be otherwiſe.*

ISAIAH THOMAS.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands on, or are indebted to the Eſtate of LUCRETIA CARGILL, late of DUDLEY, deceaſed, requeſted to bring in their Claims, in order for ſettlement, to

*Dudley, April* 2*d*, 1787. WILLIAM CARGILL, Adminiſtrator.

Mr. EDITOR,

You are requested to insert the following in your next Magazine.

*Sterling, April 5th*, 1787.

YESTERDAY, between four and five o'clock, P. M. a fire was discovered in a barn belonging to Capt. Timothy Brown. There was a ton or more of hay therein, and the wind being very high, the flames burst through the roof immediately, and instantaneously communicated to the Captain's house, a store of English and West-India goods, and two other barns; at the same instant caught in another place, among a quantity of boards, shingles, and other lumber, which was collected for building, and threatened a general conflagration of all the buildings on that part of the street: But happily, by the very active exertions of the inhabitants, every building was saved, except the first, which was consumed. The ladies, who collected on the first alarm, exerted themselves exceedingly, by drawing and carrying water to those on the buildings; they really deserve praise. The fire was so rapid that but few hands could be informed seasonably. The fire was conveyed from a blacksmith's shop, which stood near the barn—a caution for people who live in places where the houses are thick, not to allow of smith's shops being placed among them, unless their chimnies are made with two funnels or draughts, the first leading from the fire about eight feet in height, then turning an arch over the top, make another passage for the sparks, dust, &c. right down by the side of the first, either over the fire or to the left of the forge, which would secure the shop and other adjoining buildings, which are much exposed in dry weather.

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*To be SOLD, or exchanged for a FARM in this Commonwealth,*

A GOOD FARM, lying in the township of MARLBOROUGH, State of VERMONT, in the centre of the town, and near the meeting-house. Said farm contains about two hundred acres of good land, with a young orchard, convenient dwelling-house, two barns, and several other buildings thereon. It is now under such improvement as to keep 15 or 20 head of cattle. For further particulars enquire of Major NATHANIEL CUSHING, of Brookfield, or the subscriber.

*Brookfield, 27th March*, 1787. NATHAN GOODALE.

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*This Day published, price 2s. bound, or 1s. 6d. stitched in marble paper.*

(Neatly printed, with a good Type.)

THE ECONOMY of HUMAN LIFE; translated from an *Indian* Manuscript, written by an ancient BRAMIN. To which is prefixed, an account of the manner in which the said Manuscript was discovered. In a Letter from an English Gentleman, now residing in China, to his Friend in London.

"*The spirit of virtue and morality, which breathes in this ancient piece of eastern instruction—its force and conciseness,*" *have long since recommended it to a discerning publick. It is supposed to have run through no less than fifty Editions, in Great-Britain and America—It has been translated into various languages, and so long as goodness shall be found among the inhabitants of earth, this little, but truly valuable treatise, will have its admirers.*

Printed and sold by I. THOMAS, in WORCESTER.

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*This Day Published,*

Elegantly engraved on Copper Plates.

A NEW and complete set of ROUND HAND COPIES; to which is added, neat German Text ALPHABETS. For the Use of Schools, and all who wish to write well.

Published and sold by I. THOMAS, in WORCESTER.

☞ *Allowance to School-Masters, and all who purchase by the Dozen.*

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# LEICESTER ACADEMY.

THE Annual Meeting of the CORPORATION, at said ACADEMY, is to be, for the future, in May, on Wednesday the Week preceding ELECTION in this Commonwealth. The publick EXHIBITIONS on said Day, no doubt will be entertaining and agreeable to all those who have a taste for *Literature*.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. III.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Third Week in April, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

DURING all this time, totally blind to their danger, the enemy continued to amuse themselves with their cannon, although a single fire was not returned; a circumstance, which, along with the stillness and immobility of the British troops, might have reasonably excited apprehension, distrust, and watchfulness. At length, Colonel Campbell, convinced that the light infantry had got effectually round upon their rear, suddenly brought forward the cannon, and commanded the line to move briskly on the enemy. The well-directed fire of the artillery, the rapid advance of the 71st regiment, and the forward countenance of the Hessians, so overpowered the enemy, that they instantly fell into confusion, and dispersed.

In the mean time, the light infantry having arrived at the new barracks, which were full in the way they were making to the rear of the enemy, fell in unexpectedly with a body of the militia of Georgia, who were there stationed with artillery, to guard the great road from Ogeeche; these were soon routed, with the loss of their cannon, and as Sir James Baird was in full pursuit of the fugitives, in his way to fall upon the main body, the terrified and scattered troops of the Carolina and Georgia brigades, came running across the plain full in his front. Nothing could exceed the confusion and rout that now ensued, when the light infantry, with the rapidity peculiar to that corps, threw themselves in headlong upon the flanks of a flying enemy, already sufficiently broken and confused.

No victory was ever more complete. 38 commissioned officers, 415 non-commissioned and privates, 48 pieces of cannon, 23 mortars, the fort with its ammunition and stores, the shipping in the river, a large quantity of provisions, with the capital of Georgia, were all in the possession of the conquerors before dark. Neither the glory of the victory, nor the military renown arising from the judicious measures, and admirable manœuvres which led to it, could reflect more honour upon the commander in chief, than every other part of his conduct. His triumph was neither distained by an unnecessary effusion of blood, nor degraded by present or subsequent cruelty. The moderation, clemency, and humanity of all his conduct, will be considered still the more praise-worthy, when it is recollected, that he was under the immediate impression of such peculiar circumstances of irritation and resentment, as had not been experienced by any other British officer, who had borne command during the American war.

The loss of the Americans in slain was very small, considering the nature of the complete rout they had undergone. Only about fourscore men fell in the action and pursuit, and about thirty more perished in their attempts to escape through the swamp. The conduct of their commanders requires no observation. Every body will see they knew nothing of their business. Although the fugitives fled, and consequently led the the pursuit through the town of Savannah, and that many of the inhabitants were then in the streets, yet, such was the excellent discipline observed, that in that heat of blood, not a single person suffered, who had not arms in his hands, and who was not besides in the act either of flight or resistance. The commander having received some information, that the setting of the capital on fire, in case of its loss, had been once a matter in contemplation with the enemy, took effectual measures to guard against that design, if still intended. No place in similar circumstances, ever suffered so

little by depredation, as the town of Savannah did upon this occaſion; even taking into the account, that committed by their own negroes during the darkneſs of the approaching night. A ſtrong circumſtanciai teſtimony, that thoſe enormities, ſo frequently attributed to the licence of the ſoldiers, ſhould with much more juſtice be charged to the indefenſible conduct of their ſuperiours; whether by a previous relaxation of diſcipline, an immediate participation in the guilt, or a no leſs culpable ſufferance of the enormity.

Through the activity and prompt union of the commanders in chief by land and ſea, and the ſpirit and diligence of their officers, General Howe, with the broken remains of his army, was not only compelled to retreat into South-Carolina, but notwithſtanding many impediments in their way, and ſome wants not eaſily remedied, particularly horſes for their artillery, they, within leſs than a fortnight, had recovered the whole province of Georgia (excepting only the town of Sunbury) to the Britiſh government. In that time they had reſtored tranquillity every where, afforded protection to all who remained in or returned to their houſes, eſtabliſhed ſuch poſts as ſecured the whole line of frontier on the ſide of South-Carolina, and formed the well affected, who came in with their rifles and horſes, into a corps of light dragoons.

In the mean time Major-General Provoſt found no ſmall difficulty in bringing together, from their ſcattered and remote cantonments, the ſmall parties with which he was to make an impreſſion on the ſide of Florida. The getting forward his artillery, ſtores, and proviſions, as the enemy were maſters of the navigation in general, both along the coaſts, and on the greater waters inland, was no leſs difficult. In theſe operations, the troops underwent unuſual hardſhips and diſtreſſes, which they bore with the moſt exemplary fortitude and temper; both officers and ſoldiers having been reduced to live for ſeveral days ſolely upon oyſters, and enduring at the ſame time the greateſt heat and fatigue, without complaint, deſpondency, or murmur. The major-general having at length brought forward a few pieces of artillery, ſuddenly ſurrounded the town and fort of Sunbury, on the frontiers of Georgia. The garriſon, conſiſting of about 200 men, made ſome ſhew of defence, and gave the commander the trouble of opening trenches. But although they were ſupported by ſome armed veſſels and gallies, yet all hope of relief being now totally cut off by the reduction of the reſt of the province, they found it neceſſary to ſurrender at diſcretion. This happened juſt at the time, when Col. Campbell, after the ſettlement of the interiour country, had returned to Savannah, and was preparing to ſet out on an expedition for the reduction of Sunbury. The command devolved of courſe to General Provoſt on his arrival at Savannah.

*(To be continued.)*

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From the CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, printed at Boſton.

*"The Liberty of the Preſs is eſſential to the ſecurity of Freedom in a ſtate; it ought not therefore to be reſtrained in this Commonwealth."*—Declaration of Rights.

## To the Honourable GENERAL COURT.

### *On the TENDER LAW.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the great perplexities, and unuſual embarraſſments which men in power are at preſent under, yet every citizen has a right to examine, and criticiſe upon each act of government, and to compare them with the original principles of ſocieties, and the dictates of our excellent conſtitution.

There are certain principles eſſential to government, and you may as well expect to make an animal thrive without light and air, or a plant grow without water and the influences of the ſun, as to make a government afford the people happineſs without them.

Government is founded in the nature of man; and it never can be a mark of wiſdom to conſtruct a ſyſtem, or adopt principles, which would ſuit another order of beings, but are heterogeneous to the human race.

God could have made and continued the earth in ſuch a form, and of ſuch a texture, as to have produced the neceſſaries and luxuries of life ſpontaneouſly; man might have been made, and continued, ſo as to live without labour and toil, but an all-wiſe and infinitely good Being did not ſee fit to make him ſo.—If man was diveſted of the paſſions and feelings he now poſſeſſes, he would not

be man, but another order of beings.

Since man is as he is, the great question will be, how to secure his social happineſs. Government is intended for this end. Could we be ſecure in our perſons and property, in a ſtate without civil ſociety, government would be unneceſſary; but the ferocious temper of mankind, altogether excludes happineſs, unleſs it is introduced by the laws of ſociety; for our happineſs depends upon the ſecurity of our lives and property.

Says the great Mr. Locke, in his excellent treatiſe upon government, page 226, "the great and chief end, therefore, of men's uniting into commonwealths, and putting themſelves under government, is the preſervation of their property." In the firſt article of the declaration of rights, it is agreed, that "all men have certain eſſential unalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of acquiring, poſſeſſing and protecting property." In the tenth article, it is ſaid, "that each individual has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

Now, with that deference and reſpect, which at all times are due to the rulers of a great and free people, I will inquire, whether the above mentioned act is conſiſtent with theſe, which are the principles upon which we united into a commonwealth.

The ſecurity of property is one great inducement to government; for ſuch is the law of nature, that induſtry, and frugality are virtues; and generally ſpeaking, thoſe who practice them will be wealthy and honourable; the reverſe of the propoſition is as true, that thoſe who do not practice them will be neither rich nor reſpectable: And yet there is an indiſpoſition in mankind to both theſe virtues, and a ſad inclination to idleneſs and diſſipation. Heaven has then wiſely given hunger, cold, thirſt, taſte, pride, love, fear, ambition and the regard to poſterity, as inducements to that care and toil which men would otherwiſe avoid. Thus ſtimulated, they acquire property, and this property they unite into commonwealths to protect. The property thus acquired, may be divided in that which we actually poſſeſs, and that which we have a right to poſſeſs. The property which we have a right to poſſeſs, is the object of the act under conſideration. When one man has acquired from his own, or the induſtry of his anceſtors, a certain quantity of property, let it be in ſpecifick articles, or in money, which is the ticket or repreſentative of property, he has an indefeaſible right to hold the poſſeſſion of it againſt all men, and all bodies of men; or otherwiſe it is none of his. For ſays Mr. Locke, page 238, "*what property have I, in that which another may by right take when he pleaſes to himſelf?*" If then the property thus acquired, may by the general promulgated laws of the State, be delivered over to another upon a ſpecial compact or agreement, the one who receives it, is under an obligation to reſtore it, or to pay that which is agreed upon as an equivalent for it, according to his compact, and he who delivers it over, has as great and indefeaſible, unalienable a demand on the commonwealth, to protect this property, by compelling the other to perform his contract (provided it is an honeſt one) as he had for the protection of the property before he delivered it out of his poſſeſſion; and hence ſays the eleventh article in the declaration of rights, "he ought to obtain right and juſtice freely, promptly, and without delay, *conformably to the laws.*"

But the act under conſideration, provides that the creditor who has a contract for money, ſhall not demand a fulfilment of that contract according to the original agreement, he ſhall not "*have juſtice promptly,*" but ſhall be obliged to take ſomething elſe in lieu of the thing agreed upon, or he ſhall not have juſtice at all.

But it may be ſaid he is to have juſtice *conformably to the laws*, and that the law has made this proviſion. To which two anſwers may be given—1ſt. That a law relating to compacts made before the law exiſted, is an *ex poſt facto* law, and totally deſtroys all ſecurity in government, and where ſuch a right is exerciſed, there can be no confidence in the laws, ſecurity in the State, or credit between man and man. And furthermore, it can never come within the meaning of the word laws, for ſays Mr. Locke, page 234, "the legiſlative cannot aſſume to itſelf a power to rule by extemporary arbitrary decrees, but is bound to diſpence juſtice, and decide the rights of the ſubject, by *promulgated* STANDING laws, and known and authoriſed judges."

The Tender Law provides, that juſtice ſhall be denied, unleſs the creditor will comply with a condition which was no part of the contract, upon which he parted with his property, the fruit of his induſtry, but is a poſitive, extemporaneous decree of the legiſlature, ſince the contract was made.

The reaſon given for the extraordinary meaſure, is the publick good. Let this be examined. Take it for granted, that the publick good depended upon departing from the original ideas of government, and taking the property of one part of the community, to appeaſe the unjuſtifiable and unprovoked clamours of the other, has not the conſtitution, that original compact, whereby we united into one Commonwealth, declared, that "whenever the publick exigencies require, that the property of an individual ſhall be appropriated to publick uſes, he ſhall receive a reaſonable compenſation therefor?"—Then if it becomes neceſſary to the publick intereſt, to take the property of A and give it to B, let the publick give him an equivalent for it.

If the property to be tendered is equal to the creditor's demand in money, it is very eaſy for the debtor to raiſe the money by the ſale of it; if it is not, then you take away a part of the creditors property, and generally, rob the induſtrious, and ſober part of the community, upon which the very exiſtence of the ſtate depends, to aid the idle and profligate, who are no benefit to it. If it is ſaid, that when the debt was contracted, money being plenty, the nominal price of the property delivered by the creditor, to the debtor, was higher than it is now. I anſwer that if the property delivered was money, the creditor would have had the ſame advantage, ſaving the intereſt. If he had not parted with it, if it was other property, he might have turned it into money, and kept the money by him. But what is a better anſwer ſtill, is, that men have a right to make their own bargains, and if government has a right to interfere with fair private contracts, there is no longer any ſecurity in the property we acquire, or faith between man and man. The ill policy of the act ought to be conſidered.

The ſupreme power have a right to eſtabliſh whatever they pleaſe, to be the repreſentative of property, or the medium of commerce; provided it does not interfere with *paſt* contracts. But whatever they make a medium, they are to receive into their treaſury for taxes, becauſe it would be unreaſonable and oppreſſive, to demand ſilver and gold of the ſubject, while they prohibit his demanding the ſame of thoſe with whom he trades, or who have taken his property from him, by his conſent, or againſt it. It is calling upon the people to "make bricks without ſtraw."

Silver and gold are the money of the world, if one part of it will make any thing elſe money, ſilver and gold will leave them in proportion to the quantity of the other matter ſubſtituted. Deſtroying the certainty of contracts, annihilates all private as well as publick credit—brings on an artificial ſcarcity of money—prevents the payment of taxes, and makes the people poor indeed. The meaſures taken by the Legiſlature on the ſcarcity of money, might be reſembled to that of a company of men, in a ſummer's ſcorching ſun, ſuffering with thirſt, labouring to draw water, and yet choaking up all the ſprings by which the well is ſupplied.

The policy after the end of the war, in 1763, was to urge the people for the payment of debts and taxes, and all the force of government was bent that way, for ſuch is the unhappy diſpoſition of debtors, generally ſpeaking, that they without urging, will ſuffer growing intereſt upon loans, that canker-worm of all proſperity, to eat them up, and to devour their families. And the preſent legiſlature would do well to conſider, what their opinion would be, of the head or father of a family, who, becauſe ſome of his children were profligate, idle and peeviſh, would take the earnings of the obedient and virtuous, and give it to the others; and inſtead of making them all labour to ſecure their proviſion and ſubſiſtence for winter, in the more clement ſeaſons, would flatter them with the hopes of perpetual ſummer, and indulge them in idleneſs until the piercing ſtorms had arrived, and diſtreſs and miſery were inevitable. Whoever takes unjuſtly from one, and gives to another, deſtroys the confidence as well of the one who receives, as of the one he robs. *For the rules of rectitude, according to the ſocial compact, are the only paths to ſafety and publick happineſs.*

ARISTOBULUS.

P. S. If neceſſity is an excuſe for evading the conſtitution made by the people, neceſſity alone is the conſtitution of the government.

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*ANECDOTE of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.*

HER baptiſmal name was Martha, which ſhe changed for Catharine, upon conforming to the national church of Ruſſia. She was born of mean parentage, her father being a huſbandman, and her mother a poor country-woman,

named Erb-Magden, of the village of Rinven in Eſtonia. She was left a young orphan, and brought up by the Vicar or Clerk of the pariſh, until ſhe was fourteen, when Dr. Gluck, a Lutheran Miniſter, taking a fancy to her, took her to his own houſe, and at eighteen married her to a Livonian ſerjeant in the Swediſh ſervice; and on that very day General Baur took Marienburg, before the marriage was conſummated. Her graceful behaviour recommended her to the notice of the General, and he ſoon after gave her the inſpection of his domeſtick affairs. In this ſituation ſhe acquitted herſelf ſo much to the General's ſatisfaction, that in gratitude to her merit, he recommended her to the like ſervice under Prince Menzhoff; and here it was that the Czar took a fancy to her one day after dinner with that Prince, and was ſo charmed with her perſon and manner, that he took her home to himſelf in 1704, married her privately in 1707, and ſome years after had it ratified in a publick and ſolemn manner, cauſed her to be crowned Empreſs, and left her in poſſeſſion of his throne. He was ſo exceſſively fond of her, that in 1713, he inſtituted the order of St. Catharine, with the motto, "Through Love and Fidelity:" yet a few weeks before his death, his Majeſty took it in his head to be jealous of her and his Chamberlain, who taking the liberty to kiſs her hand as ſhe gave him her arm to help her out of her carriage, loſt his life for it; the Czar ordering him to be hanged for harbouring preſumptous deſigns on the Empreſs's virtue, and to have his head cut off and hung on a poſt, and the next day as he rode out with the Empreſs to take the air, he ordered the chaiſe both going and coming, to paſs as cloſe by it as poſſible.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XI.

TO reprove with ſucceſs, the following circumſtances are neceſſary, viz. mildneſs, ſecrecy, intimacy, and the eſteem of the perſon you would reprove.

If ever you was in a paſſion, did you not find reaſon afterwards to be ſorry for it?—And will you again allow yourſelf to be guilty of a weakneſs, which will certainly be, in the ſame manner, followed by repentance, beſides being attended with pain?

To offer advice to an angry man, is like blowing againſt the tempeſt.

A good taſte avoids all exceſſive niceneſs; it treats little things as ſuch, and gives itſelf very little trouble about them. Neatneſs is indeed agreeable, and deſerves to be ranked among things that are graceful, but it ſinks into littleneſs when it is carried to an exceſs:—It is much better to be careleſs of things of little conſequence, than to be too anxious about them.

Nothing is more unmannerly than to reflect on any man's *profeſſion, ſect* or *natural infirmity*. He who ſtirs up againſt himſelf, another's ſelf-love, provokes the ſtrongeſt paſſion in human nature.

If the ſervices you do, are voluntary, you ought not to expect any return; becauſe you made a preſent of them unaſked—and a free gift is not to be turned into a loan, to draw the perſon you have ſerved into debt.

Too much preciſeneſs and ſolemnity in pronouncing what one ſays in common converſation, as if he was preaching, is generally taken for an indication of ſelf-conceit.

Fools pretend to fore-tell what will be the iſſue of things, and are laughed at for their aukward conjectures.—Wiſe men, being aware of the uncertainty of human affairs, and having obſerved how ſmall a matter often produces a great change, are modeſt in delivering their opinions.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

———*Ægreſcitque medendo.* VIRGIL.

Mr. EDITOR,

WHAT do ſome people mean? What would they have? Do they ſay we ſhall never have better times under the preſent adminiſtration? O ſtrange! Phyſicians, do not preſcribe before you have found out the diſeaſe. When I would mend the kettle, I look out for the cracks, for the holes, and for the bruiſes; and then patch or hammer accordingly. The truth is, we are ſick—we have taken Weſt-India poiſon—we took no antidote—we enlarged the potion—took it again and again: In vain did we take *hair of the ſame dog*. Did

we not grow worſe—and inſtead of a reformation, return like *the dog to his vomit?*

The over-ſea *anglers*, always ready with their long fiſh-poles, at the cloſe of the war, caſt in at our ſhores—we, like the ſilly trout, ſnapped at the glittering bait—we ſwallowed it: Indeed, it was ſweet in the mouth—(O how did we *dreſs* and *ſhine!* What fine times) I ſay, it was *ſweet* in the mouth, but *bitter* in the belly. We ſoon felt the curſed hook at our very vitals—it pulled, it cauſed a gangrene—it clean *gutted* us of money.—Poor ſilly trouts! And now we do not know *what is the matter*—we do not know *what to do*. Why, we muſt purge away that poiſon—we muſt get out that hook. No—but we will have new conſtitutions—new laws, and new rulers; and then we ſhall have good times, and money enough. O ſtrange! Is that the way to get money? Then I will no longer run buttons. No, my friends, it is induſtry that brings you in money, and frugality that keeps it. When there is nothing doing, there is nothing coming; and he that does what is worſe than nothing, had better be aſleep. The man that gets drunk, ſpends one ſhilling—and if he repeats it ſix times in the week, one dollar; while I ſlip into my leather pocket twice that ſum—which is the greateſt fool?—But you ſtill cry out, "better times."—Well, the more diligence, the leſs grumbling—more prudence, leſs prodigality—more publick ſpirit, and not ſo much brandy;—every one take care of *one*—every one keep *his* matters right, and the commonwealth does well enough, I warrant you. My friends, go to your ploughs—look to your calves—prune your apple-trees—and, in fine, I ſay, beware of that hook. A contrary line of conduct, will bring upon yourſelves conſumptions, convulſions, and diſſolution itſelf; if there is any knowledge in

TOM TINKER.

## REDUCTION of SALARIES.

*By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS aſſembled, March 23, 1787.*

ON the report of a committee appointed to conſider the reductions neceſſary to be made in the civil liſt department.

Whereas the preſent deranged condition of the national revenues, and the numerous demands on the federal treaſury, are not only conſiderations of the moſt ſerious weight and importance, but juſtly operate as powerful motives in favour of every economical reform, which can with ſafety be adopted in the publick expenditures:

*Reſolved*, That the ſum to be allotted to the ſupport of the houſehold of the Preſident of Congreſs, including the ſalaries of the Steward and Private Secretary, houſe rent and all other expences, ſhall not exceed a ſum at the rate of eight thouſand dollars annually.

*Reſolved*, That the ſalaries of the following officers be reduced, and that from and after the preſent quarter,

The annual ſalary of the Secretary of Congreſs, be at the rate of two thouſand ſix hundred dollars.

That of the Secretary to the United States for the department of foreign affairs, at the rate of three thouſand five hundred dollars.

That of each of the Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury, at the rate of two thouſand two hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the Secretary of the Board of Treaſury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the Treaſurer, at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

That of the Comptroller of the Treaſury, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars.

That of the Auditor, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Deputy Secretary of Congreſs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Deputy Secretary of foreign affairs, at the rate of eight hundred dollars.

That of the Steward of the Preſident's houſhold, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

That of the private Secretary of the Preſident, at the rate of three hundred dollars.

And that of the Geographer, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars, for ſuch time as he may be actually employed in the publick ſervice.

*Reſolved*, That the ſervices and duties of the Paymaſter-General be, and hereby are united with thoſe of the Commiſſioner of army accounts, and that the ſaid Commiſſioner, after the expiration of the preſent quarter, be allowed in full for his ſervices as Commiſſioner and Paymaſter-General, a ſalary at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty dollars annually.

*Reſolved*, That in no caſe after the expiration of the preſent quarter, there be allowed to any perſon employed as an aſſiſtant or clerk in any of the departments under Congreſs, a ſalary exceeding the rate of four hundred and fifty dollars annually; and that no door-keeper or meſſenger, except thoſe of Congreſs, be allowed more than one hundred and fifty dollars annually.

*Reſolved*, That from and after the preſent quarter, there be annually allowed to each of the Commiſſioners of the continental loan-office, in full for all ſervices and duties which are or may be annexed to their reſpective offices, and alſo in full for office rent, clerks and every other charge, except that of ſtationary, at the rate of the following ſums, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| For New-Hampſhire | 650 dollars. |
| Maſſachuſetts | 1500 |
| Rhode-Iſland | 600 |
| Connecticut | 1000 |
| New-York | 1000 |
| New-Jerſey | 700 |
| Pennſylvania | 1500 |
| Delaware | 600 |
| Maryland | 1000 |
| Virginia | 1500 |
| North-Carolina | 1000 |
| South-Carolina | 800 |
| Georgia | 600 |

Provided that in thoſe caſes where, in the judgment of the Board of Treaſury, the publick intereſt may require the employment of one or more clerks in any of the loan-offices at the publick expence, the ſaid Board be, and hereby are authoriſed to continue in employ, ſuch clerk or clerks, not exceeding the term of three months after the expiration of the preſent quarter.

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*From the* NEW-YORK GAZETTEER.

*A THOUGHT for the Delegates to the Convention, to be held at Philadelphia.*

INSTEAD of attempting to amend the preſent articles of confederation with a view to retain them as the form of government, or inſtead of attempting one general government for the whole community of the United States, would it not be preferable to diſtribute the ſtates into three republicks, who would enter into a perpetual league or alliance for mutual defence. This league or alliance muſt, as in all caſes of compact between independent nations, depend on national faith. Self preſervation however would almoſt inevitably produce an obſervance, as each ſtate would have much to apprehend from the ſubjugation of either of the others. Reflections on the ſubject in the abſtract, would have ſuggeſted to us, and our own experience has fully convinced us, that there can be only one ſovereignty in a government; the notion therefore of a government by confederation between ſeveral independent ſtates, and each ſtate ſtill retaining its ſovereignty, muſt be abandoned, and with it every attempt to amend the preſent articles of confederation. No poſſible amendment will prevent a diſunion, and being wholly ſeparated we ſhall be eaſily broken. There are objections to the ſcheme of one general government. The national concerns of a people ſo numerous, with a territory ſo extenſive, will be proportionably difficult and important. This will require proportionate powers in the adminiſtration, eſpecially in the chief executive; greater perhaps than will conſiſt with the principles of a democratick form. For theſe reaſons the plan of three republicks as a ſubſtitute, is propoſed for publick conſideration. The queſtion is of great magnitude; it is only briefly hinted here, but deſerves to be attentively and candidly conſidered by all who have a ſolicitude for the liberties, and conſequently for the happineſs of their country. Our fate, as far as it can depend on human means, is committed to the convention; as they decide, ſo will our lot be. It muſt be the wiſh of the delegates, and it certainly is both our duty and intereſt to aid them in the arduous buſineſs intruſted to them. One way to this is by a publick communication of ſentiment. I have thrown in my mite, let others do the ſame; thus the truth may be diſcovered. REASON.

*New-York, March* 19, 1787.

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*On HUMOUR.*

THE caprice of our humours are more whimſical and unaccountable than thoſe of fortune—our humours have regular and ſtated courſes which move and wind our wills to different actions, by gentle and inſenſible impreſſions; they go their rounds as it were, and command us by turns; ſo that a con-

ſiderable part we do is theirs, though we are not able to ſee how it is ſo.

There are always more defects in the humour than in the mind.

It is with our humours as with the generality of buildings; they have ſeveral facings and proſpects, ſome of them fine and pleaſant, and ſome rough and diſagreeable.

Some people are always in a good humour, becauſe they are never out of conceit with themſelves.

*Curious Anecdote of the Antiquity of CYDER.*

CYDER is mentioned as an ancient liquor both by Tertullian and St. Auſtin; the former calls it *ſuccum ex pomis vinoſiſſimum*. The other writing againſt the Manichees, who abſtained wholly from wines which they objected to, the Catholick charges them with drinking the juice of apples, far more delicious than wine, or any other liquor. From theſe paſſages of Tertullian, and Auſtin, who were both Africans, Cardinal Perron (who was born in Jerſey, of Proteſtant parents) thinks this liquor was firſt known in Africa, from thence paſſed into Spain among the Biſcayneers, and from thence into Normandy.

*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

*Meſſrs. Printers,*

The Committee of the Academy, for the encouragement of Agriculture, requeſt you to inſert the following.

*The manner of raiſing and dreſſing HEMP, as now practiſed in England.*

IN the fall of the year preceding the time for ſowing the Hemp ſeed, let the land be ploughed up, and ſowed to vetches, perhaps in October, and in April following they will be fit to mow.* Then let the ground be ploughed very deep, ſo as to bury the ſtubble of the vetches at a good depth under ground. This ſtubble of vetches, is ſaid to be an excellent manure, when buried under the roots of the Hemp, and makes it grow rapidly. Soon after this deep ploughing, plough it again croſs-ways, but not ſo deep, as to tear up the ſtubble that had been buried by the former ploughing. Old dung well rotten, ſhould alſo be ſpread over the ground and ploughed in, at the firſt ploughing.

In the month of May, if the weather is ſufficiently warm, and the land thus prepared, ſow the Hemp-ſeed in the broad-caſt way, as you ſow wheat or barley, at the rate of about two buſhels to an acre, and harrow it in. Hemp requires a good degree of warmth to be given to the ground by manure, to quicken and force its vegetation: And the ſtubble of vetches, is ſaid to have ſuch a warming quality. Hemp ought to be ſowed when the weather is fair and ſettled, and like to continue ſo; it being found that rain, ſoon after ſowing, is very hurtful to the ſeed, and is apt to kill a great part of it. Hemp is generally in the ground about ſeven weeks from the ſowing, to the time of pulling it. Hemp is of two kinds, male and female. The female is that which bears the ſeed, and is ripe later than the male. The male Hemp, muſt be pulled up about a fortnight ſooner than the female or ſeed-hemp. The manner of treating the male Hemp after it is pulled up is thus—Chuſe a clean paſture where the graſs is ſhort and green, and there ſpread the Hemp in the ſame manner that flax is ſpread. Should two or three ſhowers of rain happen to fall on it ſoon after the ſpreading, it muſt then be turned over: But if no rain ſhould fall on it, then it muſt lye for two or three weeks and then be turned, and ſo lye until it is fit for ſtripping, which may be known, if on trial, the ſkin or bark of the Hemp, peels or ſtrips freely from the ſtalk. The male Hemp, when the ſeed is full grown, muſt be pulled and bound up in bundles of about fourteen pounds weight in a bundle, the bandage to be juſt below the top, that the bundles may ſpread wide at the bottom, and ſo by that means ſtand firm in their piles, and not be thrown down by the wind, when they are ſet up to dry and ripen the ſeed. As birds are very apt to come in flocks and devour the ſeed when in this ſituation, care muſt be taken to keep them off, which a boy may do from a large quantity.

When the ſeed is ſufficiently ripe, the Hemp may be laid together in a large pile, then dig a pit in the ground of a ſufficient bigneſs near the pile, over which

* The judicious Farmer in America will make all due allowance for the difference of climate between this country and Great-Britain.

lay a grate or hurdle, and laying the bundles of Hemp on that grate, in a fair dry day, two men may thresh it as they do other grain, and the seed falls into the pit, under the grate. After the Hemp is thus threshed, it must be spread abroad in the manner that flax is spread, on short green grass, in a clean pasture, as has been already mentioned. When the Hemp has been exposed long enough, and properly turned, so as to be fit (or ripe) for stripping, it must be piled together in a square mow, and covered, so as to keep it from the wet: The larger the quantity that is thus piled together, the better; and in that state let it mellow and sweat for a month or six weeks, and then it will be fit to strip for the market. If this sweating in the mow, should not perfect the separation of the Husk or Hemp from the stalk, so as to make it strip off easily and freely, this difficulty may be helped in this manner—Open one or more of the bundles at a time, and spread them on an earthen floor; then take warm water mixed with chamber-lye, and sprinkle over them, then bind them up again and let them lay five or six hours, which will make them strip freely to the very ends of the stalk.

The manner of stripping or sealing the Hemp is very simple. The person employed in it has only to break the stalk about the middle, and strip the Hemp both ways, and lay it down in little heaps, and when the heap is big enough, twist it into a hank like a hank of flax, and it is then fit for sale without any other dressing. Women and children, as well as men, may be employed in this business, to advantage, especially in the winter season, when they have little other employment. One person can strip about eight pound of Hemp in a day. The product of one acre of good land properly ploughed and manured, will be about one thousand or eleven hundred pounds weight of Hemp, fit for the market.

# MEETING of the GENERAL COURT.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*By his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Esq; Governour of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the death of THOMAS IVERS, Esq; late Treasurer of this Commonwealth, renders it necessary that some person should be appointed to that office in his stead; and other matters of importance requiring the consideration of the General Court, at an earlier time than that to which they stand prorogued:

I HAVE thought fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to convene the General Court upon *Wednesday* the *Twenty-fifth day* of *April*, instant, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon, and they are accordingly to meet at that time, at the State-house, in Boston; and all the Members of the said Court, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

AND the Sheriffs of the several counties, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Constables of the several towns within the same, are hereby directed to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published and posted within their respective precincts.

*GIVEN at the Council-Chamber, in Boston, this twelfth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the Confederated States of America.*

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's command.

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

TTSBURGH, February 3.

[illegible]aturday last, the geographer of the [illegible]ed States, returned here from su[illegible]g the business of his department in [illegible]n territory. From him we learn, [illegible]st, second, third and fourth ranges [illegible]mpletely surveyed into townships.

BALTIMORE, March 20.

It may probably be an instructive lesson, to be informed of the sentiments which are entertained of us and our Governments, by European writers; it may teach us *frugality* in the administration of publick affairs, and lead us, by every exertion, to win and pre-

ſerve the affections of the people, ſo as to ſecure their attachment to our new Governments.—Dean Tucker, who ſeems to have employed more of his time in the acquiſition of political wiſdom, than in the duties of his miniſterial function, in his letters to Monſieur Neckar, reſpecting the advantages of American independence, ſays, "Now they (the Americans) feel that the little fingers of their new-fangled republican Governours, are heavier than the whole body of the limited and mild conſtitution of Old England."

PHILDELPHIA, March 27.

The General Aſſembly, deſirous that his Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ſhould ſit in the Convention intended to be held in this city in May, for the purpoſe of reviſing the federal conſtitution, have paſſed a ſupplementary bill, enacting, That his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; be, and he is appointed and authoriſed to ſit in the ſaid Convention as a deputy from this State, in addition to the perſons heretofore appointed, and that he be, and he hereby is inveſted with like powers and authorities, as are inveſted in the ſaid Deputies, or any of them.

On Saturday laſt, the Honourable General Aſſembly were pleaſed to appoint John Armſtrong, jun. Eſq; to repreſent this commonwealth in Congreſs for the enſuing year, in the room of Charles Pettit, Eſq; whoſe time has expired.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, April 4.

Oliver Evans, of the county of New Caſtle, in the ſtate of Delaware, miller, hath invented, diſcovered, and introduced into exerciſe, two machines for the uſe of merchant mills, one of which denominated by the ſaid Oliver Evans, an Elevator, is calculated by its own motion, to hoiſt the wheat or grain from the lower floor, and the meal or flour, from the ſtones of any mill, to the upper floor or loft of ſuch mill; the other denominated an Hopper-Boy, ſo conſtituted as to ſpread the meal over the floor of a mill to cool, gather it up again to the boulting hopper, and attend the ſame regularly, without the aſſiſtance of manual labour.

HUDSON, March 29.

The following fact, however incredible it may appear, was proved in Philadelphia, by the moſt authentick teſtimony, and recorded in that city ſometime in September laſt:—A ſailor formerly belonging to the fleet under the command of comte de Graſſe, and a native of that part of the coaſt of Normandy which lies vis-a-vis to the iſland of Guernſey (accuſtomed, however, from his earlieſt youth to the coaſting trade) ſet ſail from Norfolk, Virginia, ſome time in September laſt, in a pilot-boat, and went to Philadelphia, without a ſingle perſon on board to aſſiſt him in working the veſſel! The ſame man is now actually employed in ſailing up and down the bay and ſeveral rivers in that ſtate, in the ſame boat, all alone, working for an honeſt livelihood.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The following liſt of furs, advertiſed in London for the ſpring ſales (the greateſt part of which, are taken within the bounds of the United States) evidently ſhews what we ſuffer for want of ſuch a federal government as will enable Congreſs to fulfil their engagements, and compel a compliance on the part of others.

Beaver ſkins, 116,000; Martins, 47,000; Otters, 22,700; Bear, 17,000; Wolf, 13,000; Cat, 5600; Mink, 9000; Fox, 6000; Fiſhers, 4000; Elk 6000; Deer, 120,000; Wolverins, 500; which, at a low computation, will amount to 225,000l.

*Extract of a letter from Berlin, December 24.*

"Scarce a day paſſes but what we hear of ſome anecdote of our late monarch. During the war of ſeven years, Frederick the IIId. being at Leipſigg with a very ſcanty wardrobe, found himſelf obliged to have a coat made at the place: He accordingly ſent for a taylor, who, after ſome time, arrived at the quarters of the monarch, in brilliant equipage, dreſſed in a full ſuit of beautiful black, powdered wig, white ſilk ſtockings, ſtone buckles, ſword, &c. the contraſt was ſtriking between the majeſty of the taylor and the ſimplicity of the modeſt Frederick; the monarch upon his being introduced, examined him from head to foot, and kept him ſtanding without ſaying a word to him; the man was at laſt diſconcerted, and broke ſilence by ſaying, "that he was the taylor whom his majeſty had ſent for, and ſhould be very happy to be uſeful to him." "So (anſwered the monarch) you are a taylor: I am glad of it; I have nothing to ſay to you. Stop a minute, however; I order you, when you return home, to take the book of the Prophecies, and attentively to read the 8th verſe of the 8th chapter of Daniel."

Chancellor Rutledge, Hon. Major Butler, General Pinckney, Colonel Henry Laurens and Charles Pinckney, Eſq; are elected Delegates for South-Carolina, to the Federal Convention to meet at Philadelphia.

*April* 4.—On Wedneſday laſt, the bill for authoriſing the delegates in Congreſs, to ratify, &c. the independence of Vermont, was read a third time in the committee of the whole houſe, and paſſed in the affirmative, by a majority of ten.

The legiſlature of South-Carolina, elected the Hon. Daniel Huger, Pierce Butler, and John Kean, Eſquires, members of Congreſs until the firſt Monday in November next.

On the 6th of January, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt in the pariſhes of Campſie and Strathblane, in Scotland. The horſes, at plough, in Notherton, ſtood ſtill with fear. The ſhock was likwiſe felt in the pariſhes of New-Kilpatrick, Killearn and Fintray.

NEW-HAVEN, April 4.

By a gentleman from Annapolis, Nova-Scotia, we have the following advice, That

on the 9th of last month, Joshua Chandler, Esq; his son, Mr. William Chandler, and daughter, Miss Betsy Chandler, with several others, took passage in a vessel, at Annapolis, bound to St. John's; that in the evening following (the weather being hazy, and the wind blowing fresh) the vessel was cast on a rocky shore, a few miles from their destined port, and soon beat to pieces; that Mr. William Chandler was drowned in attempting to reach the shore; that his father and sister perished with fatigue and cold, after wandering several hours in a deep snow, as also a Mrs. Grant, the widow to a British officer. Several of the company were frost bitten, and much fatigued before they got to a house. Joshua Chandler, Esq; was formerly, for several years, a Justice of the Peace for New-Haven county, and one of the representatives of this town, in the General assembly. He had returned from England, but a few weeks before he met the above hapless fate.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.

The person who set fire to Mr. Benjamin's barn, of Egremont, as mentioned some time since, has been apprehended, tried, and convicted of the fact, and sentenced to the Castle for life.

PORTLAND, April 7.

The town met for the choice of Governour, &c.—His Excellency John Hancock, Esq; had 31 votes, and his Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq; 26. The town were unanimous in the choice of General Lincoln as Lieutenant-Governour; and also of the Honourable Josiah Thatcher as Senator.

PORTSMOUTH, April 3.

With respect to local difficulties in this state, we have little cause to complain. It is true—times are dull—money is scarce, &c. but these difficulties will certainly be removed as soon as the States become united in ONE HEAD—our commerce will then be regulated—our finances properly disposed—and the great channel of trade will be turned into our different ports—and until this event takes place, we cannot expect to have these difficulties removed.

NEWBURY-PORT April 4.

The votes in this town for Governour and Lieutenant-Governour, were as follows, viz.

GOVERNOUR. His Excellency John Hancock, Esq; 214.—His Excellency James Bowdoin, Esq; 107.

*Lieutenant-Governour.* Honourable Thomas Cushing, Esq; 182.—Hon. Benjamin Lincoln, Esq; 109.—Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq; 21.

SALEM, April 7.

Some months ago, a young adventurer in North-Carolina (in which state they are now enjoying the *blessings* of paper money) married a widow, who had three children. She chanced to have near 3000 hard dollars in the house, two thirds of which belonged to the children. The guardians claimed their share of the specie for their children; on which, the *kind* step-father bought up paper at 12 or 13*s.* for the dollar, and such money was a *legal* payment for the use of the orphans!

We hear from Middleton, that on Tuesday morning last, as Messrs. Joseph and Thomas Peabody, of that town, brothers, were at work together in a saw-mill, some contention arose between them, and a scuffle ensued, in which the latter received instantaneous death, supposed to have been occasioned by the breaking of some internal vessel, in his violent exertions. We have not yet heard the verdict of the jury which sat on the body.

BOSTON, April 14.

It was a saying of the great Sir Francis Bacon, "That when any of the four pillars of government are mainly shaken or weakened, viz. Religion, Justice, Counsel or Treasure, men had not to *pray* for fair weather."—We doubt this advice is not much regarded here, but the present state of this Commonwealth demands, as well as spiritual aid, the most animated exertion of every man who is able to put his shoulders to the wheel.—The mire is not so deep, but unanimity, concord, and perseverance may yet extricate us.

By a gentleman who arrived in town, on Tuesday, directly from the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that the Hon. Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, finished their session for the county of Berkshire, last week, after passing *sentence of death* on six of the rebels who have been taken in arms in that county;—and, among many others, sentencing Wm. Whiting, Esq; Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for that county, to be imprisoned six months, pay a fine of 100*l.* and find sureties for keeping the peace for 5 years—and a Mr. Gould, a lawyer, to pay a fine of 50*l.* to the state, and find sureties for his good behaviour for three years.

——— *Austin*, of Sheffield, and a Mr. *Willcox*, we are told, are among the rebels under sentence of death, in Berkshire county. *Hamlin*, who commanded the rebels in the attack on Col. Ashley, at Sheffield, has not yet received his trial, on account of the bad state of his wounds.

On Wednesday last the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq; a Member of Congress, and one of the Delegates to the proposed Federal Convention, from this Commonwealth, set off from his house in Charlestown, on his way to New-York.

Wednesday evening departed this life, after a lingering and painful disorder, which he bore with uncommon fortitude and patience, THOMAS IVERS, Esq; Treasurer and Receiver-General of this Commonwealth, in the 57th year of his age.

We hear from Rehoboth, that on the 26th ult. Mr. Joseph Wheaten, a deputy-sheriff for the county of Bristol, apprehended one Hezekiah Hicks, jun. a noted insurgent, and the next day committed him to Taunton goal—and that in the night of the 27th, the stable door of Dr. John Wheeler, of that town, was tarred, and his horse's mane and tail cut, tarred and feathered, as was also the horse of

a friend of the Doctor's, who was with him.

NEWPORT, April 12.

A correſpondent eſtimates, that the injuries ſuſtained in our trade, and expences which have accrued to government, in conſequence of the ſyſtem of the preſent adminiſtration, would amount to more than 100,000l. in real ſilver and gold, which is the nominal ſum of the paper emitted. He aſſures us that this calculation is not chimerical, but founded on inconteſtible principles. It being a melancholy fact, that ſince the acceſſion to office of our preſent rulers—our commerce hath aſtoniſhingly declined—our *honeſt mechanicks and labourers* have been wanting employ—and our lands and houſes have ſunk in value; in addition to which, we have to lament the loſs of publick and private credit, the only baſis of a commercial nation—the ruin of the induſtrious, the widow, and the orphan, by fraudulent diſcharges of their debts, and the various evils which daily ariſe from domeſtick feuds.

PROVIDENCE, April 12.

"At the Superiour Court, in the County of Waſhington laſt week, we are informed, all the Judges were preſent. This being the firſt full Court ſince the deciſion on the penal law, many perſons were flushed with hopes that, at this term, the bills of credit of this ſtate, would be adjudged to operate as a tender, *at par*, and to diſcharge all contracts.

"The General Aſſembly having been ſo recently in ſeſſion, all dilatory pleas ſeemed to be excluded. Upwards of twenty bills in equity, for the redemption of mortgaged eſtates, were filed at this and preceding terms. The ſuitors came forward with their paper bills, in handkerchiefs and pillowbears, in prodigious quantities. Upwards of fourteen thouſand dollars, crammed into one bag, was laid on the table, to redeem one eſtate.

"The Court was moved, in one caſe, by way of experiment, "*to cauſe the bills to be counted, and to direct the Clerk to record the tender.*" This motion being conſidered as a prelude to a more ſerious queſtion, ſharpened the attention of the Court, as well as of the parties and ſpectators. One of the Court was at a loſs to conceive what agency could be required of them relative to the bills, before rendition of judgment. The law ſeemed to require convenient certainty in all caſes; and until the Court ſhould have diſcovered, by a particular ſtatement of the account ariſing on the mortgage, either by themſelves, or by maſters in chancery, appointed for that purpoſe, the balance due, if any, and from whom it was due, would it not be premature to take any judicial cognizance of a tender from either party? In whoſe cuſtody and at whoſe riſk were the bills to remain? And how could the Court juſtify themſelves, if the event of the ſuit ſhould evince that the tender was made by the wrong party, or of an inſufficient ſum? It was matter of courſe, he thought, for the petitioner to alledge, that he was ready to redeem, and had the money in Court; he could not be required to count it until the exact ſum to be paid was aſcertained by the Court. After due conſideration of this motion, the Court determined *that they had nothing to do with the paper bills*; and the Chief Juſtice took the handkerchief, containing them, from the table, and returned it to the owner, ſaying to him, "*The Court have determined that they have nothing to do with your money.*"

"After this determination, it was ſaid that the ſuitors, who had brought their money into Court, took the pains to have it counted by private perſons, out of Court, hoping ſtill to avail themſelves by proving the tender.

"The Court did not ſee fit to proceed to final adjucation on any bill in equity, or in any other caſe, where a large ſum of money was in queſtion; but referred over all ſuch caſes to the next term. The ſame diſcretion the Court had alſo uſed the preceding week in the county of Newport, where a great many bills in equity had alſo been filed, and where only four of the Judges attended."

WORCESTER.

The Supreme Judicial Court, which was to have been holden in this town, this week, is adjourned until Tueſday next week. This Court is now doing buſineſs at Northampton, in the County of Hampſhire.

Yeſterday his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; and his lady, together with Mr. and Mrs. Jeffry (late Mrs. Hayley) paſſed through this town, on their way to Philadelphia.

The death of the Treaſurer for this Commonwealth, Mr. Ivers, has occaſioned his Excellency the Governour to call the General Court together, to chooſe another perſon to fill that important office; no buſineſs can be tranſacted at the Treaſury until after a new choice.

We hear that Shays, Day, Parſons, and Wheeler, are now at St. John's, in Canada, but receive no encouragement from that government.

It is ſaid that the Britiſh are fortifying their poſts in Canada, and that they are raiſing their ſunken veſſels in the Lake, in order to repair and fit for uſe; the reaſon is ſaid to be, that they expect to be moleſted by the troops of theſe States ſome time this ſummer; but at preſent they have nothing to fear.

We hear from Weſtminſter, State of Vermont, that a widow woman of that place, on Sunday morning, the 8th inſt. went to a barn near the houſe where ſhe lived, and without any aſſiſtance delivered herſelf of a fine male child, which ſhe afterwards carried into the houſe in her apron.

DIED.]—At Boſton, Mrs. Elizabeth Somes, wife of Capt. Nehemiah Somes, aged 51—At Halifax, Mrs. Sarah Byles, conſort of the Rev. Dr. Byles.

# JOHN ADAMS,

At his Shop, No. 51, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, BOSTON,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he has received, by the very laſt Ship from LONDON, Capt. Folgier, a very large and freſh ſupply of

## GARDEN SEEDS, PEAS and BEANS.

He has ten ſorts of Peas, one of which being earlier than any kind heretofore brought to market in large quantities, and many other ſorts from the low buſh to the Royal Oak, with almoſt every kind of ſmall ſeeds uſually ſown in a Kitchen Garden. He has ſeven kinds of Cabbage, and ſeven of Lettice, with Rape, Canary, and Maw Seeds, for Birds; Red and White Clover, Herds-Graſs and Burnet Seed.

☞*Great allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again, and every favour will be duly acknowledged.*

Boſton, April 1, 1787.

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*Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office in Worceſter.*

EDWARD Adams, *Munſon.* Roland Burbank, *Leiceſter.* Capt. Jonas Brigham, *Brookfield.* John Beard, *Worceſter.* Joſeph Baker, Eſq; *Weſtborough.* Anna Chandler, *Worceſter*, 2. Clever Croſby, *Brookfield.* Tyler Curtis, *Worceſter.* Benjamin Fiſk, *Northborough.* Jonathan Gates, *Worceſter.* Aron Graves, *Palmer.* Capt. Park Holland, *Peterſham.* Major Haſkell, *Springfield.* Aſher Johnſtone, *Palmer.* Capt. Joſeph Livermore, *Spencer.* Noah Mandell, *Barre.* Doctor James Mann, *Wrentham.* Rufus Putnam, Eſq; *Rutland.* Thomas Payſon, jun. *Worceſter.* Major John Richardſon, *Leominſter.* Major James Richardſon, *Leominſter*, 2. J. Rollins, *Shrewſbury.* William Scott, *Palmer.* Enos Stockwell, *Weſtfield.* Abigail Taylor, *Southborough.* Hon. David Sewall, Eſq; *Worceſter.* Jonas Ward, *Sutton.* John Whipple, *Sutton.* Deacon Williſton, *Brookfield.* Thomas Whittemore, *Paxton.*

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# ELIJAH DIX,

Has juſt received, in the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, and opened for Sale, exceeding Cheap,

*At his VARIETY STORE, in WORCESTER,*

A Freſh, Large, and General Aſſortment

## Of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Alſo, a neat Aſſortment of HOSIERY, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, Phyſical Authors, Surgeon's Inſtruments of various kinds, Painter's Colours and Oils, &c.

*He has alſo for SALE,*

OIL Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Ground Redwood,
Preſs Papers, Clothier's Cards,
Indigo, Otter,
Madder, Fuſtick,
Redwood and Logwood,
Copperas, &c. Alſo,
Figs, Raiſins, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allſpice,
Ginger, Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Weſt India and New-England Rum,
Brandy,
Wines of various kinds,
Watch Chains and Seals per dozen.
Dial Plates, &c.
Neat Beams with Copper Scales. Alſo,

An Aſſortment of Shop Furniture for Apothecaries,

With other Articles too many to enumerate.

Caſh, Pot and Pearl Aſh, Bees-Wax, and Flax-Seed, will be taken in payment.

E. DIX imports his Articles from the firſt Medicinal Houſes in England, Gentlemen Practitioners, Apothecaries, and others, may always depend upon being ſupplied with the very beſt articles in the Medicinal way, in large or ſmall quantities, on the beſt terms, as well by letter as if preſent.

Perſonal attendance given at ſaid Store, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

Worceſter, *Nov. 7th*, 1786.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. JOSEPH DORR, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of WORCESTER, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of SCIPIO JARHA, a Negro, late of DUDLEY, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, this is to give notice that we ſhall attend that Service at the Houſe of Capt. NATHANIEL CLARK, Innholder in ſaid Dudley, on the firſt Mondays in May, June and Auguſt next, from four to ſeven o'Clock, P. M. on each of ſaid Days.

TIMOTHY FOSTER, jun. } Commiſ-
*Dudley, March 20th*, 1787. WILLIAM LEARNED, jun. } ſioners.

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DESERTED from Col. NEWELL's Regiment, Capt. NATHANIEL BEAMAN's Company, ſtationed in Worceſter, a ſoldier, by the name of ELISHA GREEN, five feet ſeven inches high, dark complexion, ſhort curled black hair; had on when he went away an old light coloured coat and black breeches. Whoever will take up ſaid ſoldier and return him to the company, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their trouble, by applying to

NATHANIEL BEAMAN, Capt.

*Worceſter, April* 11. 1787.

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*To be SOLD or LET,*

A Small FARM, lying in SPENCER, with a SAW and GRIST-MILL ſtanding thereon. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer. For further Particulars inquire of

JOEL HOW.

*Worceſter, March 29th*, 1787.

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*A FARM to be Exchanged.*

THE ſubſcriber, being in want of a little Money, would exchange a good FARM, lying in ASHFORD, State of Connecticut, and County of Windham, for one of leſs price. The farm is ſituated on a delightful hill and good road, is well accommodated for Mill and Meeting-Houſe, and is but 25 miles from the water-ſide. It contains about 200 acres of choice land, ſuitable for every kind of manure, with a houſe, barn, corn ſtore, &c. is well fenced, makes from 20 to 60 barrels of cyder, common produce 200 buſhels of grain, will keep 25 or 30 head of cattle ſummer and winter; alſo land yet to clear that will make good paſturing and mowing, wood land within 60 rods of the houſe, ſmooth tranſportation all over the farm, &c. &c. For further particulars enquire of Mr. SETH CLARK, or Mr. AMASA KNOWLTON, of WILBRAHAM, or the ſubſcriber on the Premiſes.

*Aſhford, 30th March*, 1787. ABRAHAM KNOWLTON.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that three Months further time is allowed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of WORCESTER, for the Creditors to the Eſtate of EBENEZER SHERWIN, late of WINCHENDON, deceaſed, to bring in their Claims—that the Commiſſioners will attend that Service at the Houſe of LEVI NICHOLS, Innholder in Winchendon, on the laſt Mondays in April and May, and the third Monday in June next.

ABEL WILDER, } Commiſ-
*Winchendon, March 28th*, 1787. LEVI NICHOLS, } ſioners.

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*BOSTON, March* 27, 1787.

THE Adjutant-General informs the Major-Generals of the Militia, that he has at his office, blank Diviſion, Brigade, Regimental and Company Returns; which he requeſts they would ſend for as ſoon as poſſible, ſo that the Returns may be made on or before the firſt of June, according to the Militia Law. He has likewiſe the Militia Acts, which they may receive with the blank Returns.

I. KEITH, Adjutant-General.

N. B. Companies of Artillery, or Troops of Horſe, may be returned under, or on the back of the General Return.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. IV.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in April, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

GEORGIA was reduced in the manner we have ſeen. In other reſpects little was done; nor did the ſeaſon permit much to be done in other parts of America. Whilſt the war ſtagnated there, the loſs of the valuable iſland of Dominica in the Weſt-Indies, opened a new ſcene of action in that quarter. Complaints and repreſentations had been long and repeatedly made by the Weſt-India merchants and planters to adminiſtration, of the weak and expoſed ſtate of thoſe iſlands, which ſeemed to be left to the mercy of their powerful European neighbours, without a military force for their defence, or a competent naval ſquadron for their protection. Jamacia had been particular in theſe applications. The immenſe Britiſh capital neceſſarily lodged in that iſland, rendered it no leſs an object of concern in this country, than its great domeſtick property did to the owners of the ſoil. The great increaſe of troops, and the unuſual military preparations in the French and Spaniſh ſettlements, afforded ſufficient room to juſtify theſe apprehenſions and repreſentations.

This buſineſs was alſo frequently introduced in both Houſes of Parliament by the oppoſition, who repeatedly warned the miniſters of the danger to which our Weſt-India poſſeſſions were expoſed. They were generally anſwered in this inſtance, as in ſome others, by a repetition of the well-founded confidence repoſed in the pacifick diſpoſition and good intentions of our neighbours. But the ſimple matter of fact, undoubtedly was, that our military force and proviſion by ſea and land, were ſo completely ſwallowed up in the vortex of the American war, and the demands were ſtill ſo inceſſant and urgent, that the ſources of ſupply were conſtantly drained and exhauſted, ſo that other objects, however important, were of neceſſity obliged to be committed, in a great meaſure, to the blind diſpoſition of chance or fortune.

The iſland of Dominica was a part of thoſe compenſations, acquired by the treaty of Paris, for the expences of a war, very glorious indeed, but very burthenſome. To theſe expences and glories, the whole of the ceſſions was not adequate. Conſidered independently of this comparative eſtimate, Dominica was an acquiſition of no inconſiderable importance; and its ſituation, lying between Martinico and Gaudaloupe, and within view of each, would have rendered it of the utmoſt importance in time of war. This circumſtance ſeems to have been ſo well underſtood by government, that it went to a great and unuſual expence in fortifying the iſland, and the works had been lately covered with a numerous artillery, ſent for the purpoſe from England; but the garriſon, if it could deſerve to be called by that name, was totally incompetent to the defence of the one, or to the uſe of the other.

Neither the importance nor the weakneſs of the iſland, eſcaped the attention of the Marquis de Bouille, Governour-General of Martinico. He accordingly landed with about 2000 men, under the cover of ſome frigates and privateers, about day-break, at Dominica, and proceeded to attack the different batteries and forts by land, as his marine force did by ſea. The handful of regular troops, amounting only to about an hundred men, together with the militia and inhabitants in general, did all that could be expected againſt ſuch a ſuperiority of force, and under ſuch circumſtances of ſurprize. But the French having taken thoſe detached and half-manned batteries which lay firſt in their way, and advanced by noon to attack the little capi-

*Sept. 7th,* 1778.

tal of Roſeau by ſea and land, which likewiſe comprehended the principal fortifications of the iſland, Lieutenant-Governour Stuart, with the military officers and council, ſeeing all defence fruitleſs, thought neceſſary to ſave the inhabitants from plunder and ruin, by entering into a capitulation.

This was ſoon concluded. The terms were the moſt moderate that could be conceived; the Marquis de Bouille having nearly agreed, without diſcuſſion or reſerve, to every condition that was propoſed in favour of the inhabitants. Beſides the honours of war, and the liberty of retaining their arms, with the fulleſt ſecurity to their eſtates, property of every ſort, rights, privileges, and immunities, they were allowed to retain their civil and religious governments in all their parts, with all their laws, cuſtoms, ordinances, courts, and miniſters of juſtice, until the concluſion of a peace; and at that period, if the iſland ſhould be ceded to France, they were to have it in choice, whether to adhere to their own political form of government, or to accept that eſtabliſhed in the French iſlands. And in either event, ſuch of the inhabitants as did not chuſe to continue under a French government, were to be at liberty to ſell all their eſtates real and perſonal, and to retire with their effects wherever they pleaſed. Other conditions of leſs importance, were equally favourable in their degree to the inhabitants; nor were they bound to any duty to the French King, more than what they had owed to their natural ſovereign. In a word, a mere change of ſovereignty was the only change in the condition of the inhabitants.

How much of the favour and lenity of theſe conditions may be attributed to the moderation and humanity of the Marquis de Bouille, how much to the policy of inducing the leſs reſiſtance in other Engliſh iſlands, or how much to the apprehenſion of Admiral Barrington's arrival with a ſuperiour naval force from Barbadoes, are queſtions not to be abſolutely decided upon. It is, however, equitable, to attribute juſt or humane actions to the moſt laudable motives, where the contrary does not appear from any ſtrong concurrent or ſubſequent circumſtances. The matter of fact is certain, that the ſmalleſt diſorder or pillage was not permitted, and that the French commander, in lieu of plunder, rewarded the ſoldiers and volunteers with a conſiderable gratuity in ready money.

The French found 164 pieces of cannon, and 24 braſs mortars, with a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores and ammunition in the works. The publick effects, with the Britiſh veſſels in the harbour, became a prize to the conquerors. The ſtay of the Marquis de Bouille in the iſland was very ſhort; but he left a garriſon of 1500 men behind him; which, with the ſtrength of the works, and the powerful artillery in their hands, have hitherto unfortunately ſuperſeded all attempts for its recovery.

Many circumſtances concurred in rendering the loſs of this iſland grievous. The large ſums expended upon its fortifications, and the numerous and weighty artillery ſent out for its defence, indicated a full knowledge of its importance in caſe of a war. Its ſituation, on which this importance depended, equally pointed out the danger to which it was expoſed, and that it muſt neceſſarily be the firſt object of the enemy's enterprize; whilſt its naked works and valuable artillery, ſeemed held out as a prize, to direct and quicken their operations. To increaſe the vexation, Rear-Admiral Barrington, with two ſhips of the line, and ſome frigates, was lying at the ſmall diſtance of Barbadoes, where he had been chained down for more than two months, waiting merely for inſtructions, which he had been ordered to expect at that place, and which, from whatever cauſe or misfortune, were not yet arrived. Small as this force was, it would have been fully ſufficient, had time and his orders allowed it, for the preſervation of Dominica, and the protection of the other iſlands for the preſent, as the French had not a ſingle ſhip of the line in that quarter.

The defect of intelligence accompanied that of inſtructions, or orders how to act. A French document executed at Paris on the 28th of June, and publiſhed at Martinico in the middle of Auguſt, amounting, in effect, to a declaration of war in the Weſt-Indies, afforded the firſt information of hoſtilities to Admiral Barrington, and to the neighbouring iſlands. The loſs of two of Sir Peter Parker's frigates, which were taken by the French on the coaſt of Hiſpaniola, afforded alſo the firſt means of information to that admiral, as well as to the government of Jamaica, where he was ſtationed, of the commencement of hoſtilities.

As ſoon as Admiral Barrington re-

ceived intelligence of the invaſion of Dominica, he diſpenſed with the violation of his orders in that inſtance, and proceeded with the utmoſt diſpatch to its intended relief. Although it was impoſſible he could prevent a conqueſt, which was only the work of a ſingle day, the preſence of his ſmall ſquadron, however, had the happy effect, of removing the panick which had ſpread through the neighbouring iſlands, and of effectually curbing the further enterprizes of the enemy. The conſequences of the loſs of Dominica were experienced, both by ſea and land, in the courſe of the operations of the enſuing Weſt-India campaign.

As Monſ. D'Eſtaing was now to bear a principal part on the Weſt India theatre of action, it will be neceſſary to take ſome notice of his ſituation and proceedings, from the time of our leaving him in the harbour of Boſton. Neither the care of the governing powers in that town, nor the ideas of benefits received, or to be derived, from the alliance with France, were ſufficient during the ſtay of the French fleet in that port, wholly to cure the ancient prejudices and hereditary animoſity of the populace, with reſpect to a nation, which they had ſo long conſidered as a rival, and ſo frequently encountered as an enemy. The difference of religion, language, and manners, could not fail to hold a conſiderable ſhare in keeping theſe animoſities ſtill alive; although, ſo far as it can be judged from appearances at this diſtance, the French have ſtudied more in their commerce with the Americans, to evade the effect of theſe peculiarities, and have ſhewn a greater deference to the prejudices, and conformity to the manners and opinions of the people, than they perhaps ever practiſed in their connections with any other part of mankind. Indeed a mode of conduct directly contrary, has for many ages been conſidered, as one of the ſtriking characteriſticks of that nation; and has, not unfrequently, been productive of the moſt fatal conſequences to themſelves, as well as to others.

However it was, a moſt violent affray, in which numbers on both ſides were engaged, and the French ſeem to have been very roughly treated, happened at night in Boſton. *Sept. 13th.* Some of the French were ſaid to have been killed, and ſeveral were certainly wounded; among whom were ſome officers, and one particularly, of conſiderable diſtinction. As both D'Eſtaing and the government of Boſton, were eager to accommodate matters in ſuch a manner, as that no ſting ſhould remain behind on either ſide, a great reſerve was obſerved with reſpect to the particulars of the riot, as well as of the circumſtances which led to it; and the curſory imperfect ſketches that were publiſhed, ſhewed evidently that they were not to be relied on.

A proclamation was iſſued by the council of ſtate on the following day, ſtrictly urging the magiſtrates to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for bringing the offenders to juſtice, and offering a reward of 300 dollars, for the diſcovery of any of the parties concerned in the riot. And to remove the impreſſion of its ariſing from any popular animoſity to the French, the Boſton prints laboured to fix it upon ſome unknown captured Britiſh ſeamen, and deſerters from Burgoyne's army, who had enliſted in their privateers. D'Eſtaing had the addreſs to give into this idea, and to appear thoroughly ſatisfied with the ſatisfaction he received. The high reward produced no manner of diſcovery.

The ſame ſpirit operated juſt about the ſame time, in the ſame manner, but much more violent in degree, and fatal in conſequence, between the American and French ſeamen, in the city and port of Charleſtown, South Carolina. The quarrel there began, as at Boſton, aſhore, and at night, and ended in the laſt extreme of hoſtility, an open fight with cannon and ſmall arms; the French firing from their ſhips, whither they had been haſtily driven from the town, and the Americans from the adjoining wharves and ſhores. Several lives were acknowledged to be loſt, and a much greater number were of courſe wounded.

Mr. Lowndes, the preſident and commander in chief of that colony, in the proclamation which he iſſued upon the ſubject, ſufficiently points out the cauſes of the quarrel, by charging the magiſtrates in the ſtrongeſt terms, that along with the diſcovery and proſecution of the rioters, they ſhould uſe every poſſible means in their power to prevent, for the future, all indecent, illiberal, and national reflections, againſt the ſubjects of their great and good ally, as tending to excite reſentment and ill-will among thoſe, whom, by intereſt, treaty, and alliance, they were bound to regard as friends, and who were particularly entitled to their favour and affection. In his meſſage to the aſſembly, he alſo

ſtrongly recommends the framing of ſuch regulations, as would effectually prevent this licentiouſneſs, whether in words or in actions: And that body conſidered the matter to be of ſo ſerious a nature, that they appointed a committee to reviſe the laws relative to ſeamen in that port, and to conſider of effectual means for preventing and ſuppreſſing riots in the town. A reward of a thouſand pounds was offered for the diſcovery of the particular perſons, who had fired ſome guns, which were fatal in their effect, from one of the wharves. We have not heard that this great reward produced any diſcovery.

*(To be continued.)*

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*From a late Charleſton (South-Carolina) News-Paper.*

## Part of Judge PENDLETON'S CHARGE to the Grand-Jurors of Gagetown, Cherawe, and Cambden Diſtricts.

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

IS this fatal paſſion for ſudden riches, ſo generally prevalent among us, to extinguiſh every ſentiment of political and moral duty? Is it to be expected, that one aſſembly after another will be on the ſide of the debtor? No, gentlemen, the period is not far off, when the laws of the ſtate muſt be voluntarily obeyed or executed by force; no ſociety ever long endured the miſeries of anarchy, diſorder and licentiouſneſs; the moſt vile deſpotiſm will be embraced in preference to it. The nations from which we derive our origin, afford innumerable examples of this—I will, however, mention but one: When the parliament of England had dethroned and beheaded that faithleſs tyrant, Charles the firſt—ſubdued all their enemies at home and abroad, and changed their monarchy into a republick, one would have ſuppoſed that an aſſemblage of as great talents as ever adorned human nature, which ſo highly diſtinguiſhed the patriots of that time, could not fail of forming a wiſe and juſt government, and of tranſmitting it to their poſterity; but the event ſhewed that the diſorderly temper of the people, occaſioned by the civil war, would not bear the ſtrong curb of legal authority;—expedient after expedient was tried, and government aſſumed many different ſhapes to humour their paſſions and prejudices, and lead them to a willing obedience—but all to no purpoſe—the publick diſorders daily increaſed—every little club of politicians were for making laws for the whole nation; the fair form of equal and legal liberty became defaced by a thouſand fanciful and impracticable whimſies, until the general diſtreſs was inſupportable:—What followed?—The very people, who a few years before, had aſtoniſhed the world by the ſplendour of their actions, invited back, and enthroned the ſon of that very King whom they had formerly put to death—gave him a *carte blanche* to do as he pleaſed, and ſeemed to have forgot they had ever ſpent a drop of blood or a ſhilling in defence of their liberty.

Gentlemen, let us never looſe ſight of this awful precedent:—To acquire freedom, is nothing in compariſon to a wiſe and profitable uſe of it.—Nothing can be more certain than that Great-Britain would eagerly ſeize any favourable opportunity to compaſs our deſtruction—ſhe would to-morrow pour her fleets and armies into this country, particularly the ſouthern ſtates, if the great powers of Europe could be ſo allied and connected, as to ſecure her from a hoſtile confederacy. The hiſtory of thoſe nations, every where ſhews us what trivial cauſes occaſion the moſt important changes in their political ſyſtems—ſurely then it is wiſe to be on our guard, and in the firſt place to ſecure a free and juſt, but at the ſame time a ſtrong government at home;—without this the citizens are inſecure in their perſons and eſtates—that inſecurity produces murmuring and diſcontent, and that diſcontent will ever produce a diſpoſition favourable for trying new changes. In ſuch a ſtate, to be attacked by a formidable enemy, without ſoldiers or military ſtores, and without authority to compel even our own citizens to obey the laws, we muſt fall a prey to any foreign power, who may think it worth the coſt to ſubjugate us.

I have heard, gentlemen of the grand jury, great complaints againſt the illiberal and monopolizing ſpirit of the Britiſh government, on the ſubject of commerce with America—her numerous duties on American produce, and her refuſal to enter into treaties for reciprocal benefits in trade—it muſt ſurely be highly ridiculous to abuſe one nation for profiting from the follies of another;—do we expect Great-Britain, as a great trading nation, will not exert every nerve to hold faſt the

commercial adavntages, which our avidity for her negroes and her manufactures hath given her? Is it not the ſteady policy of every nation in Europe to promote and extend their own commerce by every poſſible means, let it be at the expence of whomſoever it will? No, gentlemen, let us act with ſuch caution and punctuality, as to make it her intereſt to ſolicit, and we ſhall ſoon find her courting, with douceurs, thoſe commercial compacts, which ſhe now ſo contemptuouſly declines. At the cloſe of the war, indeed, ſhe ſtood trembling with apprehenſion, leſt our two allies, France and Holland, ſhould monopolize our trade; a treaty preſſed at that moment, and properly urged, *ſine qua non* of all future amity and intercourſe, would, in all probability, have produced an inlet of American built veſſels into her iſlands, and an exemption from many other injurious reſtraints—but the favourable moment ſlipt through our hands unimproved, I fear never to return;—the only poſſible way left us to recover it, is to live within our income—to ſecure a balance of trade in our favour, and to urge the federal government to ſuch general regulations, as ſhall ſecure us from the infamous vaſſalage into which we are hurrying.—If three or four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling worth of merchandize (and which ſum will include a great many luxuries) is ſufficient for all our rational wants, when our exports greatly exceed the ſum, and are annually increaſing, is it not obvious to the meaneſt capacity, that a large balance muſt yearly return to us in gold and ſilver, which, in ſpite of all the paper money caſuiſts in the world, is the only wholſome political blood that can give union, health and vigour to the body politick.—If we do not curtail our expences, and export more than we import, a general bankruptcy muſt be the inevitable conſequence.—Many people are calling for large emiſſions of paper money—for what? To ſhift the burthens they have incured, by their avarice and folly, from themſelves to their more better and deſerving creditors, whoſe property they chooſe to hold faſt. Can any thing be more fraudulent or aſtoniſhing? No, gentlemen, [illegible] medium and Sheriff's ſale bills, are [illegible] temporary expedients, a repetition [illegible] which, in a very ſhort time, would be [illegible] ſupportable;—they were intended, at [illegible] ſingular criſis, to open a retreat even to fooliſh and extravagant, as well as unfortunate debtor, by affording an opportunity to retrieve, but not to give impunity to the one, or a releaſe to the other;—the honeſt and induſtrious man will ſeize the opportunity to lay up againſt the day of account and payment, while nothing will correct or reclaim the indolent and profligate knave: But, as I before obſerved, the period is at hand, when the punctual payment of the taxes and of the debts, or the uninterrupted recovery of them in the courts of juſtice, muſt be enforced; palliatives are exhauſted; we muſt either relinquiſh government—reſign our independence, and embrace a military maſter, or execute our laws by force of arms, if no alternative is left us:—But before we are compelled to reſort to this diſgraceful and painful ultimatum, let us all exert ourſelves, and ſupport each other as free citizens, acknowledging no maſter but the laws which we ourſelves have made for our common good—in obeying theſe laws, and enforcing them when and where we can; let no man ſay, this or that is not my buſineſs; whatever materially affects the honour and intereſt of the ſtate, is every man's buſineſs, becauſe he muſt, in common with all others, ſhare the good or evil brought upon his country. That man who refuſes or evades the payment of his taxes impoſed by his own immediate repreſentative, or excites or co-operates in the reſiſtance of lawful authority, is the parricide of his country, as well as the voluntary aſſaſſin of his own intereſt, ſince it is impoſſible he can be tranquil and happy, or enjoy his property in peace and ſecurity, while his country is convulſed and diſtracted.

As grand jurors, gentlemen, the laws have ſelected you as their principal auxiliary, and moſt reſponſible guardians. On you, then, it is peculiarly incumbent, to intereſt yourſelves in the conduct of all around you; you have the greateſt property to looſe, and your example therefore of great weight; inveſtigate the police of your diſtrict—and wherever any perſon hath accepted a publick truſt, and neglects or abuſes it, drag him forth, let his office, fortune or character be what it may. If keepers of ferries, highways or bridges, do not diſcharge their duty; if the officers of juſtice violate the truſt repoſed in them, you are bound in duty to your country, yourſelves and your children, as well as by the ſolemn oath you have juſt taken, to name them in your preſentments, together with the names of ſuch witneſſes as can prove the charge; even in your individual capacity as citi-

zens, to inform and profecute all ſuch offenders, is highly meritorious; the malevolence, which may for a time be directed againſt an honeſt, ſpirited and patriotick citizen, is like the harmleſs hiſſing of ſerpents, who cannot bite; he will ſoon triumph over their impotent clamour, and obtain the eſteem and ſupport of all good men.

I have been actuated by the plain and pointed obſervation you have juſt heard, by an ardent zeal for the honour and proſperity of my country: This is not a time to leſſen or extenuate the terrour which the preſent dangerous criſis cannot but inſpire—to know our danger, to face it like men, and to triumph over it by conſtancy and courage, is a character this country once juſtly acquired: Is it to be ſacrificed in the hour of peace, with every incentive to preſerve it? I repeat again, that without a change of conduct, and a union of all the good men in the ſtate, we are an undone people—the government will ſoon tumble about our heads, and become a prey to the firſt bold ruffian who ſhall aſſociate a few deſperate adventurers, and ſeize upon it.

I confeſs the ſubject very deeply affects me—I ſhall therefore purſue it no further: I do not however deſpair of the republick; there are honeſt and independent men among us, to retrieve every thing, whatever may be oppoſed by the vicious and unprincipled, if they will but ſtep forth and act with union and vigour; if they will not, the miſeries reſulting to their country from the utter deſtruction of all publick and private credit, a bankrupt treaſury, and the triumph of all manner of fraud, rapine and licentiouſneſs, together with the ſcorn and deriſion of our enemies, and the contempt of our friends, if we ſhould have any left, be upon their heads.

The Attorney-General, gentlemen, will forward to you all ſuch bills of indictment, for offences againſt the ſtate, as ſhall be put in proſecution, and will alſo furniſh you with ſuch advice and direction, from time to time, as may be neceſſary to you, in the progreſs of your buſineſs: You will keep in view, in all your deliberations, the comprehenſive oath you have taken; while you act under its influence (and I am ſure you will [illegible] do ſo) you cannot err, and I ſhall with pleaſure diſcharge you, as ſoon as you have diſpatched the buſineſs which will come before you.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR;

*I am deſired by the Committee (of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences) upon Agriculture, to requeſt you to publiſh the following intereſting Account of the manner of cultivating Hemp, as it is now practiſed at Sudbury and its neighbourhood.*

Boſton, April 12, 1787. *WILLIAM ERVING, Rec. Secry.*

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*Woburn, March 24, 1787.*

DEAR SIR,

IF you think the following ſketches can be of any uſe in cultivating Hemp, and are worth the attention of the Agricultural Committee, you are at liberty to communicate them. I have endeavoured to add to my own experience and knowledge, in that branch of huſbandry, the beſt practices of others, that I have been able, with much pains, to collect. Perhaps they may be of ſome advantage in thoſe places where the true method is not known.

I am, with eſteem, your moſt obedient and very humble ſervant,

LOAMMI BALDWIN.

WILLIAM ERVING, Eſq; *R. Secretary to the Agricultural Committee, Boſton.*

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*Directions for raiſing HEMP.*

THE ſoil ſhould be a warm, light loam, compoſed of a pure mould and a fine ſand, manured in much the ſame proportion as for Indian corn; ſome compoſt manure is to be preferred, which has not any foul ſeeds among it; (weeds are very prejudicial to a crop of hemp); better if the manure is applied and ploughed in juſt before winter.

The land ſhould have three ploughings, at leaſt, in the ſpring, and made very fine. The ſeed ſhould be ſowed on a well harrowed ſurface, early in May, if the ſeaſon is dry and favourable; but if not, the ſowing may be deferred a week or fortnight:—in that caſe, another ploughing will be neceſſary, obſerving, always, that the ſeed ſhould be ſowed ſoon after the laſt ploughing is performed, before the land ſettles and becomes ſtiff and heavy; then harrowed in with a fine iron-tooth harrow.

The quantity of ſeed (if new) may

vary from two bushels and a quarter, to three bushels per acre. If, through neceſſity, old ſeed is to be ſowed, the quantity muſt be greater; and it ſhould be depoſited in a cellar, two, three or four weeks previous to ſowing. The time ought to be ſomething in proportion to the age of the ſeed; the older it is, the longer it ſhould lay in the cellar, not exceeding three or four weeks; (but old ſeed ſeldom anſwers well). The land ſhould be ſowed twice over, the ſower paſſing in croſſwiſe directions, the better to ſcatter the ſeed equally on the ground.

Some of the Sudbury people, who have practiſed the growing of hemp for a ſeries of years, hold, that to crop the land every year, ſucceſſively, with hemp, is better than to ſhift or vary the crop. This ſeems to be againſt the general principle in cropping land; however, by a little attention, the fact may be aſcertained.

The time for pulling is when the ſimple or male hemp turns whitiſh, before it turns blackiſh, juſt at the time when the farina eſcapes, (this is known by its ſmoaking when agitated by the wind, or any other cauſe) which commonly happens about the firſt of Auguſt.

There are two kinds of hemp, male and female; the female bears the ſeed; therefore ſome of the beſt plants ſhould be reſerved in the borders of the field, or other places, in order to produce ſeed for the next year, and the reſt is to be pulled up by the roots; and as it is pulled, lay it about an inch thick on the ground where it grew (or if thinner the better); and what that land will not receive muſt be carried off to other ground, and there ſpread in the ſame manner, taking care to turn it once or twice; and in two or three days, if the weather is good, it will be fit to bind into bundles of about twelve or fifteen inches girth, in order to be houſed; and the ſooner it is dried, and got into the barn, the better. If the quantity be ſmall, and can be placed under cover immediately upon pulling, ſo as to dry well without receiving any wet, it will be heavier, and of a brighter greeniſh colour when dreſſed, better reſembling foreign hemp. In ſhort, the attentive cultivator of this uſeful article neglects all other buſineſs to take care of his hemp at this ſtage of the buſineſs, if expoſed when a ſhower or ſtorm threatens, and get it ſecured under ſhelter, where it remains until about Indian harveſt time, when it is taken out and removed to a proper place for water rotting; this ſhould be a pond, where the water can be drawn off and flowed again at pleaſure. There bed it in circular heaps, with the top ends inward, lapping about two thirds of the length of the ſtalk; add ſome weight to keep it from ſwimming, then raiſe the water high enough to cover it. There it may continue about three weeks, longer or ſhorter, according to the ſtate of the weather, hotter or colder. When rotted enough, take it up, waſhing it at the ſame time, and remove it to dry ground, and ſet it with the but ends downward, leaning againſt poles, arranged for the purpoſe, on crotches about three feet high, placing a bundle on one ſide of the pole, and another on the other ſide, alternately, until the whole is ſet up; or it may be ſet againſt a rail fence, in the ſame manner, running the top ends of the hemp through, between the upper and ſecond rail, which will ſecure it from being blown down by the winds. There it is to remain, expoſed to the action of all the varieties of the weather, until the ſpring following. Some attention ſhould be paid to the ſituation of the ground, where it is thus to be placed, in order to have the hemp dry for dreſſing as early in the ſpring as poſſible. It would be well to invert the bundles, or place them horizontally on poles, diſpoſed for that purpoſe, time enough for the butt ends (which have ſtood on the ground all winter) to get thoroughly dry, previous to the dreſſing, or a great loſs will take place; for if it be wet, the coat or hurl on the butt ends of the ſtalk, for ſeven or eight inches (being the heavieſt part in proportion to its length), will go to waſte in the operation of the brake. It ſhould firſt be broken in a very coarſe brake, the floats or teeth of which ſhould be three inches and an half, or four inches, aſunder; then in a common flax brake.

The ſwingling is performed much in the ſame manner as flax, only applying a more driving (but not harder) ſtroke, continuing the knife down nearly to the end of the hemp, ſlicking it as much as poſſible with the knife.

A man will dreſs about thirty or forty pounds a day, according to the rot it gets, and its dryneſs, and the dryneſs of the weather at the time of dreſſing. This is very eſſential.—I have been informed that Mr. Eliſha Rice, of Sudbury, has broke and ſwingled ninety-five pounds of hemp in one day.

The common produce of hemp, on

an acre of Sudbury land, varies from nine to twelve hundred wt.

I would recommend to the common farmers, in general, to raiſe half an acre or an acre of hemp, annually; but not to go ſo largely into the buſineſs as to force them to neglect the other neceſſary affairs of their farms, or to hire many labourers.

Under diſadvantages for attempting more than can be accompliſhed, with covenience, will increaſe the expence, conſequently leſſen the profit, and thereby diſcourage the work. L. B.

It is deſired, that the foregoing may be inſerted in all the papers and magazines of the State.

A quantity of freſh hemp-ſeed may be had at Sudbury.

WILLIAM ERVING, Rec. Secry.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

WHEN inſurrection, with all its train of evils, invaded our land and deſtroyed the publick tranquillity—when the peaceable, induſtrious, and virtuous citizens were, many of them, inſulted by armed men, patrolling the ſtreets from county to county, in open defiance of lawful authority—trampling the conſtitution and laws (with the moſt ſacred obligations) under their lawleſs feet, it was my ardent wiſh to ſee the miſtaken multitude, return to a ſenſe of their duty, and quit their dangerous purſuits:—Many of them I viewed, as being under the influence of miſinformed heads, rather than wicked hearts: I flattered myſelf, that a cauſe which could not produce one ſingle argument for its ſupport, founded either on reaſon or religion, would not find many advocates, eſpecially if people could be brought to an impartial examination of the nature, tendency, and conſequences of the meaſures they ſo haſtily adopted, and greedily purſued. But, to my great diſappointment, I ſoon found that people were not to be reaſoned out of meaſures, that they never reaſoned themſelves into;—they immediately ſhut their eyes againſt conviction, and opened their ears to uncertain reports, until truth has received a fatal wound, the moſt diſintered advice has been rejected as partial, and their moſt judicious and benevolent friends, treated as inveterate enemies.—Mr. Editor is much complained of, for printing all for one ſide, and none for the other: Scurrility on either ſide, I wiſh may be buried in oblivion; and whatever is calculated to enlighten, convince, or pacify, I wiſh may appear, as time and opportunity permits;—but if half the Magazine ſhould be reſerved for the inſurgents, to vindicate their meaſures by well-founded arguments, I am perſuaded that eight pages muſt remain a blank. After government had for a long time been ſet at defiance, its dignity inſulted, clemency abuſed, and pardon rejected with diſdain, what could have been done?—Should our happy conſtitution, the price of all the blood and treaſure expended in the late tedious and impoveriſhing war, be thus trampled under foot, and not one exertion be made to ſave it from impending ruin? Could the publick guardians of the ſtate, remain idle ſpectators of ſuch a cataſtrophe, without betraying their truſt, and incurring the reproaches of the preſent and future generations?—Surely no:—Yet there are many people who call themſelves either neuters, or good friends to government, who think the late manœuvres all entirely needleſs, and that all the blood and expence attending them, might have been ſpared, and the diſturbances all ſettled by gentle meaſures.

No perſon more ardently wiſhes the preſervation of the lives and eſtates of his fellow mortals, than the writer. I ſincerely lament the fate of the unhappy victims who have fallen in this unhappy conteſt: I deeply feel and regret the accumulated expence incurred; and had thoſe who now with one voice, acknowledge that they have been in a groſs errour, been generous enough to reduce their convictions to practice, all this train of evils might have been avoided. But if any perſon has ſagacity enough to point out a particular method, whereby tranquillity might have been reſtored (as things were circumſtanced) different from the general line of conduct adopted by government, I would thank him for the information—for it is evident to every perſon who has had any converſation with the inſurgents, that they all along conſidered themſelves too ſtrong for government:—It was their common language, that Shays could command from three to ten men, to government's one. While they were fluſhed with ſuch ideas, what

terms could be expected;—no conceſſions on their part, but government muſt ſtoop to the duſt. I leave it to the impartial to ſay (if any ſuch there be) nay, I ſubmit it to the intelligent and judicious of every party to declare, whether they ever pointed out, with any preciſion, the object they had in view—or whether they, as a body, ever once acknowledged themſelves in an errour, until after they were overawed by ſuperiour force. As to their objects, they were almoſt as various as their countenances, or the languages at the building of Babel—one cried this thing, and another that, and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together.

A well regulated government, able to controul its ſubjects, is as eſſential to the happineſs and well-being of the body politick, as the head is to the health and animation of the body natural. I can form no ideas how this could have been ſupported, with the leaſt trace of dignity, if a mere ceſſation of violence was the only baſis on which it reſted. Future laws, however juſt and neceſſary, if not exactly ſuiting the tempers, intereſts, or inclinations of deſigning individuals, might, and in all probability would, produce factions and diſturbances; and without the protection of laws founded in juſtice, where is the encouragement to induſtry—where the incitement to cultivate our farms, or encreaſe our manufactures? what pleaſure could we derive from flouriſhing gardens or fruitful fields? for if lawleſs power renders them a precarious, they will certainly become a joyleſs acquiſition.

I do not undertake to vindicate every action or proceeding of the friends of government; when party ſpirit runs high, zealous tempers on either ſide, are apt to run into exceſs.—My utmoſt wiſh at this time, is to reconcile thoſe who have profeſſedly diſcountenanced the inſurrections, to the general line of conduct purſued (which was not adopted until reluctant neceſſity required it) for the ſuppreſſion of them. I alſo wiſh to reconcile them to thoſe of their former friends, who have committed the crime of attending to the calls of lawful authority; and to convince them, that beſides the temptation of an obedient diſpoſition, they had the additional inducement of ſound reaſon to influence their conduct.

As to thoſe who have been ſo far miſled, as to take an active part in the diſturbances, through the ſolicitation of deſigning men, I wiſh them no greater evil than to return to a ſenſe of their duty, and to practice thoſe virtues of induſtry, ſobriety, and a quiet behaviour, which will reinſtate them in the favour of their fellow citizens. Thoſe who ſhall be found atrociouſly guilty of high miſdemeanors, though they demand our pity, we ought to acquieſe in the demands of juſtice—remembering that juſtice as well as mercy, is due to thoſe who have been injured by them.

Friends and fellow citizens, the ſcene we have had before us, will teach us a good leſſon, though a hard one—it will teach us that the conſtitution and laws of an independent republick, are too ſacred to be trifled with—and that while thoſe who are veſted with lawful authority, adhere to the principles of the conſtitution, obedience is their due. The time has now come, that the freemen of Maſſachuſetts are exerciſing their darling privilege of electing their rulers: Do not let us abuſe this privilege, by indulging a party ſpirit, in oppoſition to the dictates of reaſon and ſound judgment: Let us look out for men of diſcernment and fidelity—and eſpecially let us view them as our political guides and overſeers; and not condemn them and their meaſures, before we diſcover whether they act with integrity or otherwiſe.

The fields call upon me to apply myſelf to different employments—I quit my pen for the preſent, and ſubſcribe myſelf the publick's humble ſervant.

A YEOMAN.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

ERDAY the Biſhop of New-York the Biſhop of Philadelphia, were ... at Lambeth palace.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 28.*

...ave juſt time to tell you, that Monſieur Comte de Vergennes is at this inſtant on the point of death. Such a place as his cannot long remain vacant, and a ſucceſſour is already mentioned. The Duke de la Vauguyon's ſudden return from Madrid, points him out to many, to all indeed, who pretend to a little knowledge in politicks, as the perſon on whom the King has fixed his choice. The moſt ſurpriſing part of my information is the report now current, and ge-

nerally credited, that the Dutcheſs de Polignac, that woman, who has ſo long enjoyed the eclat and honour of favouritiſm, has been *chaſſee*, literally expelled from Court. If this, as I do aſſure you there is little doubt of it, is confirmed, there is more in the event than readily meets comprehenſion, eſpecially in the preſent circumſtances."

*The following are the Heads of the Treaty of Peace concluded betwixt the Americans and the Emperour of Morocco, July 24, 1786.*

If the Americans are at war with any other nation, their veſſels are to be allowed to take refuge in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majeſty—all Mooriſh ſubjects, found on board the enemy's ſhips to be made priſoners, and their effects conſidered as prizes; the ſame article holds with regard to the Americans—The ſhips belonging to the two contracting powers, when they meet at ſea, to ſalute and parley, but not to come on board of each other—In caſe of war, it is lawful to board each other, but only two men to do this, and if they commit any exceſs, the ſufferers to be recompenſed by them—If any frigates or cruiſers belonging to his Mooriſh Majeſty take an American veſſel, and bring it into one of his ports, his Majeſty will immediately releaſe the ſhip and crew, and reſtore their effects—When any of his Majeſty's ſhips enter an American port, ſhe is to be hoſpitably received, and furniſhed with what ſhe may ſtand in need of—If an American ſhip wants repairs, and comes into any of his Majeſty's harbours for that purpoſe, it ſhall be allowed her to land, and put on board again her goods, without paying any duty—If any American veſſel is wrecked on any coaſt belonging to the Emperour of Morocco, ſhe is not to be moleſted in any manner, but provided with neceſſaries—American veſſels in the harbours, or on the coaſts belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, to be ſecure from other nations, and receive every aſſiſtance from Mooriſh ſubjects.

This article extends, vice verſa, to Mooriſh ſhips in the harbours or coaſts of America—In caſe of war, if the veſſels of the two contending powers happen to be together in any of his Majeſty's harbours, they are to depart one by one, at 24 hours interval between the time of each departure; this article extends to the Mooriſh ſhips in America—The priſoners of an American ſhip arriving at any harbour belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, cannot be given up to any power whatever—American veſſels, ſaluting towns belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, to have the ſalute returned by the ſame number of guns—American merchants ſettling in any of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, to enjoy the ſame privileges and advantages as other nations, and can trade from one port to another, &c. They are to enjoy the ſame liberty to trade as other nations, to remove their effects from one ſhip to another, without being detained for quarantine, and to be allowed interpreters——In caſe of a war between the two nations, they are to exchange their priſoners of war, man for man—American merchants not to be obliged to purchaſe merchandiſe contrary to their pleaſure, nor to be moleſted in the diſpoſal of their goods—When the goods are landed, they are to be examined, that the uſual duties may be impoſed; but in caſe of fraud, or contraband goods, the perſon committing the fraud only to be puniſhed, without a confiſcation of the ſhip—Maſters of ſhips not obliged to carry their goods from one port to another, without their will, notwithſtanding the price offered and agreed upon—Americans, guilty of crimes, to be ſubject to the judgment of their own Conſul only.—If he require aſſiſtance from the Governour of the place it is to be granted him.

If he cannot determine the caſe, the criminal is to be ſent to America—an American injuring or aſſaulting a ſubject belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, may be impriſoned by the Governour, who is to ſit in judgment upon him, but in the preſence of the Conſul, who is allowed to plead his cauſe. If the priſoner makes his eſcape, the Conſul is not anſwerable. If an American ſubject dies in his Imperial Majeſty's dominions, his effects are to be ſent to the Conſul, or the trading company, to be ſurrendered to the heirs claiming the ſame—The American Conſul is to reſide in one of the ports belonging to his Imperial Majeſty, and conſidered as other Conſuls—in caſe of a diſagreement between the two contracting parties, the peace is to remain until the matter is determined; if war is reſolved on, arms are not to be taken up before nine months after the determination, in order to give the ſubjects of both nations time to depart quietly with their effects—if his Imperial Majeſty thinks proper to grant any new privileges to other nations, the ſame are to be extended to the Americans—the peace between the two nations is to laſt fifty years, from the preſent twentieth day of the Ramadan, year of the Hegira, 1200; that is, July 24, 1786.

*The following is ſaid to be a literary tranſlation of the Emperour of Morocco's letter to the ſtates of America, viz.*

"In the name of God! Mahomet Ben Abdala!

"Moſt Illuſtrious Congreſs of America!

"WE have received your letter by the hands of your Ambaſſador, and peruſed its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you expreſs of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we willingly have aſſented, and even ratified the plan, ſuch as you have propoſed, by ſetting thereunto our Imperial ſeal. Wherefore we have, from that very moment, given ſtrict command to the Captains of our ports, to protect and aſſiſt all ſhips under American colours, and in ſhort, to ſhew them every favour due to the moſt friendly powers;

being fully determined to do much when an opportunity offers. We write this in full teſtimony of our ſincere friendſhip, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

"Given, the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the 1 year of the Hegira, 1200, that is the 24th of July 1786."

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the State of Vermont, to his Friend in this Town, dated March* 13, 1787.

"At October Seſſion, Petitions were laid before the Aſſembly for various Purpoſes.—The Aſſembly ſelected the following, and ſent out to the Towns, with a View to collect the general Senſe of the People thereon, each Queſtion being directed to be acted on by Poll or Ballot, ſo that the numbers *pro* and *con* might be aſcertained, viz. Paper Money, General Tenders, Extenſion of a former Tender Act, which related only to Debts contracted before July, 1782, and the Act paſſed at October Seſſion, 1786, for Fulfilment of Contracts according to their Tenor. On theſe ſeveral Queſtions the Returns ſtood as follow, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Paper Money, | 456 | Againſt it, 2197 |
| A general Tender, | 150 | Ditto, 881 |
| An Extenſion of the former Tender Act, | 481 | Ditto 611 |
| The Act paſſed Oct. Seſſion, 1786, | 855 | Ditto 225 |

HARTFORD, April 16.

Laſt week was killed, in this city, by Mr. Hooker, a calf, (raiſed by Capt. Wm. Marſh) not ten months old, which weighed as follows, viz. Hide 64 lb. Tallow 74 lb. Quarters 412 lb. Total 550 lb.

ANEW-YORK, April 12.

A London paper, of February 10th, ſays, That four regiments of foot which had been ordered for Ireland and countermanded, have received orders to continue under preparation to embark for foreign ſervice. *One of them* (which is complete both in officers and men) *we hear is to go to Quebeck, to reinforce the garriſons in the province of Canada, purſuant to a requeſt which had been received from Lord. Dorcheſter, Governour-General of the Britiſh dominions in North-America, who hath written home by a late conveyance, ſignifying, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, and the deranged ſtate of the government of the United States of America in that quarter, it is highly neceſſary all the Britiſh troops there ſhould be complete.*———His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales is initiated into the myſteries of free Maſonry, at the ſtar and garter, Pall-Mall.———His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has had a long conference with ſeveral of the Miniſtry, and ſhortly after diſpatched a courier to Madrid.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Packet, commanded by le Chevalier d' Abboville, arrived here on Monday laſt, in 50 days from Havre de Grace.—In the packet, Colonel FRANKS, the American Conſul, came paſſenger, by whom the publick are informed of the death of that eminent and patriotick ſtateſman, the *Count de Vergenes*, prime miniſter of France. America has truly loſt a diſintereſted friend by this ſad event. The Duc de la Vaugoyne is named as ſucceſſor to the Count. This gentleman is a profeſſed friend to the United States, and we may hope, that the loſs of the Count, will not be ſo ſeverely felt, when we conſider that a diſtinguiſhed character ſupplies his place.

We hear that the French have made the ports of Tobago free in order to obſtruct the trade of Grenada, and to cruſh its riſing intercourſe with the Spaniſh Main and Trinidada. The ſame court has alſo made the ports of Martinico free, for the purpoſe of ſupporting the few merchants who have had reſolution to keep their ſtations in that colony.

By this packet we learn, that 5 Portugueſe ſhips of war, were to ſail the latter end of March, on a cruiſe againſt the Algerines, to be ſtationed at the entrance of the Streights, and to remain out about nine months; viz. Commodore D. Joze Millo, in a ſhip of 74 guns, and four other ſhips from twenty-four to forty guns.

By the moſt recent accounts from Jamaica we find, "the conduct of the *repreſentatives of the people* has cauſed great uneaſineſs, inſomuch that at the meetings of the magiſtrates, &c. it was reſolved, on the 25th of January, that their proceedings were *oppreſſive, inconſiſtent*, and *unconſtitutional*!—REASONS—oppreſſive, by voting large ſums of money for unneceſſary purpoſes—inconſiſtent, becauſe they rejected the petitions of creditors, "that the *Iſland papers* might be taken in payment of Iſland taxes"—unconſtitutional, by granting a conſiderable ſum of *publick money* for the relief of an *individual*. At this meeting it was reſolved that the *Cuſtos* be required to call together the freeholders to know their ſenſe upon this important ſubject, which he did; the reſult of whoſe conſultations was, a petition to the Lieutenant Governour, purporting their earneſt deſire (for reaſons above-mentioned, &c.) that the aſſembly be immediately *diſſolved*. To this petition his honour replied, that he ſhould give it that ſerious conſideration which its importance requires.

It has leaked out *from the Hall of the honourable the Continental Congreſs*, that on Monday laſt it was reſolved, in that auguſt body, to diſband all the late *new-voted* additions to the federal legion, except only two companies of artillery, who are to do duty at Springfield, Maſſachuſetts. It is hoped, ſays a correſpondent, that the *grumbling* of Rhode-Iſland, Virginia, North-Carolina, &c. on the ſubject of the *oppreſſive additional expences* of a federal corps, will now no more be heard, and that they will chooſe their champions by ſingle combat, to decide any

and every important diſpute that might ariſe between theſe ſtates and other nations.

Yeſterday and the day before, a general anxiety pervaded the city, in conſequence of a report, that the queſtion, whether Congreſs will remove from this place to Philadelphia, was warmly agitated in that aſſembly.—It is however expected, and moſt ſincerely wiſhed, that this meaſure will not be precipitately acceded to.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Britiſh Packet Prince William Henry, Capt. Scouſe, in 50 days from Falmouth.

*April* 14. Yeſterday the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, paſſed a reſolution, recommending it to the different States to repeal all their laws, now in force, which are inconſiſtent with the treaty of peace between the United States of America and the King of Great-Britain.

Yeſterday Mr. Jones moved for leave, and brought in a bill, to repeal all the laws of this State inconſiſtent with the treaty of peace between the United States and the King of Great-Britain.

*Extract of a letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city.*

The Aſſembly of this State have paſſed a law, prohibiting the importation of ſlaves, by ſea or land, for three years. [illegible] information I have from a member of the Senate, who ſays the act is this day completed.

BOSTON, April 23.

It is with inexpreſſible ſorrow, we relate, that about ſun-ſet laſt Friday evening, a fire broke out in a Malt-houſe, belonging to Mr. William Patten, near the Liberty-pole, at the ſouth end of this town, and was attended with a deſtruction, ſimilar to which the inhabitants of this town have not experienced, ſince the year 1760. The wind at N. E. blowing hard, carried flakes of fire to a great height and diſtance, by which, the houſes being very dry, were ſet on fire in ſo many places, as rendered it impoſſible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The ſpire of the Reverend Mr. White's meeting-houſe, ſituated at the diſtance of near 90 rods from the place where the deveſtation firſt began, was obſerved to be on fire at the ball, juſt below the vane, in leſs than fifteen minutes: As this could not be extinguiſhed by reaſon of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houſes then in flames, in a ſhort time demoliſhed that large edifice. In the direction of the wind, for a ſpace of 20 rods wide, the fire carried hawock as far as the buildings extended—croſſing the Main ſtreet, and deſtroying the buildings one ſide, from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the other ſide from Mrs. Inches, to Mr. Oſborne's.

The following is a liſt of the perſons who were burnt out, viz.

On the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet. William Patten. Joſiah Knapp. Samuel Heyley. Daniel Bates. Mrs. Searl. John Fenno. Spencer Yoſe. Dennis Welch. Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Dorothy Wharton. John Fairſervice. Widow Amory. Peter Lear. Widow Crawford. Joſeph Field. Samuel Phillips. William Stretch. Nathaniel Phillips. Widow Swift. Nathaniel Shepard. Ebenezer Pope. Joſeph Bradford. Ebenezer Waters. Joſhua Wyeth.

On the Weſt ſide. Widow Inches. Andrew Gardner. Thomas Jackſon. Thomas Foſter. Thomas Downing. Miſs Johonnot, houſe of the late Zachariah Johonnot. Joſeph Lovering. Joſeph and Robert Pope. John Pope. Andrew Kelley. Nathaniel Boſworth, pulled down 2. Henry Stephens. Hopeſtill Foſter. Mrs. Cheever. Arthur Langford. Joſeph Pierce. Aaron May. George and Henry Geyer. Joſeph Clarke. William Wyman. Joſeph Sprague. William Gooch. Rev. Mr. White's Meeting-houſe. Frederick Incley. Jacob Gould. Thomas Steel. Spencer Bates. William Penniman, jun. Richard Gridley. Robert Pierce. Joſiah Goddard.

There were ſeveral houſes empty, which, with the Meeting houſe, ſhops, barns and out-houſes, may be computed at one hundred buildings. Providentially no lives were loſt.

Much praiſe is due to the inhabitants of Charleſtown, Roxbury, Dorcheſter, Milton, Cambridge and Medford, for their very ſpirited and cheerful aſſiſtance, with their engines, on this occaſion.

Yeſterday there were contributions for the above unfortunate ſufferers, in every church in this town, when conſiderable ſums of money were collected.

His Excellency John Adams, Eſq; Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States, at the Court of Great-Britain, has *lately* publiſhed a very valuable book, entitled, "A Defence of the Conſtitutions of Government of the United States of America."—In the preface is the following paragraph—well worthy of the attention of every American, at this important criſis of our publick affairs:—"The people in America have now the beſt opportunity, and the greateſt truſt in their hands, that Providence ever committed to ſo ſmall a number, ſince the tranſgreſſion of the firſt pair:—If they betray their truſt, their guilt will merit even greater puniſhment than other nations have ſuffered, and the indignation of Heaven. If there is one *certain truth* to be collected from the hiſtory of all ages, it is this—that the people's rights and liberties, and the democratical mixture in a conſtitution, can never be preſerved without a ſtrong executive, or in other words, without ſeparating the executive power from the legiſlative. If the executive power, or any conſiderable part of it, is left in the hands either of an ariſtocratical or a democratical aſſembly, it will corrupt the legiſlature, as neceſſarily as ruſt corrupts iron, or as arſenick poiſons the human body; and when the legiſlature is corrupted, the people are undone."

On Thurſday laſt, the anniverſary of the ever memorable 19th of April, the Independent Light-Infantry, commanded by Major *Otis*, made their firſt publick appearance in complete uniform. The Company met at Faneuil-Hall, and at ten o'clock, marched to the common, on the ground appointed for the review—the right platoon was then detached, with the Enſign, to receive the Standard, which was preſented by *Thomas Ruſſell*, Eſquire.—The colours were then received by the company with the uſual military parade, and at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governour, with his Honour the Lieut. Governour, the Adjutant-General, and ſeveral officers and gentlemen of diſtinction reviewed the company.

We have obtained, from undoubted authority, a liſt of perſons convicted by the Supreme Judicial Court at their late ſeſſion in the county of Berkſhire, viz.

*Aaron Knap*, of Weſt-Stockbridge, *Enoch Tyler*, of Egremont, *Joſeph Williams*, of New-Marlborough, *Nathaniel Auſtin*, of Sheffield, *Peter Wilcox*, jun. of Lee, *Samuel Ruſs*, of Pittsfield, received ſentence of death for High Treaſon.

*William Whiting*, of Great Barrington, Eſq; for uttering divers ſeditious and inflammatory ſpeeches, and for making and publiſhing a ſeditious libel, was ſentenced to pay a fine of £.100, ſuffer 7 months impriſonment, and to be bound to good behaviour for 5 years.

*John Hubbard*, convicted of exciting ſedition, fined £.100, and bound to good behaviour for years.

*Daniel Sacket*, and *John Demming*, convicted as above, fined £.60 each, and bound as above.

*Peleg Green*, *Oliver Root*, *Enoch Haſkin*, *John Strong*, convicted as above, and bound over to next term to receive ſentence.

*Iſaac Wood*, *Aaron Noble*, *Moſes Wood*, *William Sheldon*, *Anthony Ames*, convicted of a riot in obſtructing the Courts of Common Pleas and Seſſions. Sentence ſuſpended until next term.

*Joſeph Wood*, convicted of ſetting fire to a barn. Sentence ſuſpended as above.

*Thomas Gould*, for a fraud, of which he was convicted laſt term, was fined £.50, and recognized with ſureties, for good behaviour for 3 years.

## WORCESTER.

At the Supreme Judicial Court, held at Northampton, for the county of Hampſhire, the following perſons, being convicted of the high crime of TREASON, received *ſentence of death*, viz.—*Jaſon Parmiter. Henry Mc'-Cullock. Daniel Luddington. James White. John Wheeler*, and *Alpheus Colton.*

Many others were convicted of aiding and aſſiſting in the Rebellion, whoſe names and puniſhments will be mentioned next week.

The Supreme Judicial Court is now holding in this town.

The Commiſſioners for pardoning certain deſcription of perſons concerned in the Rebellion, we hear, are to meet in this town next week.

We hear from Southborough, that on Saturday morning laſt week, the houſe of Mrs. Stone, widow, was conſumed by fire. It was occaſioned by burning the chimnies: There was a crack in them, from whence the fire communicated to the garret. Perſons who burn chimnies, ought carefully to watch every room in the houſe, during, and for ſome time after the operation.

Mr. Peter Clarke, Attorney at Law, was a great ſufferer by the above fire.

DIED.]—At Belchertown, Mrs. Suſanna Town, widow of the late Iſrael Town, of Oxford, aged 97.—At Boſton, Mrs. Mary Aſh, aged 38.—In this town, the widow Hannah Mower.

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*WORCESTER, April 23d, 1787.*

THE Commiſſioners appointed by virtue of a Reſolve of the General Court, of the 9th of March laſt, to receive applications from perſons of certain deſcriptions, who have been concerned in the late Rebellion, or ſome other perſon in their behalf, will attend on the buſineſs of their commiſſion, at *Worceſter*, from Tueſday the 24th of April current, to Friday the 4th of May next.

It may be intereſting for thoſe who make application, briefly to ſtate in writing, the inſtances of criminal conduct with which they are reſpectively chargeable, what offices they have ſuſtained under the government, if any, and the capacity in which th have acted in oppoſition to government, if they have been in arms.

l applications muſt be accompanied with a certificate, ſubſcribed by two or m perſons of known attachment to the government, purporting that the appli- ca *are duly penitent for their crimes, and properly diſpoſed to return to their alle-* gi *to the ſtate, and to diſcharge the duty of faithful citizens thereof.*

he Commiſſioners requeſt the Juſtices of the County of *Worceſter*, to convey to th at *Worceſter*, as ſoon as may be, a certificate of the perſons to whom they have ad miſtered the oath of allegiance, and the towns to which they reſpectively belong.

B. LINCOLN,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun.
SAMUEL A. OTIS.

# Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts.

*Printing-Office, Worceſter, April* 11, 1787.

PROPOSALS for reprinting by Subſcription, a Neat and Correct Edition of

## The CONSTITUTION, or FRAME of GOVERNMENT of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts.*

*CONDITIONS.*

I. It ſhall be well printed with a fair new elegant type, on good paper, and will conſiſt of about one hundred pages, duodecimo.

II. The price to each ſubſcriber for a ſingle Book, ſhall be only *one ſhilling*, ſtitched in blue paper, or *one ſhilling* and *ſix pence* in plain binding. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for *ſix* ſhall have a *ſeventh* gratis.

III. If the inhabitants of any one or more towns, agree to take off one hundred or more copies, they ſhall have them at *nine pence* per book, ſtitched, or *one ſhilling* and *two pence* bound.

IV. The work to be committed to the Preſs as ſoon as One Thouſand Copies are ſubſcribed for, and publiſhed with the greateſt expedition.

Thoſe who will promote the undertaking are requeſted to give in their names by the firſt of May next.

*** SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by I. THOMAS, the Publiſher, in *Worceſter*, and by Gentlemen in various parts of the County.

## To the PUBLICK.

☞ *As application has been made to the Subſcriber, to reprint the CONSTITUTION, or Frame of Government of this Commonwealth, the want of a correct and good Edition having been long complained of, he is induced to iſſue the foregoing Propoſals, for republiſhing the work requeſted, and hopes, as the terms are reaſonable, that he ſhall find ſufficient encouragement for the undertaking, eſpecially as every Freeholder, and Freeman, in the Commonwealth, ought to be poſſeſſed of a copy—it being our Political Bible—the great Charter of our Liberties, on which all our laws are bottomed, and a guide to our political happineſs. Unleſs we are well acquainted with our Conſtitution of Government, we cannot determine when it is infringed upon, or defend it when attacked. In ſhort, we cannot ſay whether it be good or whether it be otherwiſe.*

ISAIAH THOMAS.

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WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Hon. JOSEPH DORR, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of WORCESTER, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of SCIPIO JARHA, a Negro, late of DUDLEY, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for the Creditors to bring in and prove their Claims, this is to give notice that we ſhall attend that Service at the Houſe of Capt. NATHANIEL CLARK, Innholder in ſaid Dudley, on the firſt Mondays in May, June and Auguſt next, from four to ſeven o'Clock, P. M. on each of ſaid Days.

TIMOTHY FOSTER, jun. } Commiſ-
*Dudley, March* 20th, 1787. WILLIAM LEARNED, jun. } ſioners.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that three Months further time is allowed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of WORCESTER, for the Creditors to the Eſtate of EBENEZER SHERWIN, late of WINCHENDON, deceaſed, to bring in their Claims—that the Commiſſioners will attend that Service at the Houſe of LEVI NICHOLS, Innholder in Winchendon, on the laſt Mondays in April and May, and the third Monday in June next.

ABEL WILDER, } Commiſ-
*Winchendon, March* 28th, 1787. LEVI NICHOLS, } ſioners.

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GOOD WRITING INK, to be ſold at the Printing Office in Worceſter.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. V.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in May, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

AS the northern Colonies, particularly the province of Maſſachuſetts, do not produce wheat in any proportion at all equal to their own conſumption, and that through the continual loſſes and dangers which their ſupplies from the ſouthern experienced in their paſſage, together with ſome local cauſes, proviſions of all ſorts had for ſome time been ſo unuſually ſcarce and dear in the town and neighbourhood of Boſton, as nearly to threaten a famine, it was generally expected, and undoubtedly apprehended by himſelf, that D'Eſtaing would have encountered great difficulties, if not actual diſtreſs, from the impracticability of victualling, and the doubt even of ſubſiſting, his fleet at that port. He was, however, relieved from theſe difficulties and apprehenſions by a ſingular fortune. The New-England cruizers happened at that very period to take ſuch a number of proviſion veſſels on their way from Europe to New-York, as not only abundantly ſupplied the wants of the French fleet, but furniſhed ſuch an overplus, as was ſufficient to reduce the rates of the markets at Boſton, to ſomething about their uſual moderate ſtate. This fortunate ſupply was a matter of great triumph to that people.

*Nov.* 3*d.* Thus was D'Eſtaing enabled to quit Boſton, and to proſecute his deſigns in the Weſt-Indies, with a fleet thoroughly repaired, clean, well victualled, and his forces in full health and vigour. And thus it may be ſaid, without any extraordinary ſtretch of licence, that to all appearance, a royal fleet owed its preſervation, at leaſt in a very great degree, to the induſtry and fortune of a few privateers.

Previous to his departure, D'Eſtaing had publiſhed a declaration, which was to be diſperſed among the French Canadians, and was addreſſed to them in the name of their ancient maſter, the French King. The deſign of this piece, and an object which was much laboured in it, was to recall the affection to their ancient government, and to revive all the national attachments of that people, thereby to prepare them for an invaſion either from France or America, and to raiſe their expectation and hope, to no diſtant change of maſters. For theſe purpoſes they were applied to and called upon, by all the endearing and flattering ties of country, blood, language, common laws, cuſtoms, religion, by their former friendſhips, ancient glory and fellowſhip in arms, and even by their common participation in the dangers and misfortunes of the laſt war. To touch the vanity of a people exceedingly prone to it, they were flattered by reminding them, of thoſe peculiar military honours, diſtinctions, and royal decorations, which would have been the glorious rewards of their proweſs in the French ſervice; from which they had been ſo long debarred, and which were held ſo dear by all their countrymen. They were taught to conſider the French and Americans as equally friends, and almoſt as one people; whoſe invaſion of Canada, whether jointly or ſeparately, inſtead of conveying hoſtility or deſolation to them, would be undertaken only to free them from the yoke of foreigners, dwelling in another hemiſphere; a people differing wholly from them, in religion, manners, in language, and every thing; whoſe jealous and deſpotick government, would ſooner or later treat them as a conquered people, and undoubtedly much worſe, than they had done their own late countrymen the Americans, to whom they owed their former victories. Their future condition, in the event of this propoſed emancipation from the government of Great-Britain, was left almoſt

entirely in the dark; although ſome faint and diſtant alluſion was held out, to a ſimilar ſtate of freedom with that poſſeſſed by the Britiſh Colonies. This was a tender and jealous ſubject, and the French commander thought it prudent to leave it involved in obſcurity. He ſeemed not altogether authorized to give up the idea, of the reſtoration of Canada to the dominion of France; but he was aware, that an avowal of thoſe ſentiments, might have been yet imprudent with reſpect to that people, and would have been diſguſting and alarming in the higheſt degree to the Americans. He, however, aſſured the Canadians, in the name of the French King, that all his former ſubjects, who ſhould relinquiſh their dependence on Great-Britain, might depend on his fapport and protection.

Admiral Byron had arrived at New-York from Halifax in the middle of September; but ſo much had his ſquadron ſuffered in their unfortunate voyage from England, that although the greater part of them had arrived long before him at that port, yet it was a full month before he was enabled to ſail again, in order to obſerve M. D'Eſtaing's motions. The ſame unfortunate diſpoſition of the weather, which had already produced ſuch unhappy effects, ſeemed ſtill to proſecute that commander. He had ſcarcely appeared before Boſton, when he was driven off the coaſt by a violent hurricane, in which the ſhips again ſuffered ſo much, that they were glad to get into ſhelter at Rhode-Iſland. This afforded the opportunity to D'Eſtaing, which he immediately embraced, of quitting Boſton; whilſt the damage now ſuſtained, together with the continuance of bad weather, again cramped the operations of the Britiſh ſquadron in ſuch a degree, that it was not until the 24th of December, that Admiral Byron was able to ſet out in purſuit of him to the Weſt-Indies.

In the mean time, as the ſtate of the war, as well as the mode of conducting it, were now greatly altered from what they had been at former periods, and General Sir Henry Clinton being ſenſible that no eſſential ſervice could be undertaken by the army at New-York during the winter, and being alſo apprehenſive of the danger to which our Weſt-India iſlands were expoſed, determined upon ſending ſuch a force to that quarter, as would be at once equal to the protection of our friends, and to the annoyance of the enemy. He accordingly diſpatched ſeveral regiments of thoſe veteran, and perhaps unequalled troops, who had ſo long braved every variety of climate and danger in America, to encounter along with a new enemy, all the rage of the tropical ſuns in the Weſt-Indies. This detachment, conſiſting of about 5000 men, was placed under the command of Major General Grant; and the tranſports, amounting to ſixty, were convoyed by Commodore Hotham, with five men of war, a bomb-veſſel, and ſome frigates.

It was remarkable, that they ſailed from Sandy Hook, on the very day that D'Eſtaing departed from Boſton, and that the two fleets were very near each other, both ſteering the ſame courſe, and in parallel lines, during ſome part of the paſſage, without any knowledge, on either ſide, of their relative ſituation. A violent gale of wind, in which both fleets were equally involved, and the French greatly diſperſed, probably ſaved the Britiſh convoy from the danger of encountering ſo unequal a force. Commodore Hotham had the fortune and ability, to keep his fleet, which was ſo much more numerous, whole and together during the ſtorm; to get the ſtart of D'Eſtaing; and to arrive without the ſmalleſt loſs at Barbadoes; where he joined Admiral Barrington, before Mr. Byron had been able to depart from Rhode-Iſland.

*Dec. 30th.*

*(To be continued.)*

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*From the* CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, *printed at Boſton.*

MR. PRINTER,

SINCE the concluſion of the late war, there has been a ſtrange inattention amongſt the people of this ſtate, to their true intereſts. Manufacturing has been neglected; the weavers are either idle, or driven to ſeek for other employment, to which they were not bred, and conſequently are ignorant of.—The labouring men are nearly idle in the winter, or obliged to work almoſt for their diet; and the women, who could ſo uſefully employ themſelves with the wheel, have nothing to do. It is time, my fellow countrymen, to provide work for thoſe who are willing to do it, and thoſe who will not, and are able, ought not to eat. It will ſoon be time to ſow your flax-ſeed; and ſhould it excite one perſon "to

likewiſe," I ſhould be fully paid for relating my experience.

Some years ago, I manured an acre of land, ſowed it with flax-ſeed; and, after it came off, ploughed the ground, and ſowed nearly a buſhel of wheat on it. I had about two hundred weight of flax from the ſwingle, and rather more than ten buſhels of ſeed; and of wheat, twenty-four buſhels and an half. I gained by the two crops, ſeven pounds clear of the rent of the land, and every expence and trouble attending it.

A FARMER.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, *printed at Boſton.*

MILTON, *April* 19, 1787.

Mr. PRINTER,

MY very valuable friend, Mr. ADAMS, who embraces every occaſion to promote the intereſt, as well as the honour of his country, has tranſmitted to me the incloſed letter, from Mr. *Hartley*, to the Commiſſioners of the Britiſh Navy, reſpecting Mr. CORT's *Proceſs for converting Caſt Iron into Malleable Iron*. The ſubject is important to this country, and the proceſs is intereſting, I therefore recommend it, for a publication in your paper, as a means of diffuſing a very uſeful diſcovery. I am your very humble ſervant,

JAMES WARREN.

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"*Golden-Square, June* 19, 1786.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I BEG your permiſſion to tranſmit to you ſome obſervations upon Mr. Cort's method of converting pig iron into good and malleable metal. I underſtand that your Board has inſtituted an enquiry into the proof of the facts, and that is my apology for preſuming to offer to you the following obſervations upon the ſame ſubject, which were made upon the ſpot. The inquiry cannot be lodged in better hands than yours. I ſhall be very glad if the following remarks may in any degree contribute to illuſtrate the principles of this important diſcovery. The compariſon of facts and principles together, is in every caſe, the ſureſt and ſafeſt road to proof.

"Having heard laſt ſummer at Portſmouth yard, that Mr. Cort had diſcovered a method of making the very beſt of iron out of common iron ballaſt, by a ſhort and ſimple proceſs, and that your Bo d was diſpoſed to give encouragement to him, I went to his works, and as r as I could judge, his invention appe d to me to be founded on ſimple pri iples, for reducing iron, to its natur and beſt ſtate; by the expulſion of all eneous and unmetallick particle fundamental principle being, tha in itſelf a ſimple homogeneou tal, and that all iron is equally good when purified from heterogeneous and unmetallick particles.

"The ordinary mode of converting caſt iron into malleable iron, is by the uſe of a very great quantity of charcoal, which contains, what the chymiſts call the *phlogiſton*, and which has the quality of remetallizing demetallized particles, which are mixed up with iron while in fuſion. The method uſed by Mr. Cort is not by charcoal. He uſes ſea-coal entirely, becauſe it is not his principle to remetallize any of the demetallized particles, but to expel them.

"The proceſs as I ſaw it three or four times over, is ſomething to this effect:——Between two and three hundred weight of common iron ballaſt is metled in an air furnace with ſea-coal. When melted, it ſpits out in blue ſparks the ſulphur which is mixed with it. The workman keeps conſtantly ſtirring it about, which helps to diſengage the ſulphurous particles; and when thus diſengaged they burn away in blue ſparks. In about an hour after melting, the ſpitting of theſe blue ſparks begins to abate, (the workman ſtirring all the time) and the melted metal begins to curdle, and to loſe its fuſibillity, juſt like ſodder when it begins to ſet. The cauſe of which I take to be this: The ſtirring not only diſentangles the ſulphur, but it gives opportunity for like to meet with like; by which means metallick particles meet and coaleſce, never to ſeparate again, and then they become unfuſible. The unmetallick particles, which, being of a vitrifiable nature, contribute to flux the whole maſs, are partly calcined, and partly burnt away. The whole maſs at the end of the firſt part of the proceſs conſiſts of metallick particles and droſs ſticking together, but not incorporated. The clotting of the metallick particles by the ſtirring about, may be compared to churning. As the ſtirring of cream inſtead of mixing and uniting the whole together, ſeparates like particles to like, ſo it is with the iron;—what was at firſt

melted, comes out of the furnace in clotted lumps, about as ſoft as welding heat, with metallick parts and droſs mixed together, but not incorporated. Theſe lumps, when cold, reſemble great cinders of iron. They are called loops.

"The next part of the proceſs is to heat theſe loops to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and put them under a great forge hammer, which by a few ſtrokes at the very higheſt point of the welding heat, conſolidates the metallick parts into a ſlab of malleable iron, about three feet and a half long and three inches ſquare. The hammer at the ſame time expels and ſcatters the unmetallick droſs. Theſe ſlabs are brought to a wedge point at one end. They are malleable iron, but ſtill with a conſiderable mixture of droſs.

"The laſt part of the proceſs is to heat theſe ſlabs to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and then to paſs them through the rollers of a rolling mill: The ſlabs being extremely ſoft at the higheſt point of welding heat, the force of the rollers conſolidates the metallick parts into bar iron, and the droſs is ſqueezed out, and falls under the rollers. This is the whole proceſs; and thus in about ſix hours I have ſeen a piece of common iron ballaſt rolled into a ſhip's bolt. I have then ſeen this bolt laid hollow acroſs the eye of a large forge hammer, and receive two hundred and fifty ſtrokes of the heavieſt ſledge hammer; and thus bent double, but without breaking, or ſuffering the leaſt apparent injury.

"I conceive the two principles of this invention to be, firſt burning off and calcining the ſulphur and the demetallized particle of ballaſt iron, inſtead of endeavouring to reſtore the demetallized parts with charcoal, at a great expence, and ſtill leaving the buſineſs undone; and ſecondly, expelling the droſs and conſolidating the metal by ſqueezing it through the rollers, inſtead of the common mode of hammering, which requires a conſiderable length of time, during which time the metal looſes the ſoftneſs of a welding heat, and becomes too hard to ſuffer the expulſion of the unmetallick parts. The common mode therefore, operates with much leſs effect than Mr. Cort's mode, becauſe it operates upon a leſs degree of heat and ſoftneſs. It conſolidates heterogeneous particles into the body of the iron, inſtead of expelling them by the expeditious and forcible impreſſion of the rollers in the ſofteſt ſtate of welding heat. It is to be obſerved, likewiſe, that the common blooms, as they are called, in ordinary forges of iron, are nearly three times as thick, and ſolid as the ſlabs in Mr. Cort's proceſs, and therefore much leſs affected by the blow of an hammer than his ſlabs are under the effects of the rollers. His ſlabs are ſmall, ſoft and ductile, and therefore eaſily ſuffer the expulſion of the droſs by the ſqueezing of the rollers.

"Theſe appear to me to be the principles of Mr. Cort's diſcovery. They appear to be conformable to chemical reaſoning, and to the general principles of metallurgy. The demetallized particles of ballaſt iron, ſo demetallized by the ſulphur in the ore, from the alloy of iron; when the ſulphur is carried off by the fire, and by ſtirring the metal about while in fuſion, and when the alloy of unmetallick particles is expelled by the application of the hammer and rollers of welding heat; the metallick parts thus kneaded and conſolidated together, form the refined and homogeneous metal iron. Mr. Cort may therefore be ſaid to have diſcovered for this country, an immenſe iron mine above ground, as all pig iron, and common ballaſt iron, may by his proceſs be purified into good metal. It is not improbable that this diſcovery may produce a great revolution in iron matters between imported and home-made iron.

"The proof of facts which are ſtated to your Board, from the proper officers employed by you in this inquiry, form the baſis of the caſe. The illuſtration which flows from the diſcuſſion of principles confirms the interpretation of the facts into proof of the merit of the invention; becauſe theſe facts proceed through every ſtage of the proceſs coherently with the principles which conſtitute the invention, and conſiſtently with the general and acknowledged principles of metallurgy, and becauſe the perfection of the metal reſults from the ſtrict adherents in the operation of the principles of the proceſs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
"D. HARTLEY.

"*To the principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.*"

# The GOVERNOUR's SPEECH.

## BOSTON, April 30.

Wednesday last was the day on which the General Court, pursuant to the Governour's Proclamation of the 12th inſtant, were to meet at the State-Houſe, in this town: Many Members accordingly attended, but not a ſufficient number to form a quorum of both Houſes until the next day, when his Excellency, at twelve o'clock, met the two Branches in the Senate-Chamber, and addreſſed them as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

AT the time of your laſt receſs, there was no expectation of any further meeting of the preſent General Court: But another meeting has been thought neceſſary, in conſequence of the death of Thomas Ivers, Eſq; by which the office of Treaſurer has become vacant. As there is no law authoriſing the Governour and Council, in ſuch a caſe, to make a temporary appointment; and it being apprehended the Conſtitution would not warrant it, the Council adviſed, that the General Court ſhould be convened, as ſoon as might be, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the vacancy: And accordingly you are now convened for that purpoſe.

An interruption of buſineſs at the treaſury, muſt be at all times inconvenient to the publick; but eſpecially ſo, at the preſent time, when there is ſuch a multiplicity of it to be tranſacted, and the fulfilment of the engagements of Government depends upon its being ſpeedily done. It is probable, therefore, you will proceed to the choice of a Treaſurer, as ſoon as you can obtain ſufficient information and ſatisfaction, reſpecting the perſons, who may be candidates for that office. The character of Mr. Ivers's ſucceſſour, ſhould be like his—diſtinguiſhed by an induſtrious application to buſineſs—by a happy facility in tranſacting it, and by the ſtricteſt integrity. This deſcription (at the ſame time, it ſhews what ought to be the character of ſuch an officer) is but a juſt tribute to the memory of the deceaſed.

There are ſeveral other matters, which alſo require the conſideration of the General Court.

You are ſenſible, Gentlemen, that the facilities, allowed by Congreſs, to diſcharge a part of the requiſition of September, 1785, are not now receivable at the Treaſury: The time of receiving them, having expired the firſt day of the preſent month. A letter has therefore been written to our Delegates, recommending a ſpeedy application to that honourable body, to lengthen out the time for receiving thoſe facilities. You will conſider, Gentlemen, what is proper to be done in regard to them.

Another matter for your conſideration, reſpects the juriſdiction line between this State and New-York.

I tranſmitted to Governour Clinton, with my letter of the 3d of March, an authenticated copy of our late act, allowing the Commiſſioners further time for ſettling that line, and informed his Excellency, that the Maſſachuſetts Delegates, to whom I wrote upon that head, would, in concert with the Agents of New-York, ſettle the neceſſary preliminaries, and ſeaſonably requeſt the Commiſſioners to appoint a time for finiſhing that buſineſs. Soon after tranſmitting that act, and ſince the prorogation of the General Court, I received, through the hands of our Delegates, a new act for the ſame purpoſe, paſſed by the Legiſlature of that State; repealing their former acts, and making the appointment of two additional Commiſſioners neceſſary. As there was then no expectation of a meeting of the General Court for ſeveral months, and the Legiſlature of New-York continued ſitting, I apprehended it would expedite the ſettlement of the line, if they ſhould paſs an act, conformable to ours, for that purpoſe: And accordingly on the 15th of March, I wrote to, and deſired our Delegates to repreſent this matter to Governour Clinton, for his conſideration. But I have not ſince had any information upon the ſubject.—The act of the Legiſlature of New-York, will be laid before you, for your conſideration.

As a conſiderable part of the federal troops, ordered by Congreſs, in October laſt, to be raiſed in this State, have been enliſted, and clothing was preparing for them, they would have been ſoon fit for ſervice; in which caſe, they might have relieved a like number of our two regiments, employed in the Weſtern Counties; or, if neceſſary, have ſupplied the place of thoſe regiments, at the expiration of their time of ſervice. But Congreſs have thought proper to diſcharge thoſe troops, excepting two companies of artillery, who are ordered to be ſtationed at the Fœderal Arſenal, in Springfield; as you will obſerve by ſeveral reſolutions of theirs, dated the 26th inſt.

With reſpect to thoſe two regiments, General Lincoln informs me, that the ſeveral companies, of which they are compoſed, are completed; and that they are rationed as the nature of the ſervice made neceſſary.

The Supreme Judicial Court are proceeding in their buſineſs, in thoſe counties; and the Commiſſioners, empowered to promiſe indemnity to a certain deſcription of criminals, have been going on with theirs. The proceedings of each, contained in their reſpective letters to me, will be laid before you.

Having thus made the neceſſary communications, I would further bring back to your recollection, the late meaſures of government, reſpecting the rebellion, ſo to congratulate you upon the ſucceſs of them; and upon the hopeful proſpect there is, if thoſe meaſures are continued, that the reſtleſs counties will, in a ſhort time, be reſtored to a ſtate of tranquillity. This is the happy reſult of your cordial and ſpirited co-operation with the executive, in thoſe meaſures; which were planned and executed purſuant to your recommendations; and have been honoured with your repeated approbation.

It has been my lot to paſs through the ſeveral grades of political life, during a period the moſt intereſting, that America ever ſaw; and it is with real ſatisfaction, I take a review of it, in the ſolitary hour of reflection.

As I have been ſo long exerciſed in it, and have had ſo large a ſhare of the honours of my country, it is certainly decent to wiſh for retirement, that younger men, and of more ability, might ſucceed to the chair of government.

I am happy, that with this wiſh, the voice of the people co-incides; as in the contrary caſe, I could not have indulged it, without the imputation of deſerting them in the preſent critical ſituation of their affairs.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to thank you for the confidence, with which you have honoured me; and for the favourable opinion you have, on ſeveral occaſions, expreſſed, of my adminiſtration; and be aſſured, that the recollection of them, in future, will be to me a ſource of real pleaſure.

You will have the goodneſs to accept of my ſincere and ardent wiſhes for your welfare and happineſs; and will, I am perſuaded, with equal ardour, join with me, in the further wiſh—that the people of this Commonwealth, may have juſt ideas of liberty, and not loſe it in licentiouſneſs, and its natural conſequent—deſpotiſm: That they may revere the Conſtitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it, eſpecially in the choice of men, to whom, when choſen, the Conſtitution has delegated the powers of government: That their Delegates, actuated by the ſame principles, may be, not the violaters, but the guardians of liberty and property; may ever pay a facred regard to publick faith; and by all their acts, in the beſt manner, promote the publick happineſs.

Under the uniform influence of ſuch principles, the Commonwealth will riſe ſuperiour to its preſent embarraſſments, and evince to the world the miſtake of thoſe politicians, who declare, that a Republican Government, founded like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, cannot long ſubſiſt.

May this Commonwealth, and the United States in general, be laſting monuments of the truth of a counter-declaration.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

*Council-Chamber, April 26, 1787.*

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## *Artificial method of hatching Chickens.*

THE following account of the artificial incubation of eggs, as practiced in E- is extracted from Savary's letters:—

he building appointed for the purpoſe ſts of two ſtories, the firſt of which is —————, and the ſecond very little ele- narrow corridor, which divides ——— o two equal parts, runs the whole h of it. To the right and left are litlls, where the eggs are depoſited. The r ſtory is vaulted with an ox eye at the top. There is a ſimilar aperture in the floor, by which the heat is communicated below: Both have a ſmall window, which is carefully blocked up. The door of entrance is very low, and ſerves for a communication with the whole building. The eggs are firſt ranged in heaps in the lower ſtory. The fire is then lighted in the upper ſtory, for an hour in the morning, and an hour in the evening. Cows dung, dried in the ſun, ſerves for fuel. This operation laſts eight days. When the

*SPEECH of the Archbiſhop of Narbonne.*

If it had been in our power to have foreſeen this event, ſomebody ſhould raiſe his voice in this aſſembly, to tender thanks and reſpectful duty to your Majeſty: And the firſt order of your kingdom ſhould have gloried in being the foremoſt. We beg your Majeſty, to give us leave to lay at your feet, the firſt impreſſion our hearts are filled with, by the auguſt ſpectacle of this aſſembly; and above all, the warm and reſpectful gratitude which it inſpires for the Sovereign, who has condeſcended to convene it, and preſide over it. *A Committee was afterwards choſen, at which, Count d'Artois preſided; and which he opened with the following ſpeech.*

Gentlemen,

You are going to examine, minutely, the important projects, upon which the King is pleaſed to conſult you: I know your zeal, your patriotiſm, and I do not doubt but you will give the moſt diſtinguiſhing marks of both, in a circumſtance ſo intereſting. Frenchmen as you are, ſubjects as you are, I will anſwer to the truſt, the King, my brother, has committed to us, with ſuch entire frankneſs, and for our ſubmiſſion to all the orders which he will be pleaſed to give us, in order to promote the happineſs of his people, and the glory of his reign.

Gentlemen, all theſe ſentiments are ſo deeply printed in your hearts, that I do not think, I ought to attempt to excite them in you.

*Whitehall, February* 24.—The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Miller, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul, in the States of North and South-Carolina and Georgia, and Deputy-Commiſſary for Commercial affairs to the United States of America.

Dr. Herſchel's capital diſcovery of the two Satellites, belonging to the Georgium Sidus, is to be attributed to a very late great improvement of his, in the conſtruction of the teleſcope, by means of which, he gained ſo much additional light, that the Satellites (which he had before looked for in vain) preſented themſelves to him, the moment he pointed his inſtrument to them.

*March* 7.—The Notables have already voted at the firſt Committee, the new method of aſſeſſing the provinces, and the adminiſtration of juſtice there; and they now have in debate, the territorial impoſt: This is to take its date from the firſt of January, 1787, and to be in the place of other provincial taxes.

The above impoſt, it is ſaid, will occaſion the Duc d'Orleans to pay 800,000 livres annually, levied on his poſſeſſions, from which, the great amount of this tax may be gueſſed.

*Extract of a letter from Moſcow, November* 30.

"I mentioned in a letter which I wrote to you in Auguſt laſt, that two Ruſſian ſhips, belonging to Panoff, a merchant of this city, were arrived at Kamſchatka, after an abſence of eight years; and that they diſcovered a race of ſmall people, who were only an ar- ſheen and an half (42 inches) in height. You ſeem to doubt the truth of this report, but I have ſince ſeen an acquaintance of Mr. Panoff's, who ſays that this diminutive race was found in the interiour parts of the iſland of Onoaſhka: And that although Capt. Cook, and Panoff's ſhips had before touched at that iſland, theſe had never appeared on the coaſt, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men conſented to come away in Panoff's ſhips; and are, as I am told, on their way hither, to be preſented to our court.

The Marquis de Montmorin, who ſucceeds the late Comte de Vergennes, is the ſame who was formerly ambaſſador at Madrid, and is looked upon as one of the moſt able negociators. Whether he will equally ſhine in the cabinet, time alone can diſcover: He is now in the 40th year of his age, and ſon to the governour of Fontainbleau, aged above 80. He was immediately recommended to his preſent ſituation, by Monſieur de Vergennes, in whoſe politicks and views, he has been intimate for ſome years paſt. Of courſe, the commercial treaty will go on as before, on the part of the French. At the time the Comte de Guignes came over as Ambaſſador to this country, M. Montmorin was then talked of for that embaſſy. Perſonally he is a great favourite with the preſent King, and well ſpoken of by the French Court.

We learn from Gnas, a town in the Lower Styria, in the juriſdiction of Gleichenburg, that the following very extraordinary circumſtance lately took place there: One Charron, a widower, had a daughter arrived to the years of maturity; (and the young woman, tranſported to the moſt extravagant degree of ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm, imagined that ſhe could have no hopes of ſalvation, unleſs ſhe purified herſelf by fire. She communicated her intention to her father, who being equally ſuperſtitious, approved of her deſign, and even promiſed to aſſiſt her in carrying it into execution. All Saint's day was the time appointed for carrying the abominable project into effect. On the preceding evening the girl herſelf placed ſeveral faggots in the oven. When divine ſervice began next day, the miſerable ſelf devoted victim ſet fire to the faggots, and when the oven was red hot, with aſſiſtance of her father ſhe entered the fiery apartment, the door of which the father cloſed, and having ſtopped up the vacancies with clay tempered with water, placed a crucifix before the oven, and then went out of the houſe with every appearance of tranquillity and ſatisfact Having told ſome perſons whom he r that his daughter was doing penance in heated oven, they haſtened to her aſſiſtar but, before their arrival, the body was tirely conſumed. The father was ap hended and conducted to Gleichenb where he has undergone an examination

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* February 1

A French dentiſt has publiſhed a p

tion, which we think may be of great ſervice amongſt us. It is, that the uſe of acids for the purpoſe of whitening the teeth is extremely pernicious; and though they may be dulcified by ſpirit of wine, this operation does not abate their diſſolving power, which he proves by the following experiment:—Put a tooth in a ſufficient quantity of ſpirit of ſalt, and it will diſſolve in 24 hours, and what is more remarkable, the crown of the tooth, which is the moſt ſolid part of it, periſhes ſooner than the reſt, and is reduced to a kind of jelly.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Wedneſday evening, 11th inſt. the Biſhop of Pennſylvania arrived in Philadelphia, from this city.

They write from Paris, that the following motion has been made by Monſieur Robert De St. Vincent, Member of the Paris Parliament, and referred to the firſt Preſident, to be laid before the King, viz. That an addreſs be drawn up and preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that the Proteſtants be made partakers of all immunities and privileges granted to the other ſubjects in the kingdom.

The motion was heartily ſeconded, and paſſed without a ſingle diſſenting voice.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 12.*

Yeſterday ended a treaty in this city, between the commiſſioners of Indian affairs in this ſtate, and ſome of the principal Sachems of the Seneca Nation, in the courſe of which, the Sachems expreſſed the greateſt friendſhip and attachment to the United States, but more particularly to this ſtate. After the treaty was over, they received a number of preſents, and this morning will ſet off on their return home.

Accounts from the Havanna, mention, that the publick letters announce a general inſurrection of the Indians in the neighbourhood of Carthagena, and that ſeveral detachments of forces ſent to quell them, were entirely cut off, and that it was expected, a conſiderable naval and land reinforcement would be immediately ſent from Cuba to that quarter.

On Monday evening laſt, for the firſt, and laſt evening for the ſecond time, was performed, at the theatre in this city, amid continued roars of applauſe, a COMEDY (compoſed by an American) called the CONTRAST. Novelty, ſays a correſpondent, is ever pleaſing: An American comick production, is a novelty—therefore it was pleaſing. This is [illegible]b; but there is a peculiar ſatisfaction [illegible]ing from the reflection—that this is not *whole truth*—the piece has *merit*, and it not be denied, that *merit* with *novelty*, s applauſe, whereas *novelty* without *me*imply *obtains* it. The ſtriking *Contraſt*, is piece, is between a perſon who had his tour of Europe, ſtudied the *bon ton*, red Cheſterfieldian gallantry, and poſ- that *J'ai ne ſais quoi* which ever proves ſtable by thoſe who are generally ſtiled *le belle monde*, with his *gallooned attendant*—and an heroick, ſentimental American Colonel, with his *honeſt waiting man*. The ſeveral acts contentre in this important point—to render ſuperlatively ridiculous the coxcomical extravagance of the age, and the ſubverſion of *natural ſimplicity*, into the *imp of luxury*—and holding high to view, in letters of the pureſt gold, all the virtues of the human heart. Comments that could be made upon this ſubject, are innumerable, for which the common ſcope of a paragraph will not allow room. It may be ſaid, that many ſubjects might have better occupied the leiſure hours of the author—but when the publick are informed, that he juſt left the active field of MARS, where he aided the reſcuing the invaluable Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, from its audacious invaders, *the rebels of Maſſachuſetts*—and was in this city, on buſineſs that could not occupy his whole time, they cannot but be grateful that he has ſacrificed a portion of it, in adding to their rational amuſements, by ſubmitting to publick criticiſm, a performance that not only gives a gloſs to his literary *talents*, but that exhibits *ſentiments* which reflect upon him, the higheſt honours, both as a citizen and a patriot—*ſentiments*, that would have (had they been inculcated into the early childhood of the ſons and daughters of America) guided the great *federal ſhip* into ſmooth waters, and cauſed her to *command reſpect*, *dignity* and *riches*, from every quarter of the univerſe.

After thus much ſaying, continues our correſpondent, the temptation, reſpectfully to hand the author's name to the publick, is almoſt irreſiſtable—*Envy* ſays no! But the love of *real merit*, wherever ſhe is found, predominates at this inſtant, and pleads with ROYAL TYLER, Eſq; of Boſton, *Attorney at Law*, and late *Aid de Camp* to the Hon. Major-General Lincoln, to excuſe the preſumption of divulging him as the author of the truly ſentimental entertainment of the city of New-York on Monday, and laſt evening.

London news-papers, received by the laſt packet, adviſe, that Ruſſia had loſt her beſt friend, prince Heraclitus, who had declared himſelf independent of Ruſſia, and rejected the offers of protection that power made to him—that he had cauſed it to be proclaimed, that he is grand vaſſal to the empire of the Creſcent, as all his predeceſſors had been, and was in treaty with the Turkiſh miniſtry, for an annual tribute, which he is to pay in money—that a letter from Paris mentions, that at the end of July laſt, an army of 3000 Engliſh, and ſome Seapoys, belonging to Bengal, had gained a complete victory over ſome of the Aſiatick princes, from whom they have taken great riches and plunder—that the ſtates general of the United Netherlands had ſomewhat abated in their requiſitions, and ſtoop ſo far from the right they ſuppoſed they were poſſeſſed of, as to offer to the prince of Orange, the ſole privilege

entirely in the dark; although ſome faint and diſtant alluſion was held out, to a ſimilar ſtate of freedom with that poſſeſſed by the Britiſh Colonies. This was a tender and jealous ſubject, and the French commander thought it prudent to leave it involved in obſcurity. He ſeemed not altogether authorized to give up the idea, of the reſtoration of Canada to the dominion of France; but he was aware, that an avowal of thoſe ſentiments, might have been yet imprudent with reſpect to that people, and would have been diſguſting and alarming in the higheſt degree to the Americans. He, however, aſſured the Canadians, in the name of the French King, that all his former ſubjects, who ſhould relinquiſh their dependence on Great-Britain, might depend on his ſupport and protection.

Admiral Byron had arrived at New-York from Halifax in the middle of September; but ſo much had his ſquadron ſuffered in their unfortunate voyage from England, that although the greater part of them had arrived long before him at that port, yet it was a full month before he was enabled to ſail again, in order to obſerve M. D'Eſtaing's motions. The ſame unfortunate diſpoſition of the weather, which had already produced ſuch unhappy effects, ſeemed ſtill to proſecute that commander. He had ſcarcely appeared before Boſton, when he was driven off the coaſt by a violent hurricane, in which the ſhips again ſuffered ſo much, that they were glad to get into ſhelter at Rhode-Iſland. This afforded the opportunity to D'Eſtaing, which he immediately embraced, of quitting Boſton; whilſt the damage now ſuſtained, together with the continuance of bad weather, again cramped the operations of the Britiſh ſquadron in ſuch a degree, that it was not until the 24th of December, that Admiral Byron was able to ſet out in purſuit of him to the Weſt-Indies.

In the mean time, as the ſtate of the war, as well as the mode of conducting it, were now greatly altered from what they had been at former periods, and General Sir Henry Clinton being ſenſible that no eſſential ſervice could be undertaken by the army at New-York during the winter, and being alſo apprehenſive of the danger to which our Weſt-India iſlands were expoſed, determined upon ſending ſuch a force to that quarter, as would be at once equal to the protection of our friends, and to the annoyance of the enemy. He accordingly diſpatched ſeveral regiments of thoſe veteran, and perhaps unequalled troops, who had ſo long braved every variety of climate and danger in America, to encounter along with a new enemy, all the rage of the tropical ſuns in the Weſt-Indies. This detachment, conſiſting of about 5000 men, was placed under the command of Major General Grant; and the tranſports, amounting to ſixty, were convoyed by Commodore Hotham, with five men of war, a bomb-veſſel, and ſome frigates.

It was remarkable, that they ſailed from Sandy Hook, on the very day that D'Eſtaing departed from Boſton, and that the two fleets were very near each other, both ſteering the ſame courſe, and in parallel lines, during ſome part of the paſſage, without any knowledge, on either ſide, of their relative ſituation. A violent gale of wind, in which both fleets were equally involved, and the French greatly diſperſed, probably ſaved the Britiſh convoy from the danger of encountering ſo unequal a force. Commodore Hotham had the fortune and ſkill, to keep his fleet, which was ſo much more numerous, whole and together during the ſtorm; to get the ſtart of D'Eſtaing; and to arrive without the ſmalleſt loſs at Barbadoes; where he joined Admiral Barrington, before Mr. Byron had been able to depart from Rhode-Iſland.

*Dec. 30th.*

*(To be continued.)*

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*From the* CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, *printed at Boſton.*

MR. PRINTER,

SINCE the concluſion of the late war, there has been a ſtrange inattention amongſt the people of this ſtate, to their true intereſts. Manufacturing has been neglected; the weavers are either idle, or driven to ſeek for other employment, to which they were not bred, and conſequently are ignorant of.—The labouring men are nearly idle in the winter, or obliged to work almoſt for their diet; and the women, who could ſo uſefully employ themſelves with the wheel, have nothing to do. It is time, my fellow-countrymen, to provide work for thoſe who are willing to do it, and thoſe who will not, and are able, ought not to eat. It will ſoon be time to ſow your flax-ſeed; and ſhould it excite one perſon "to do

likewiſe," I ſhould be fully paid for relating my experience.

Some years ago, I manured an acre of land, ſowed it with flax-ſeed; and, after it came off, ploughed the ground, and ſowed nearly a buſhel of wheat on it. I had about two hundred weight of flax from the ſwingle, and rather more than ten buſhels of ſeed; and of wheat, twenty-four buſhels and an half. I gained by the two crops, ſeven pounds clear of the rent of the land, and every expence and trouble attending it.

A FARMER.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, *printed at Boſton.*

MILTON, *April* 19, 1787.

Mr. PRINTER,

MY very valuable friend, Mr. ADAMS, who embraces every occaſion to promote the intereſt, as well as the honour of his country, has tranſmitted to me the incloſed letter, from Mr. *Hartley*, to the Commiſſioners of the Britiſh Navy, reſpecting Mr. CORT's *Proceſs for converting Caſt Iron into Malleable Iron*. The ſubject is important to this country, and the proceſs is intereſting, I therefore recommend it, for a publication in your paper, as a means of diffuſing a very uſeful diſcovery. I am your very humble ſervant,

JAMES WARREN.

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"*Golden-Square, June* 19, 1786.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I BEG your permiſſion to tranſmit to you ſome obſervations upon Mr. Cort's method of converting pig iron into good and malleable metal. I underſtand that your Board has inſtituted an enquiry into the proof of the facts, and that is my apology for preſuming to offer to you the following obſervations upon the ſame ſubject, which were made upon the ſpot. The inquiry cannot be lodged in better hands than yours. I ſhall be very glad if the following remarks may in any degree contribute to illuſtrate the principles of this important diſcovery. The compariſon of facts and principles together, is in every caſe, the ſureſt and ſafeſt road to proof.

"Having heard laſt ſummer at Portſmouth yard, that Mr. Cort had diſcovered a method of making the very beſt of iron out of common iron ballaſt, by a ſhort and ſimple proceſs, and that your Board was diſpoſed to give encouragement to him, I went to his works, and as far as I could judge, his invention appeared to me to be founded on ſimple principles, for reducing iron, to its natural and beſt ſtate, by the expulſion of all heterogeneous and unmetallick particles; the fundamental principle being, that iron is in itſelf a ſimple homogeneous metal, and that all iron is equally good when purified from heterogeneous and unmetallick particles.

"The ordinary mode of converting caſt iron into malleable iron, is by the uſe of a very great quantity of charcoal, which contains, what the chymiſts call the *phlogiſton*, and which has the quality of remetallizing demetallized particles, which are mixed up with iron while in fuſion. The method uſed by Mr. Cort is not by charcoal. He uſes ſea-coal entirely, becauſe it is not his principle to remetallize any of the demetallized particles, but to expel them.

"The proceſs as I ſaw it three or four times over, is ſomething to this effect:——Between two and three hundred weight of common iron ballaſt is metled in an air furnace with ſea-coal. When melted, it ſpits out in blue ſparks the ſulphur which is mixed with it. The workman keeps conſtantly ſtirring it about, which helps to diſengage the ſulphurous particles; and when thus diſengaged they burn away in blue ſparks. In about an hour after melting, the ſpitting of theſe blue ſparks begins to abate, (the workman ſtirring all the time) and the melted metal begins to curdle, and to loſe its fuſibility, juſt like ſoddier when it begins to ſet. The cauſe of which I take to be this: The ſtirring not only diſentangles the ſulphur, but it gives opportunity for like to meet with like; by which means metallick particles meet and coaleſce, never to ſeparate again, and then they become unfuſible. The unmetallick particles, which, being of a vitrifiable nature, contribute to flux the whole maſs, are partly calcined, and partly burnt away. The whole maſs at the end of the firſt part of the proceſs conſiſts of metallick particles and droſs ſticking together, but not incorporated. The clotting of the metallick particles by the ſtirring about, may be compared to churning. As the ſtirring of cream inſtead of mixing and uniting the whole together, ſeparates like particles to like, ſo it is with the iron;—what was at firſt

melted, comes out of the furnace in clotted lumps, about as ſoft as welding heat, with metallick parts and droſs mixed together, but not incorporated. Theſe lumps, when cold, reſemble great cinders of iron. They are called loops.

"The next part of the proceſs is to heat theſe loops to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and put them under a great forge hammer, which by a few ſtrokes at the very higheſt point of the welding heat, conſolidates the metallick parts into a ſlab of malleable iron, about three feet and a half long and three inches ſquare. The hammer at the ſame time expels and ſcatters the unmetallick droſs. Theſe ſlabs are brought to a wedge point at one end. They are malleable iron, but ſtill with a conſiderable mixture of droſs.

"The laſt part of the proceſs is to heat theſe ſlabs to the hotteſt welding heat in an air furnace, and then to paſs them through the rollers of a rolling mill: The ſlabs being extremely ſoft at the higheſt point of welding heat, the force of the rollers conſolidates the metallick parts into bar iron, and the droſs is ſqueezed out, and falls under the rollers. This is the whole proceſs; and thus in about ſix hours I have ſeen a piece of common iron ballaſt rolled into a ſhip's bolt. I have then ſeen this bolt laid hollow acroſs the eye of a large forge hammer, and receive two hundred and fifty ſtrokes of the heavieſt ſledge hammer; and thus bent double, but without breaking, or ſuffering the leaſt apparent injury.

"I conceive the two principles of this invention to be, firſt burning off and calcining the ſulphur and the demetallized particle of ballaſt iron, inſtead of endeavouring to reſtore the demetallized parts with charcoal, at a great expence, and ſtill leaving the buſineſs undone; and ſecondly, expelling the droſs and conſolidating the metal by ſqueezing it through the rollers, inſtead of the common mode of hammering, which requires a conſiderable length of time, during which time the metal looſes the ſoftneſs of a welding heat, and becomes too hard to ſuffer the expulſion of the unmetallick parts. The common mode therefore, operates with much leſs effect than Mr. Cort's mode, becauſe it operates upon a leſs degree of heat and ſoftneſs. It conſolidates heterogeneous particles into the body of the iron, inſtead of expelling them by the expeditious and forcible impreſſion of the rollers in the ſofteſt ſtate of welding heat. It is to be obſerved, likewiſe, that the common blooms, as they are called, in ordinary forges of iron, are nearly three times as thick, and ſolid as the ſlabs in Mr. Cort's proceſs, and therefore much leſs affected by the blow of an hammer than his ſlabs are under the effects of the rollers. His ſlabs are ſmall, ſoft and ductile, and therefore eaſily ſuffer the expulſion of the droſs by the ſqueezing of the rollers.

"Theſe appear to me to be the principles of Mr. Cort's diſcovery. They appear to be conformable to chemical reaſoning, and to the general principles of metallurgy. The demetallized particles of ballaſt iron, ſo demetallized by the ſulphur in the ore, from the alloy of iron; when the ſulphur is carried off by the fire, and by ſtirring the metal about while in fuſion, and when the alloy of unmetallick particles is expelled by the application of the hammer and rollers of welding heat; the metallick parts thus kneaded and conſolidated together, form the refined and homogeneous metal iron. Mr. Cort may therefore be ſaid to have diſcovered for this country, an immenſe iron mine above ground, as all pig iron, and common ballaſt iron, may by his proceſs be purified into good metal. It is not improbable that this diſcovery may produce a great revolution in iron matters between imported and home-made iron.

"The proof of facts which are ſtated to your Board, from the proper officers employed by you in this inquiry, form the baſis of the caſe. The illuſtration which flows from the diſcuſſion of principles confirms the interpretation of the facts into proof of the merit of the invention; becauſe theſe facts proceed through every ſtage of the proceſs coherently with the principles which conſtitute the invention, and conſiſtently with the general and acknowledged principles of metallurgy, and becauſe the perfection of the metal reſults from the ſtrict adherents in the operation of the principles of the proceſs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
"D. HARTLEY.

"*To the principal Officers, and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy.*"

# The GOVERNOUR's SPEECH.

## BOSTON, April 30.

Wednesday last was the day on which the General Court, pursuant to the Governour's Proclamation of the 12th inſtant, were to meet at the State-Houſe, in this town: Many Members accordingly attended, but not a ſufficient number to form a quorum of both Houſes until the next day, when his Excellency, at twelve o'clock, met the two Branches in the Senate-Chamber, and addreſſed them as follows:—

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

AT the time of your laſt receſs, there was no expectation of any further meeting of the preſent General Court: But another meeting has been thought neceſſary, in conſequence of the death of Thomas Ivers, Eſq; by which the office of Treaſurer has become vacant. As there is no law authoriſing the Governour and Council, in ſuch a caſe, to make a temporary appointment; and it being apprehended the Conſtitution would not warrant it, the Council adviſed, that the General Court ſhould be convened, as ſoon as might be, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the vacancy: And accordingly you are now convened for that purpoſe.

An interruption of buſineſs at the treaſury muſt be at all times inconvenient to the publick; but eſpecially ſo, at the preſent time, when there is ſuch a multiplicity of it to be tranſacted, and the fulfilment of the engagements of Government depends upon its being ſpeedily done. It is probable, therefore, you will proceed to the choice of a Treaſurer, as ſoon as you can obtain ſufficient information and ſatisfaction, reſpecting the perſons, who may be candidates for that office. The character of Mr. Ivers's ſucceſſour, ſhould be like his—diſtinguiſhed by an induſtrious application to buſineſs—by a happy facility in tranſacting it, and by the ſtricteſt integrity. This deſcription (at the ſame time, it ſhews what ought to be the character of ſuch an officer) is but a juſt tribute to the memory of the deceaſed.

There are ſeveral other matters, which alſo require the conſideration of the General Court.

You are ſenſible, Gentlemen, that the facilities, allowed by Congreſs, to diſcharge a part of the requiſition of September, 1785, are not now receivable at the Treaſury: The time of receiving them, having expired the firſt day of the preſent month. A letter has therefore been written to our Delegates, recommending a ſpeedy application to that honourable body, to lengthen out the time for receiving thoſe facilities. You will conſider, Gentlemen, what is proper to be done in regard to them.

Another matter for your conſideration, reſpects the juriſdiction line between this State and New-York.

I tranſmitted to Governour Clinton, with my letter of the 3d of March, an authenticated copy of our late act, allowing the Commiſſioners further time for ſtating that line, and informed his Excellency, that the Maſſachuſetts Delegates, to whom I wrote upon that head, would, in concert with the Agents of New-York, ſettle the neceſſary preliminaries, and ſeverally requeſt the Commiſſioners to appoint a time for finiſhing that buſineſs. Soon after tranſmitting that act, and ſince the prorogation of the General Court, I received, through the hands of our Delegates, a new act for the ſame purpoſe, paſſed by the Legiſlature of that State; repealing their former acts, and making the appointment of two additional Commiſſioners neceſſary. As there was then no expectation of a meeting of the General Court for ſeveral months, and the Legiſlature of New-York continued ſitting, I apprehended it would expedite the ſettlement of the line, if they ſhould paſs an act, conformable to ours, for that purpoſe: And accordingly on the 15th of March, I wrote to, and deſired our Delegates to repreſent this matter to Governour Clinton, for his conſideration. But I have not ſince had any information upon the ſubject.—The act of the Legiſlature of New-York, will be laid before you, for your conſideration.

As a conſiderable part of the federal troops, ordered by Congreſs, in October laſt, to be raiſed in this State, have been enliſted, and clothing was preparing for them, they would have been ſoon fit for ſervice; in which caſe, they might have relieved a like number in our two regiments, employed in the Weſtern Counties; or, if needful, have ſupplied the place of thoſe regiments, at the expiration of their time of ſervice. But Congreſs have thought proper to diſcharge thoſe troops, excepting two companies of artillery, who are ordered to be ſtationed at the Federal Arſenal, in Springfield; as you will obſerve by ſeveral reſolutions of theirs, dated the 18th inſt.

With reſpect to thoſe two regiments, General Lincoln informs me, that the ſeveral companies, of which they are compoſed, are completed; and that they are ſtationed as the nature of the ſervice made neceſſary.

The Supreme Judicial Court are proceeding in their buſineſs, in thoſe counties; and the Commiſſioners, empowered to promiſe indemnity to a certain deſcription of criminals, have been going on with theirs. The proceedings of each, contained in their reſpective letters to me, will be laid before you.

Having thus made the neceſſary communications, I would ſo far bring back to your recollection, the late meaſures of government, reſpecting the rebellion, as to congratulate you upon the ſucceſs of them; and upon the hopeful proſpect there is, if thoſe meaſures are continued, that the various counties will, in a ſhort time, be reſtored to a ſtate of tranquillity. This is the happy reſult of your cordial and ſtrict co-operation with the executive, in thoſe meaſures; which were planned and executed purſuant to your recommendations; and have been honoured with your repeated approbation.

It has been my lot to paſs through the ſeveral grades of political life, during a period the moſt intereſting, that America can ever ſee; and it is with real ſatisfaction, I take a review of it, in the hilary hour of reflection.

As I have been ſo long overlaſt in it, and have had ſo large a ſhare of the honours of my country, it is certainly decent to wiſh for retirement, that younger men, and of more ability, might ſucceed to the chair of government.

I am happy, that with this wiſh, the voice of the people co-incides; as in the contrary caſe, I could not have indulged it, without the imputation of deſerting them in the preſent critical ſituation of their affairs.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to thank you for the confidence, with which you have honoured me; and for the favourable opinion you have, on ſeveral occaſions, expreſſed, of my adminiſtration; and be aſſured, that the recollection of them, in future, will be to me a ſource of real pleaſure.

You will have the goodneſs to accept of my ſincere and ardent wiſhes for your welfare and happineſs; and will, I am perſuaded, with equal ardour, join with me, in the further wiſh—that the people of this Commonwealth, may have juſt ideas of liberty, and not loſe it in licentiouſneſs, and its natural conſequent—deſpotiſm: That they may revere the Conſtitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it, eſpecially in the choice of men, to whom, when choſen, the Conſtitution has delegated the powers of government: That their Delegates, actuated by the ſame principles, may be, not the violaters, but the guardians of liberty and property; may ever pay a ſacred regard to publick faith; and by all their acts, in the beſt manner, promote the publick happineſs.

Under the uniform influence of ſuch principles, the Commonwealth will riſe ſuperiour to its preſent embarraſſments, and evince to the world the miſtake of thoſe politicians, who declare, that a Republican Government, founded like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, cannot long ſubſiſt.

May this Commonwealth, and the United States in general, be laſting monuments of the truth of a counter-declaration.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

*Council-Chamber, April 26, 1787.*

## *Artificial method of hatching Chickens.*

THE following account of the artificial incubation of eggs, as practiced in Egypt, is extracted from Savary's letters:—

"The building appointed for the purpoſe conſiſts of two ſtories, the firſt of which is ground, and the ſecond very little elevated, with a narrow corridor, which divides the whole into two equal parts, runs the whole length of it. To the right and left are little cells, where the eggs are depoſited. The firſt ſtory is vaulted with an ox eye at the top. There is a ſimilar aperture in the floor, by which the heat is communicated below: Both have a ſmall window, which is carefully blocked up. The door of entrance is very low, and ſerves for a communication with the whole building. The eggs are firſt ranged in heaps in the lower ſtory. The fire is then lighted in the upper ſtory, for an hour in the morning, and an hour in the evening. Cows dung, dried in the ſun, ſerves for fuel. This operation laſts eight days. When the

building has received the proper degree of heat, the fire is extinguiſhed; all the apertures are ſhut, and part of the eggs, heaped up below, are carried into the upper ſtory. The man who looks after this operation, enters from time to time to examine it, if it be neceſſary to preſerve the ſame heat, or diminiſh it. The nineteenth day of incubation, the chickens begin to ſtir in their ſhells; the twentieth they make uſe of their beak, and try to get out of priſon. They uſually hatch the one and twentieth day. Then it is that one ſees theſe heaps of eggs, hitherto immoveable, in agitation, and rolling on the floor, and that thouſands of little flutterers, of various colours, are to be ſeen hopping about the apartment. This ſight is really amuſing. The next day they are carried about the town in baſkets, and cried in the ſtreets. Each family purchaſes their proviſion of them at a half-penny a piece. Several authors have aſſerted, that theſe chickens never become ſuch good poultry as thoſe hatched under the hen.—This is a miſtake. A French cook I ſaw at Grand Cairo bought them every year, and by feeding them well made excellent pullets of them. It is ſaid, that the inhabitants of the village of Berme alone, have the ſecret of this incubation.—This is a fact, however, I have not yet aſcertained."

*Extract of a letter, by a female Indian, in America, to the ladies of New-York, in the year 1754.*

MAY each of you have in your habitations a fair ſhrub, or little tree, as a family tree of peace.—May the exhalations from it be as the ſweet odours of incenſe, to gladden your apartments, or as the leaves of the ſweeteſt trees of the foreſt, when the vernal morn lifts her gliſtening forehead from the great lake, and darts the ſplendour of her eyes a ſlant the dewy earth. Let no looſe ſounds of diſcord, diſquiet, be as blighting wind, to wither the leaves of this family tree; no diſtreſs, or diſtruſt, like a thick fog, caſt an unkindly mildew to taint them; but may the huſband's eyes, like the ſunbeams, cheer its roots, and the woman's voice, as a gentle breeze, fan its branches and expand its ſwelling buds. Let her draw deep into her breaſt, the balſam of its effluence, and her life breathe forth, and improve the fragrance. Thus, with pureſt flame, the fire of concord ſhall glow unextinguiſhed upon your hearts, and domeſtick bliſs ſhall every day add freſh fuel to increaſe its ſtrength.

*A RECIPE for preventing FLIES from damaging the ſeedling leaves of TURNIPS, CABBAGES, and many other VEGETABLES.*

MIX one ounce of flour of brimſtone with three pounds of turnip-ſeed, daily, for three days ſucceſſively, in an earthen-glazed pot, and keep it covered cloſe, ſtirring together well at each freſh addition, that the ſeed may be the more impregnated with the ſulphur; then ſow it as uſual in an acre of ground, and let the weather happen wet or dry it will keep the flies off until the third or fourth ſeedling leaf is formed, and by this time they will be ſomewhat bitteriſh, and conſequently much out of danger of this little black flying inſect, which in ſummer may be ſometimes ſeen in ſwarms on the ground, ſearching for and ſettling on the freſh bites, until they ruin thouſand of acres in ſome ſeaſons, by lying and reſiding under the little clots of earth at night, and the day following.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, (Ruſſia) January 30.

WE have received letters containing a very particular and exact detail of the progreſs of her Imperial Majeſty, towards her newly-acquired dominions, from whence it appears, that in the five days of her journey, ſhe travelled 544 werſtes, nearly equal to 140 geographical leagues.

LONDON.

*Jan.* 31.—By private letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 15th of laſt month, we hear, "That a bloody battle has been fought in the environs of the capital of Romelia, between the troops of Machmut and Baſhaw, and thoſe of the other Baſhaws ſent againſt him. They make the number of dead, in this action, amount to 20,000, but which ſide got the victory is unknown."

By private letters from France, we are informed, that in order to introduce ſeveral ſalutary alterations in the ſyſtem of finances, and other purpoſes yet unknown, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has thought proper to call a general aſſembly of the nation, compoſed of the clergy, the nobility, and the repreſentatives of the people. This extraordinary convention has been announced by the following circular letter.

"Our beloved and truſty—having reſolved to convene perſons of different ranks, and

the moſt qualified in our kingdom, in order to communicate to them our views for the relief of our people, the order of our finances, and the reform of different abuſes; we have thought proper to call to this convention, our firſt preſidents and attorney-generals of our ſovereign courts.—We addreſs you in this letter, in order to tell you to come to Verſailles the 29th of January next, on which day, we have determined to open our general aſſembly, and to hear what will be propoſed by us. We are convinced that we ſhall receive from you, the ſervices which we are to expect for the good of our kingdom, which is our principal object.

*Given at Verſailles, the 30th day of December*, 1786.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The General Aſſembly of the States, met at Verſailles the 29th of January.—The following ſubjects are to be debated, viz.

1. The reform of different laws.—2. The manner of enacting and publiſhing laws.—3. The adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice.—4. The adminiſtration of finances. 5. The conſideration of the active and paſſive debts.—6. The domains, *aydes* and *gabelles* (exciſe and impoſt upon ſalt.)—7. Land tax.—8. The cuſtom-houſe.—9. Provincial aſſemblies.—10. The general abolition of mortmain, or rights belonging to convents. 11. The naturalization of all Proteſtants.—12. The proper regulation of a loan-office.

The diſcuſſion of theſe important matters, laid by a powerful monarch, under the conſideration of his own ſubjects, is an inſtance of generoſity unexampled in hiſtory. The members of the Aſſembly, are comprehended under the following heads.

1. Clergy—conſiſting of ſeven Archbiſhops and ſeven Biſhops.

2. Nobility—conſiſting of ſeven Marſhals of France, ten Dukes and Peers, thirteen Comtes, and ſeven Marquiſſes.

3. Commoners—conſiſting of ſeven Counſellors of State, four Intendants of different Provinces, the Preſidents and Attorney-Generals of all the Parliaments, the Mayors and Deputies of the principal Cities, the Deputies of the three Orders of the Provinces called *Pays d'Etats*.

*Tranſlation of the* French King's SPEECH, *upon opening his* Aſſembly *of* Notables, *on the 29th of January laſt.*

I made choice of you, among the different orders of my eſtates, and called this meeting, to impart to you my projects. Several [illegible] Kings, my predeceſſors, acted in the [illegible] manner; and chiefly thoſe of my houſe, [illegible] name is dear to every Frenchman, and [illegible] I ſhall always be proud to follow [illegible]

[illegible] and very important are the projects [illegible] will be communicated to you from me. [illegible] improve the revenues of the ſtate, by a [illegible] equal partition of the impoſts: To e[illegible] commerce from the ſeveral reſtraints which prevent its free circulation: To relieve the loweſt claſs of my indigent ſubjects, as far as the ſame lies in my power.

Such, gentlemen, are the ſubjects which I have made my ſtudy; and I have reſolved upon them, after the matureſt deliberation, knowing that all of them tend to the publick good, and knowing the zeal with which you are actuated for my ſervice. I do not diſdain to conſult you upon the execution of them. I will liſten to, and conſider with the greateſt attention, all the obſervations you think them ſuſceptible of. I do not doubt but all your advice, tending to the ſame points, will be united with facility—and I hope no private intereſt will injure the publick one.

The *Garde des Sceaux* (Keeper of the Seals) next ſpoke as follows.

His Majeſty, ever ſince his acceſſion to the Throne, has been conſidering the great intereſts of his kingdom. It is proved by the events of his reign: All the courts of juſtice are reinſtated in all their original ſplendour: His fidelity in all the engagements of his predeceſſors: The navy eſtabliſhed: The liberty of the ſeas aſſerted: A ſolid peace, concluding an honourable war: Trade protected, and enlarged by treaties: Agriculture encouraged: Peace enſured to Europe, by the apparatus of power, and by wiſe mediation. Such is the picture which ought to inſpire the nation with the greateſt confidence and gratitude: But it was left to his Majeſty to cure the evils which afflicted his royal heart, and go before all the wants of his people, with the deſire he felt always to relieve them. His Majeſty, from the beginning of his reign, has ſhewn, by the economy in his houſhold, his love for his ſubjects: The projects ordered to be communicated to this aſſembly will be a new teſtimony of it. His Majeſty hopes with confidence, for the obſervations of every claſs of this meeting, which will ſhew equally their zeal and their gratitude.

*Here addreſſing himſelf to the* Clergy, *he ſaid as follows*:

*Learned Miniſters of Religion*, which, his Majeſty will ever protect! You have formerly ſpilled your blood for the defence of the country: You are illuſtrious by the noble deeds of your anceſtors: You always tender the wiſdom of your advice, when his majeſty is pleaſed to call you to his councils.

*Here addreſſing himſelf to the* Magiſtrates, *he ſaid as follows*:

*Magiſtrates*, whoſe functions are moſt eſſential to the royal prerogative, and who have the noble right to lay before the throne, the wants of the people.

*And then addreſſing himſelf to the* Deputies, *he ſaid*,

*You*, the *Deputies*, from the ſeveral parts of the kingdom; you will all concur to ſupport the paternal affection of his Majeſty towards the nation, and be diſtinguiſhed by the reciprocal loys of the ſovereign and the ſubject.

*SPEECH of the Archbiſhop of Narbonne.*

If it had been in our power to have foreſeen this event, ſomebody ſhould raiſe his voice in this aſſembly, to tender thanks and reſpectful duty to your Majeſty: And the firſt order of your kingdom ſhould have gloried in being the foremoſt. We beg your Majeſty, to give us leave to lay at your feet, the firſt impreſſion our hearts are filled with, by the auguſt ſpectacle of this aſſembly; and above all, the warm and reſpectful gratitude which it inſpires for the Sovereign, who has condeſcended to convene it, and preſide over it.

*A Committee was afterwards choſen, at which, Count d'Artois preſided; and which he opened with the following ſpeech.*

Gentlemen,

You are going to examine, minutely, the important projects, upon which the King is pleaſed to conſult you: I know your zeal, your patriotiſm, and I do not doubt but you will give the moſt diſtinguiſhing marks of both, in a circumſtance ſo intereſting. Frenchmen as you are, ſubjects as you are, I will anſwer to the truſt, the King, my brother, has committed to us, with ſuch entire frankneſs, and for our ſubmiſſion to all the orders which he will be pleaſed to give us, in order to promote the happineſs of his people, and the glory of his reign.

Gentlemen, all theſe ſentiments are ſo deeply printed in your hearts, that I do not think, I ought to attempt to excite them in you.

*Whitehall, February* 24.—The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Miller, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul, in the States of North and South-Carolina and Georgia, and Deputy-Commiſſary for Commercial affairs to the United States of America.

Dr. Herſchel's capital diſcovery of the two Satellites, belonging to the Georgium Sidus, is to be attributed to a very late great improvement of his, in the conſtruction of the teleſcope, by means of which, he gained ſo much additional light, that the Satellites (which he had before looked for in vain) preſented themſelves to him, the moment he pointed his inſtrument to them.

*March* 7.—The Notables have already voted at the firſt Committee, the new method of aſſeſſing the provinces, and the adminiſtration of juſtice there; and they now have in debate, the territorial impoſt: This is to take its date from the firſt of January, 1787, and to be in the place of other provincial taxes.

The above impoſt, it is ſaid, will occaſion the Duc d'Orleans to pay 800,000 livres annually, levied on his poſſeſſions, from which, the great amount of this tax may be gueſſed.

*Extract of a letter from Moſcow, November* 30.

"I mentioned in a letter which I wrote to you in Auguſt laſt, that two Ruſſian ſhips, belonging to Papoff, a merchant of this city, were arrived at Kamſchatka, after an abſence of eight years; and that they diſcovered a race of ſmall people, who were only an arſheen and an half (42 inches) in height. You ſeem to doubt the truth of this report, but I have ſince ſeen an acquaintance of Mr. Panoff's, who ſays that this diminutive race was found in the interiour parts of the iſland of Onoaſhka: And that although Capt. Cook, and Panoff's ſhips had before touched at that iſland, theſe had never appeared on the coaſt, but were found high up in the country. Two of the men conſented to come away in Panoff's ſhips; and are, as I am told, on their way hither, to be preſented to our court.

The Marquis de Montmorin, who ſucceeds the late Comte de Vergennes, is the ſame who was formerly ambaſſador at Madrid, and is looked upon as one of the moſt able negociators. Whether he will equally ſhine in the cabinet, time alone can diſcover: He is now in the 40th year of his age, and ſon to the governour of Fontainbleau, aged above 80. He was immediately recommended to his preſent ſituation, by Monſieur de Vergennes, in whoſe politicks and views, he has been intimate for ſome years paſt. Of courſe, the commercial treaty will go on as before, on the part of the French. At the time the Comte de Guignes came over as Ambaſſador to this country, M. Montmorin was then talked of for that embaſſy. Perſonally he is a great favourite with the preſent King, and well ſpoken of by the French Court.

We learn from Gnas, a town in the Lower Styria, in the juriſdiction of Gleichenburg, that the following very extraordinary circumſtance lately took place there: One Charron, a widower, had a daughter arrived to the years of maturity; (and the young woman, tranſported to the moſt extravagant degree of ſuperſtition and fanaticiſm, imagined that ſhe could have no hopes of ſalvation, unleſs ſhe purified herſelf by fire. She communicated her intention to her father, who being equally ſuperſtitious, approved of her deſign, and even promiſed to aſſiſt her in carrying it into execution. All Saint's day was the time appointed for carrying the abominable project into effect. On the preceding evening the girl herſelf placed ſeveral faggots in the oven. When divine ſervice began next day, the miſerable ſelf devoted victim ſet fire to the faggots, and when the oven was red hot, with aſſiſtance of her father ſhe entered the fiery apartment, the door of which the father cloſed, and having ſtopped up the vacancies with clay tempered with water, placed a crucifix before the oven, and then went out of the houſe with every appearance of tranquillity and ſatisfaction. Having told ſome perſons whom he met, that his daughter was doing penance in the heated oven, they haſtened to her aſſiſtance; but, before their arrival, the body was entirely conſumed. The father was apprehended and conducted to Gleichenberg, where he has undergone an examination.

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* February 17.

A French dentiſt has publiſhed a precau-

tion, which we think may be of great ſervice amongſt us. It is, that the uſe of acids for the purpoſe of whitening the teeth is extremely pernicious; and though they may be dulcified by ſpirit of wine, this operation does not abate their diſſolving power, which he proves by the following experiment:—Put a tooth in a ſufficient quantity of ſpirit of ſalt, and it will diſſolve in 24 hours, and what is more remarkable, the crown of the tooth, which is the moſt ſolid part of it, periſhes ſooner than the reſt, and is reduced to a kind of jelly.

NEW YORK, April 19.

Wedneſday evening, 11th inſt. the Biſhop of Pennſylvania arrived in Philadelphia, from this city.

They write from Paris, that the following motion has been made by Monſieur Robert De St. Vincent, Member of the Paris Parliament, and referred to the firſt Preſident, to be laid before the King, viz. That an addreſs be drawn up and preſented to his Majeſty, requeſting that the Proteſtants be made partakers of all immunities and privileges granted to the other ſubjects in the kingdom.

The motion was heartily ſeconded, and paſſed without a ſingle diſſenting voice.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 12.*

Yeſterday ended a treaty in this city, between the commiſſioners of Indian affairs in this ſtate, and ſome of the principal Sachems of the Seneca Nation, in the courſe of which, the Sachems expreſſed the greateſt friendſhip and attachment to the United States, but more particularly to this ſtate. After the treaty was over, they received a number of preſents, and this morning will ſet off on their return home.

Accounts from the Havanna, mention, that the publick letters announce a general inſurrection of the Indians in the neighbourhood of Carthagena, and that ſeveral detachments of forces ſent to quell them, were entirely cut off, and that it was expected, a conſiderable naval and land reinforcement would be immediately ſent from Cuba to that quarter.

On Monday evening laſt, for the firſt, and laſt evening for the ſecond time, was performed, at the theatre in this city, amid continued roars of applauſe, a COMEDY (compoſed by an American) called the CONTRAST. Novelty, ſays a correſpondent, is ever pleaſing: An American comick production, is a novelty—therefore it was pleaſing. This is a *truth*; but there is a peculiar ſatisfaction ting from the reflection—that this is not *whole truth*—the piece has *merit*, and it not be denied, that *merit* with *novelty*, applauſe, whereas *novelty* without *merit* imply *obtains* it. The ſtriking *Contraſt*, is piece, is between a perſon who had his tour of Europe, ſtudied the *bon ton*, red Cheſterfieldian gallantry, and poſ- that *J'ai ne ſais quoi* which ever proves le by thoſe who are generally ſtiled *la belle monde*, with his *galloned attendant*—and an heroick, ſentimental American Colonel, with his *honeſt waiting man*. The ſeveral acts contentre in this important point—to render ſuperlatively ridiculous the coxcomical extravagance of the age, and the ſubverſion of *natural ſimplicity*, into the *imp of luxury*—and holding high to view, in letters of the pureſt gold, all the virtues of the human heart. Comments that could be made upon this ſubject, are innumerable, for which the common ſcope of a paragraph will not allow room. It may be ſaid, that many ſubjects might have better occupied the leiſure hours of the author—but when the publick are informed, that he juſt left the active field of MARS, where he aided the reſcuing the invaluable Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts, from its audacious invaders, *the rebels of Maſſachuſetts*—and was in this city, on buſineſs that could not occupy his whole time, they cannot but be grateful that he has ſacrificed a portion of it, in adding to their rational amuſements, by ſubmitting to publick criticiſm, a performance that not only gives a gloſs to his literary *talents*, but that exhibits *ſentiments* which reflect upon him, the higheſt honours, both as a citizen and a patriot—*ſentiments*, that would have (had they been inculcated into the early childhood of the ſons and daughters of America) guided the great *federal ſhip* into ſmooth waters, and cauſed her to *command reſpect*, *dignity* and *riches*, from every quarter of the univerſe.

After thus much ſaying, continues our correſpondent, the temptation, reſpectfully to hand the author's name to the publick, is almoſt irreſiſtable—*Envy* ſays no! But the love of *real merit*, wherever ſhe is found, predominates at this inſtant, and pleads with ROYAL TYLER, Eſq; of Boſton, *Attorney at Law*, and late *Aid de Camp* to the Hon. Major-General Lincoln, to excuſe the preſumption of divulging him as the author of the truly ſentimental entertainment of the city of New-York on Monday, and laſt evening.

London news-papers, received by the laſt packet, adviſe, that Ruſſia had loſt her beſt friend, prince Heraclitus, who had declared himſelf independent of Ruſſia, and rejected the offers of protection that power made to him—that he had cauſed it to be proclaimed, that he is grand vaſſal to the empire of the Creſcent, as all his predeceſſors had been, and was in treaty with the Turkiſh miniſtry, for an annual tribute, which he is to pay in money—that a letter from Paris mentions, that at the end of July laſt, an army of 30000 Engliſh, and ſome Seapoys, belonging to Bengal, had gained a complete victory over ſome of the Aſiatick princes, from whom they have taken great riches and plunder—that the ſtates general of the United Netherlands had ſomewhat abated in their requiſitions, and ſtoop ſo far from the right they ſuppoſed they were poſſeſſed of, as to offer to the prince of Orange, the ſole privilege

of nominating officers under the rank of Colonel; but will not give up to him, the command of the Hague, being determined to keep that for their own security—that propositions of this nature had been absolutely submitted, but it was much doubted whether they would be approved of by his Highness—that a large body of the Dutch nobles, had subscribed an invitation to the Stadtholder, to return to Hague, and have promised the adventure of their lives and fortunes, to support him—that the empress of Russia is said to have offered to be a mediatrix between the Prince, Stadtholder, and the States-general—that the king of Spain's indisposition, has been so extremely great, that his Majesty is totally deprived of all understanding; and that his eldest son, the prince of Asturias, had assumed the government—that his most christian majesty had ordered an extraordinary bed of justice, or grand council of the nobles of France, to be held, to take into consideration, the state of the finances of his kingdom (which have been in a declining state since Mr. Neckar left the management of them) and to pursue the measures necessary for supporting the national credit. That a categorical answer from Britain to the American states, respecting the delivering up of the forts, according to the treaty of peace, is soon to be made, which, if not acceded to, may be the means at least of a partial rupture.

Deaths.—In Germany, the old and respectable field marshal, Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, great uncle to the queen of Great-Britain---In England (sincerely lamented) Lieutenant-General Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath---In Ireland, the Right Hon. Simon Luttrel, earl of Carhampton.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

A very fine brigantine has been lately built and launched at New-York, on account of the King of Spain, and is designed for an armed packet; some think, a cruizer in the neighbourhood of the Spanish main.

She is pierced for 22 guns, fixes and nines, and is allowed by good judges, to be of a most excellent model and workmanship, as well as constructed of the best materials this country affords. It is reported, some other contracts will be entered into for building a number of ships every year, in the United States, on the same account; most of which, it is supposed, will be laden out with the produce of the country.

NORTHAMPTON, April 25.

On Saturday last the Supreme Judicial Court, begun and holden at Northampton, within and for the county of Hampshire, on the 9th inst. adjourned without day—during their session, Jason Parminter of Barnardstown, Daniel Luddinton of Southampton, Alpheas Colton of Long-Meadow, James White of Colrain, John Wheeler of Hardwick, and Henry M'Culloch of Pelham, were convicted for high treason against the commonwealth, and sentence of death was accordingly passed upon them.—Joseph Jones, for an assault made by firing a pistol at a Deputy-Sheriff in the execution of his office, with an intent to kill and murder him, to set one hour on the gallows with a rope about his neck, and to recognize in the sum of 30l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of two years.——Silas Hamilton, Esq; of Whitingham, in the state of Vermont, to stand one hour in the pillory, and be publickly whipped on the naked back twenty stripes, for exciting and stirring up sedition and insurrection in this commonwealth.——Abel Patridge, to pay a fine of 100l. to the use of the commonwealth, and to recognize in the sum of 300l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of five years, for a like crime.——Moses Harvey, to pay a fine of 50l.—to set on the gallows with a rope round his neck one hour, and recognize with sufficient surety in the sum of 200l. to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for the term of five years, for a like crime.——John Severance, to pay a fine of 30l. and recognize in the sum of 100l. with sufficient surety to keep the peace &c. for the term of three years, for a like crime.—Abner Fowler and Eli Parker, to pay a fine of 50l. suffer 12 months imprisonment, and recognize with sufficient surety to keep the peace, &c. for the term of five years, for a like crime.——Thomas Killam, to pay a fine of 20l. and recognize in the sum of 50l. with surety to keep the peace &c. for three years, for a like crime.——Samuel Rose, to stand one hour in the pillory, and be publickly whipped on the naked back twenty stripes, for a like crime.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 18.

Last Saturday evening, came to this town, a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clarke, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria, in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean. Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by three Algerine Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo—stripped the Master, mate and seamen of every article of clothing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof, a frock and a pair of trowsers. They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the castle, and put to hard labour, without distinction, and upon a pitiful allowance of only half a pint of rice per day—no bread nor meat, unless when they were allowed to take the inwards of creatures when killed. After having remained several months at hard labour in the castle, they were brought forth to a publick sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise creating them, in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheeks

Being thus marked, they were put on board the gallies, and chained to the oars, where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the Captain, 60 for the mate, and 30 for each seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much as to make them wish for death, rather than life. A cowskin was freely exercised upon them, without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegadoes, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them. Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of Congress. He informs, that the Captains of those crews were more fortunate than Capt. Clarke, owing to the humanity of the French and British Consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the streights—and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Streights.

BOSTON, April 26.

A writer in a late [London] Publick Advertiser shrewdly says—"Were extracts from American Gazettes more generally admitted into our publick prints, the effect might be of service in evincing the wretched consequences of ingratitude and rebellion.—Those *glorious sons of freedom* acknowledge themselves to be bankrupts in *faith* as well as *cash*.—They *own* they have among them *no* publick spirit; *no* union, *no* government.—Each mushroom State accuses its twin-brother of being the cause of that contempt in which the American name is held throughout Europe—and each has at least plausible ground for his accusation.—Now let us look at our own picture, drawn by very able hands in the caricatura style. The prints on the side of opposition give but a bad character of poor old England, as to her good sense and ingenuity; but nothing can be hinted by her bitterest sons against her honour and integrity.—The soldiers and sailors of Britain clamour not for half pay, or pensions, earned by service.—Her publick debts are regularly discharged—her merchants are generally honest—and her laws (open equally to the native and the alien) would compel them to act justly, were they otherwise disposed. Add to these, that impoverished as the nation has been, by an unequal, unsuccessful war, she has yet the honesty to distress herself, rather than abandon to wretchedness those friends, who in supporting their cause, lost their all. Read this contrast, O Americans, and blush for thy misled, fallen country!"

A hint has, in the southern papers, been suggested to the Deputies to the Federal Convention, on the propriety of recommending a dissolution of the Confederation, and a division of the States into four republicks.—The first to contain the States of *New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island*, and *Connecticut*, to which Vermont might be added. The second to contain, *New-York, New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*. The third *Virginia* the two *Carolinas*, and *Georgia*. And the fourth to contain, the State of *Franklin, Kentucky*, and the lands lying on the Ohio. This division seems to be pointed out by climate, whose effects no positive law ever can surpass. The religion, manners, customs, exports, imports, and general interest of each, being then the same, no opposition, arising from difference in these (as at present) would any longer divide their councils—unanimity would render us secure at home, and respected abroad; and promote agriculture, manufactures and commerce.

A London paper, of Jan. 10, says, "A general joy is diffused throughout the kingdom of France, on account of the grand assembly which is to meet on the 29th of January. There has not been a similar meeting held since 1626. There are one hundred and forty persons summoned besides the most qualified of the Clergy, Nability, Magistrates of the principal towns; the first Presidents and Procureurs Generale of the sovereign courts are also convoked. The fundamental laws of France were established in like manner in the time of Charlemagne."

Many persons, at the beginning of the late fire, deposited their goods and furniture near the meeting-house, which they then deemed, from its remote situation, to be a place of safety; but they were unhappily disappointed, great quantities being destroyed before they could be removed a second time.

We are happy, however, in informing the publick, that, amidst the destruction by the fire, a curious specimen of art and industry, which does honour to our country, was luckily preserved; we mean the ORRERY constructed by Mr. JOSEPH POPE. This admirable performance, the result of many years labour and study, is near six feet in diameter, and was almost finished, when the house of the artist, with most of his effects, were in a few minutes reduced to ashes. Much praise is due to those gentlemen who, by their exertions, preserved to the lovers of science this curious specimen of philosophick and mechanick ingenuity, and deposited it at the house of his Excellency the Governour, where, we are told, it still remains.

The light of the fire was plainly seen at Newbury Port, and at several other towns, near 50 miles distance.

Committees of the several churches in town, on the last Sabbath, set on foot subscriptions for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the late fire, and we hear the large

ſame which have been already ſubſcribed are truly characteriſtick of the benevolence and liberality which have ever diſtinguiſhed the citizens of this metropolis.

We are informed that Dr. WILLIAMS, Profeſſor of Mathematicks and Philoſophy, at Cambridge, is choſen a fellow of the Electoral Academy of Sciences at *Manheim*.

On Monday laſt, died, after a ſickneſs of 14 days, Mrs. Hannah Flagg, aged 102.—Notwithſtanding the great age of this venerable lady, ſhe retained her ſenſes to the laſt moment of life.

*April* 30.—In the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, on the 17th of February, leave was given to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to bring in a Bill *for facilitating the trade and intercourſe between that kingdom and the United States of America.*

Friday laſt, the Hon. the Legiſlature, convened in the Repreſentatives Chamber, appointed Alexander Hodgdon, Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver General of this Commonwealth *vice* Thomas Ivers, Eſq; deceaſed.

Friday an Order paſſed in the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, expelling therefrom *Moſes Harvey*, Repreſentative of Montague, in Hampſhire County, who ſtands convicted upon an indictment for ſedition, and is ſentenced to an ignominious puniſhment, by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court.

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The Honourable the Legiſlature of this State, adjourned on Saturday laſt, to meet at the town of Poughkeepſie, in Dutcheſs county, on the firſt Monday in January next, unleſs ſooner convened by proclamation of his Excellency the Governour.

The Sloop Experiment, commanded by Capt. Stewart Dean, arrived at this port on Sunday laſt, from Canton, in China, after a paſſage of four months and twelve days. This veſſel ſailed from hence, on the 18th of Dec. 1785, and was the ſecond adventurer from the United States of America, to ſo diſtant a port. It was a matter of ſurpriſe to the natives and Europeans, in that quarter, to ſee ſo ſmall a veſſel arrive from a clime ſo remote from China; and muſt have given them an exalted conception of the enterprizing ſpirit of the citizens of theſe United States.—The ſucceſsful and ſafe return of Capt. Dean, has taught us, that fancy often times paints danger in much higher colours than is found really to exiſt, and that by maintaining a ſpirit of enterprize, diligence and activity, we are enabled to ſurmount difficulties, which on a curſory view, are deemed fraught with dangers.—Captain Dean brought home all the hands he took out with him, having had no ſickneſs on board.

We alſo learn, that the ſhip Empreſs of China, Capt. Greene, from this port, was to ſail from Canton, a few days after the Experiment—that the ſhip Canton, Captain Truxton, from Philadelphia, was lying at the ſame place, and was expected to ſail in ſix or eight weeks—that the ſhip Grand Turk, from Salem, had arrived ſome time before Captain Dean's departure.

*Liſt of Ships lying at Wampoo, at Captain Dean's departure.*

American Ships—Ship Empreſs of China, Capt. Greene, New-York;—ſhip Canton, Truxton, Philadelphia;—ſhip Hope, M'Gee, New York;—ſhip Grand Turk, Weſt, Salem.

RICHMOND (Virginia) April 11.

It is with peculiar ſatisfaction we inform the publick, that our illuſtrious fellow citizen, GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſquire, has conſented to ſerve on the enſuing Federal Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, the ſecond Monday in May next; and that his Excellency Edmund Randolph, Eſq; purpoſes leaving this City, early that Month, on the ſame buſineſs.—Should a delegation attend from each, or a majority of the ſtates (choſen with that circumſpection and wiſdom, which governed the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth) what happy conſequences may all the true friends to Federal Government, promiſe themſelves, from the united zeal, policy and ability of ſo auguſt an aſſembly.

WORCESTER.

On Tueſday laſt week, the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this Town, agreeably to adjournment: This Court *is now* holding—three perſons are indicted for Treaſon, viz. Henry Gale, of Princeton—Silas Livermore, of Paxton, and Jacob Chamberlain, of Dudley; their trials are now in hearing.

A large number have applied, and are ſtill applying to the Commiſſioners, who are authoriſed to pardon perſons of certain deſcriptions, concerned in the late Rebellion.

By accounts from Rhode-Iſland, we learn, that that unfortunate State is likely to be hampered with an adminiſtration, who, in all probability will add, if poſſible, to the confuſion and diſtreſs of that republick. The meaſures of their late adminiſtration have been pronounced infamous throughout America, as well as in Europe.

The General Aſſembly of the State of New-York, is removed out of the city of New-York, to Poughkeepſie, near an hundred miles diſtant from that city.

It is now the general opinion, that unleſs ſome wiſe plan ſhould be propoſed by the federal convention, and adopted by the ſeveral ſtates, that our republican governments will ſpeedily terminate;—what will take their place, Heaven only knows.

DIED.]—At Boſton, Joſeph Webb, Eſq; Grand-Maſter of Ancient Maſons for this Commonwealth. Mr. John Dafforne, Painter. At Marblehead, Capt. John Prince, aged 51. At Cohaſſet, Capt. John Gilleſpie, aged 63. In the Eaſt-Indies, Col. Iſaac Sears, of New-York. In this town, Mrs. Walker.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. VI.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in May, 1787.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## A POLITICAL SERMON.

[*Worthy the perusal of every Citizen of the Commonwealth.*]

TEXT—Vth Chapter ISAIAH, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Verses.

"*And now, Oh inhabitants of Jerusalem, and men of Judah! judge, I pray you, betwixt me and my vineyard.*

"*What could have been done more to my vineyard, that hath not been done to it? Wherefore, when I looked that it should bring forth grapes, brought it forth wild grapes?*

"*And now, go to, I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard; I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up; and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden.*

"*I will lay it waste, and it shall not be pruned; but there shall come up briars and thorns; I will also command the clouds that they rain not upon it.*"

A VINEYARD is always a favourite spot of ground, where the husbandman bestows his greatest care and attention. In the striking language of the scripture, which abounds with the most beautiful metaphors, the nation of the Jews was called, the Vineyard of the Lord: They were his peculiar people—blessed with advantages above all other nations—they had been carried through the wilderness forty years—supported by a continual scene of miracles, and planted in a country, described as a land flowing with milk and honey. They had every religious and civil privilege, which their *habits* and *tempers could bear* or *enjoy*.—Yet they constantly proved ungrateful—always rebelled, and finally lost all civil happiness—were, and to this day are, scattered abroad amongst the various nations of the earth, as a hissing and a by-word; their temple and cities are no more, and their name is only mentioned as a reproach.—When their dreadful catastrophe was drawing nigh, when previous threatenings and lesser calamities had failed to reclaim them, the Prophet is sent to demand of them, what more could have been done—to make them their own judges, and to foretel that heavy sentence which was soon, in the course of events, to be put in execution against them?

The ideas which I shall now suggest from the text, are,

1st. That this State may be well called the Vineyard of GOD, from the exalted privileges which have been bestowed upon it.

2dly. That GOD has done all for us, which in the course of nature and providence, could have been done, to make us a happy people.

3dly. That *we* have, by *our* pride, obstinacy and rebellion, forfeited every blessing which we have enjoyed.

4thly. That *we* are now in a fair way to suffer the curses, denounced by the Prophet in the text, against the jews.

The Jews were brought out of bondage, where they enjoyed neither civil or religious liberty, and placed in a land of blessings. The ancient inhabitants were driven out before them, and they were walled in on every side, by the most permanent safety.

The first settlers of this State, emigrated from a country, where slavery in civil, and persecution in religious matters, were cruelly indulged;—the natives of the wilderness gave way to them—they were secured against every danger, and had no oppression on either side, until they became a great and mighty people:—It is true that they were often in danger; but it is as true, that a way was as often made for their escape. The blessings of freedom, which *we* enjoyed in civil and religious matters, before the attempt was made by the mother country

to enslave *us*. The fertility of *our* soil, the salubrity of *our* air, and the encrease of *our* children, might well entitle the spot *we* possess, to be called the Vineyard of GOD. No wasting plague or pestilence, glutted the yawning grave—no horrid earthquakes moved the foundation of *our* stable towers—no meagre famine stalked along the glebe, or conquering armies drenched *our* fields in blood.

2dly. GOD has done all for *us*, which in the course of nature and providence, could have been done, to make us a happy people.

Besides the blessings already mentioned, when almost the whole earth lay buried in vassalage—when envy had raised her hand, urged on by the force of avarice to ravish from us, our fairest privileges, and would have deprived us of that security of life and property, which GOD and nature had given us—when men at three thousand miles distance, arrogantly claimed the right of disposing of us, and the fruits of our labour, *without our consent*, and by depriving us of the dominion of external things, would have robbed us of that dignity, of that mark of the Deity, first instamped on the human race; then, in that trying and critical moment, Heaven raised up friends to our assistance—patriots, deep and wise in counsel, seeking their country's safety, and warriours, valiant and faithful in the field, to defend our dearest rights;—but what is still more wonderful, he removed the deep rooted prejudices, which we had from our earliest infancy imbibed, against the French nation, and brought on a beneficial and honourable alliance between us and them. This was indeed, like smiting the rock, from whence waters flowed through the wilderness, to refresh the thirsty multitude, who, otherwise would have perished. May the springs never dry, but let the waters of friendship flow without ceasing. Finally, by giving aid where it was not expected—by giving victories, where they were not hoped for—and union, where there was no apparent foundation for it, we were brought over the boisterous streams of Jordan, and planted in a land, which may be said to flow with milk and honey. Sovereign lords of the soil, we have no haughty tyrant to hold us as tenants—we make our own magistrates—are governed by no laws but what are made by ourselves, and by an annual election of our legislators, we are placed beyond the reach of tyranny, and hedged in on every side, from slavery:—Well may our Heavenly father say of us, "what could have been done more for my vineyard, that has not been done in it?"

3dly. I proceed to shew that *we* have, by *our* pride, obstinacy and rebellion, forfeited every blessing.

Here I take leave to say, that the language in scripture, accommodating itself to the understanding of men, when it treats of forfeitures, judgments, &c. does not mean that a decree of forfeiture, or a positive judgment, is denounced against a people or a man, for their or his crimes, it is better suited to our ideas of the great governour of the universe, to suppose, that he has in the economy of providence, established a certain chain, or system of causes and effects, which can never fail, and whereby virtue is constantly rewarded, and vice as constantly punished:—Therefore when I speak of the people's having forfeited every blessing, I mean only, that they have become so criminal and depraved, that they can no longer enjoy the multiplied favours bestowed upon them:—The blessings of virtue can never be enjoyed by vicious men, or the blessings of civil freedom, by men who regard the gratification of private passions more than the dignity of human nature.

We are placed in a land, producing every thing necessary to our temporal comfort, yet we thirst for foreign luxuries, as the Hebrews did for the leeks and onions of Egypt. We have the power to secure our political happiness, to enjoy a legal and complete protection of our persons and property—but we sport away our freedom; and for the vile motive of cheating our creditors, of wronging the widow and orphan, and of indulging idleness and debauchery, we are overturning the best form of government, that a people were ever blessed with: And thus, by cherishing ideas, and fixing habits, incompatable with, we are rendering ourselves incapable of enjoying, the blessings so plentifully bestowed upon us.

But I conclude 4thly, by shewing that we are in a fair way to suffer the curses denounced by the Prophet, against the Jews.

"Now go to, I will tell you what I will do with my vineyard:—I will take away the hedge thereof, and it shall be eaten up—and break down the wall thereof, and it shall be trodden—I will lay it waste, and it shall not be pruned nor digged; but there shall come up briars and thorns—I will also command the clouds, and they shall not rain upon it."

If the conſtitution of our ſtate, may be called a hedge which ſecures our perſons and property, as a fence does the vines of a vineyard—if the ſocial compact between the people, may be called a wall to defend them from external enemies, no one will ſay that we are not in danger of having them removed: And then, Oh my ſoul, think! And ſhudder at the horrid thought!—Our ſafety, our freedom, and all our enjoyments, however dearly earned by the anxious patriot, and bleeding warriour, are to be trodden by the violence of, perhaps, a ſtrange nation, like a vineyard laid waſte to the beaſts of the field.

If the fine ſentiments of religious and civil liberty, may be compared to the vines bearing rich cluſters, they ſhall not be pruned—the voice of tyranny ſhall forbid their being pruned: They ſhall not again enliven the page of hiſtory, or roll in torrents ſublimely, from the mouth of the orator—the pen ſhall be afraid to ſhed them on paper; but the ideas of oppreſſion, indignity and cruelty, ſhall, like the thorns and briars of a waſted vineyard, be ſeen in their place.

"I will alſo command the clouds, and they ſhall not rain upon it"—the ſeminaries and ſchools, which have diſſeminated literature in every part of the ſtate, and refreſhed our land, as the benign droppings of the clouds do a vineyard, ſhall fail, and ignorance and ſuperſtition ſpread themſelves, until the mind of the people may be fitly compared to a vineyard—where the clouds are forbid to rain, and where the ſurface, by extreme drought, is become fit to be blown abroad by every wind, and ſcattered on all the face of the ground.

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*The* APPLICATION.

CIVIL government is founded in the nature of man; becauſe his comfort and convenience, his very exiſtence, according to his nature, requires that he ſhould have a property in the produce of his labours; and his rights by nature, demand, that this ſhould be ſecured to him, if he relinquiſhes a ſtate of nature, for a ſtate of civil ſociety:—Should he, to avoid the rapine and danger of a ſtate of nature, throw himſelf under the protection of an unlimited monarchy, he would there ſubject himſelf to the will of one robber only, whereas in a ſtate of nature, he would be liable to be invaded by thouſands:—But ſhould he with others, form a ſocial compact, by which the rights of all would be governed by ſtanding laws, equally applying to governours, as well as governed, he would be in a ſtate of civil ſociety, the moſt perfect and ſecure: Such is the happy conſtitution of this commonwealth.

As the wall and the hedge, are the ſure protection and defence of the vineyard, ſo the conſtitution, or ſocial compact, which unites the force of all, for the defence and protection of each individual, may well be called the hedge and the wall of a nation or ſtate.

As the end and deſign of a vineyard, is the production of ſweet grapes, ſo the end and deſign of civil government, is the production of the ſweet fruits of *peace, quietneſs, honeſty, juſtice, charity* and *love*. When we were, as hath been before hinted, delivered from the hand of the oppreſſor, the LORD of this vineyard might well expect, that we ſhould be contented and peaceable, under law-makers of our own election, and under rulers of our own appointment; that we ſhould have been ready to ſacrifice every thing to publick and private faith; that each one would have cheerfully paid his debts, and that no one would have attempted to defraud another;—but inſtead of theſe ſweet grapes, we have brought forth wild grapes—we have turned liberty into licentiouſneſs—have violated the bonds of ſociety, and in rebelling againſt our own government, have rebelled againſt Him, whoſe unmerited favour hath indulged us with it. We have indeed brought forth the wild grapes of *rebellion, ingratitude, diſhoneſty* and *confuſion*; and the *hedge* and *wall* of our *ſafety*, ſeems to be tumbling into the *duſt*.

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From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

*The following CIRCULAR LETTER has been tranſmitted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the Governours of the reſpective States.*

SIR,

OUR ſecretary for foreign affairs, has tranſmitted to you, copies of a letter to him, from our miniſter at the Court of London, of the 4th of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been incloſed in it.

We have deliberately and diſpaſſionately examined and conſidered the ſeve-

ral facts and matters urged by Britain, as infractions of the treaty of peace, on the part of America—and we regret that in ſome of the ſtates, too little attention appears to have been paid to the publick faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality and national honour, but alſo the firſt principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements conſtitutionally and fairly made.

Our national conſtitution, having committed to us, the management of the national concerns with foreign ſtates and powers, it is our duty to take care, that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our juriſdiction, by the laws of nations, and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate—and it is alſo our duty to provide, that the eſſential intereſts and peace of the whole confederacy, be not impaired or endangered, by deviations from the line of publick faith, into which, any of its members may, from whatever cauſe, be unadviſedly drawn.

Let it be remembered, that the thirteen independent ſovereign ſtates have, by expreſs delegation of power, formed and veſted in us, a general, though limited ſovereignty, for the general and national purpoſes, ſpecified in the confederation. In this ſovereignty, they cannot ſeverally participate (except by their delegates) nor with it, have concurrent juriſdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation, moſt expreſſly conveys to us, the ſole and *excluſive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties*, *alliances*, &c.

When therefore the treaty is conſtitutionally made, ratified and publiſhed by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and ſuperadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of ſtate legiſlatures. Treaties derive their obligation from being compacts between the ſovereign of this, and the ſovereign of another nation; whereas laws or ſtatutes derive their force, from being acts of a legiſlature, competent to the paſſing of them. Hence it is clear, that treaties muſt be implicitly received and obſerved, by every member of the nation; for as ſtate legiſlatures are not competent to the making of ſuch compacts, or treaties, ſo neither are they competent, in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or aſcertain the conſtruction and ſenſe of them. When doubts ariſe reſpecting the conſtruction of ſtate laws, it is not unuſual, nor improper, for the ſtate legiſlatures, by explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove thoſe doubts: But the caſe between laws and compacts, or treaties, is in this, widely different; for when doubts ariſe reſpecting the ſenſe and meaning of a treaty, they are ſo far from being cognizable by a ſtate legiſlature, that the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, have no authority to ſettle and determine them; for as the legiſlature only, which conſtitutionally paſſes a law, has power to reviſe and amend it, ſo the ſovereigns only, who are parties to the treaties, have power, by mutual conſent, and poſteriour articles, to correct or explain it.

In caſes between individuals, all doubts reſpecting the meaning of a treaty, like all doubts reſpecting the meaning of a law, are, in the firſt inſtance, mere judicial queſtions, and are to be heard and decided in the courts of juſtice, having cognizance of the cauſes in which they ariſe, and whoſe duty it is, to determine them according to the rules and maxims, eſtabliſhed by the laws of nations, for the interpretation of treaties. From theſe principles, it follows of neceſſary conſequence, that no individual ſtate has a right, by legiſlative acts, to decide, and point out the ſenſe in which their particular citizens and courts, ſhall underſtand this or that article of a treaty.

It is evident, that a contrary doctrine would not only militate againſt the common and eſtabliſhed maxims and ideas, relative to this ſubject, but would prove no leſs ludicrous in practice, than it is irrational in theory; for in that caſe, the ſame article of the ſame treaty might, by law, be made to mean one thing in New-Hampſhire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them, in Georgia.

How far ſuch legiſlative acts would be valid and obligatory, even within the limits of the ſtate paſſing them, is a queſtion which we hope never to have occaſion to diſcuſs. Certain, however, it is, that ſuch acts cannot bind either of the contracting ſovereigns, and conſequently cannot be obligatory on their reſpective nations.

But if treaties and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual ſtates have no right to accept ſome articles, and reject others; and if the impropriety of ſtate acts to interpret and decide the ſenſe and conſtruction of them, be apparent, ſtill more manifeſt muſt be the impropriety of ſtate acts to controul, delay or

modify the operation and execution of these national compacts.

When it is considered, that the several states, assembled by their delegates in Congress, have express power to form treaties, surely the treaties so formed, are not afterwards to be subject to such alterations as this or that legislature may think expedient to make, and that too without the consent of either of the parties to it; that is, in the present case, without the consent of all the United States, who, collectively, are parties to this treaty on the one side, and his Britannick majesty on the other. Were the legislatures to possess, and to exercise such power, we should soon be involved, as a nation, in anarchy and confusion at home, and in disputes which would probably terminate in hostilities and war, with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Instances would then be frequent, of treaties fully executed in one state, and only partly executed in another; and of the same article being executed in one manner, in one state, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another state. History furnishes no precedent of such liberties taken with treaties, under form of law, in any nation.

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, should be faithfully executed, even though the sword in the one case, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honest nations, like honest men, require no constraint to do justice; and though impunity and the necessity of affairs, may sometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the measure of convenience, yet it is never done, but at the expence of that esteem, confidence and credit, which are of infinitely more worth, than all the momentary advantages, which such expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot, like individuals, avail themselves of courts of justice, to compel performance of contracts; yet an appeal to Heaven and to arms, is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care, that they never lead their people to make and support such appeals, unless the sincerity and propriety of their conduct, affords them good reason to rely with confidence, on the justice and protection of Heaven.

Thus much we think it useful to observe, in order to explain the principles, on which we have unanimously come to the following resolutions, viz.

"Resolved, That the legislatures of the several states cannot of right, pass any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or construing a national treaty, or any part or clause of it; nor for restraining, limiting, or in any manner, impeding, retarding, or counteracting the operation and execution of the same; for that, on being constitutionally made, ratified and published, they become, in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of such legislatures, but also binding and obligatory on them."

As the treaty of peace, so far as it respects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot, by all or any of them, be altered or changed, all state acts establishing provisions, relative to the same objects, which are incompatible with it, must, in every point of view, be improper;—such acts do nevertheless exist—but we do not think it necessary, either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them severally the subject of discussion. It appears to us, sufficient to observe and insist, that the treaty ought to have free course in its operation and execution; and that all obstacles, interposed by state acts, be removed. We mean to act with the most scrupulous regard to justice and candour towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and decision towards the states, who have given occasion to these discussions.

For these reasons we have, in general terms, "Resolved, That all such acts, or parts of acts, as may be now existing in any of the states, repugnant to the treaty of peace, ought to be forthwith repealed; as well to prevent their continuing to be regarded as violations of that treaty, as to avoid the disagreeable necessity there might otherwise be, of raising and discussing questions touching their validity and obligation."

Although this resolution applies strictly only to such of the states as have passed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet, to obviate all future disputes and questions, as well to remove those which now exist, we think it best, that every state without exception, should pass a law on the subject. We have therefore "Resolved, That it be recommended to several states, to make such repeal, rather by describing than reciting the said acts, and for that purpose, to pass an act, declaring in general terms, that all such acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States,

and his Britannick majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be and hereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity, in all caſes and queſtions, cognizable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from, or touching the ſaid treaty, ſhall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the ſame: Any thing in the ſaid acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding."

Such laws would anſwer every purpoſe, and be eaſily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the ſtates, the better they might each recite.

Whereas certain laws or ſtatutes, made and paſſed in ſome of the United States, are regarded and complained of, as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reaſon whereof, not only the good faith of the United States, pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into queſtion, but their eſſential intereſts under that treaty, greatly affected. And whereas juſtice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the honour and intereſts of the United States, require, that the ſaid treaty be faithfully executed; and that all obſtacles thereto, and particularly ſuch as do or may be conſtrued to proceed from the laws of this ſtate, be effectually removed.

Therefore, Be it enacted by

and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that ſuch of the acts, or parts of acts of the legiſlature of this ſtate, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States, and his Britannick majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be, and hereby are repealed. And further, that the courts of law and equity within this ſtate, be, and they hereby are directed and required, in all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from, or touching the ſaid treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent, and meaning of the ſame; any thing in ſaid acts, or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe, notwithſtanding.

Such a general law, would, we think, be preferable to one that ſhould minutely enumerate the acts and clauſes intended to be repealed; becauſe omiſſions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or queſtions might ariſe, and perhaps not be ſatisfactorily determined, reſpecting particular acts or clauſes, about which, contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms, all acts and clauſes, repugnant to the treaty, the buſineſs will be turned over to its proper departments, viz, the judicial; and the courts of law, will find no difficulty in deciding, whether any particular act or clauſe, is, or is not contrary to the treaty. Beſides, when it is conſidered that the judges in general, are men of character and learning, and feel, as well as know, the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, and there is no reaſon to doubt, that their conduct and judgment, relative to theſe, as well as other judicial matters, will be wiſe and upright.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to lay this letter before the legiſlature of your ſtate, without delay. We flatter ourſelves, they will concur with us in opinion—that candour and juſtice are as neceſſary to true policy, as they are to ſound morality—and that the moſt honourable way of delivering ourſelves from the embarraſſment of miſtakes, is, fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time, that all doubts reſpecting the publick faith, be removed; and that all queſtions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally ſettled. The ſtates are informed of the reaſons, why his Britannick Majeſty ſtill continues to occupy the frontier poſts, which, by the treaty, he agreed to evacuate; and we have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances, that an exact compliance with the treaty, on our part, ſhall be followed by a punctual performance of it, on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the ſeveral legiſlatures ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, take theſe matters into conſideration; and we requeſt the favour of you, to tranſmit to us, an authenticated copy of ſuch acts and proceedings of the legiſlature of your ſtate, as may take place on the ſubject, and in purſuance of this letter.

By order of Congreſs.

*(Signed)*

ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Preſident.

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REPORT of the Committee for pardoning Perſons concerned in the REBELLION.

*COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.*

THE Commiſſioners appointed to execute a Reſolve of the General Court of the 9th of March laſt, proceeded without delay to the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, beginning their buſineſs in the latter. They diſperſed printed copies of the reſolution of the legiſlature, which expreſſed their power and duty; cauſed the ſame to be printed in the publick papers which circulate in the weſtern counties, and gave publick notice

of the times when, and places where, they would attend on the buſineſs of their commiſſion. The people were alſo informed, that thoſe who wiſhed to avail themſelves of the clemency of government, might find their advantage in ſtating briefly, the particular inſtances of criminal conduct with which they are ſeverally chargeable—what offices they had ſuſtained under the government, if any—and the capacity in which they had acted in oppoſition to government; and that all applications muſt be accompanied with a recommendation from two or more perſons, of *known attachment to the government*, certifying that they have good reaſon to believe that the perſon in whoſe favour the recommendation is given, *is duly penitent for his crime, properly diſpoſed to return to his allegiance to the State, and to diſcharge the duty of a faithful citizen thereof.*

After applications for indemnity were made, as much time was taken for conſideration and enquiry, as the nature and multiplicity of the buſineſs would allow, before anſwers were given; and where the evidence in favour of the applicants, comported with the requirements of the reſolve aforeſaid, the Commiſſioners propoſed their ſubſcribing a declaration in the form following, viz.

"*We the ſubſcribers, having been concerned in the preſent Rebellion, hereby declare our ſincere penitence therefor—that we are heartily diſpoſed to return to our allegiance to the State—that we will defend the Government, and by a punctual compliance with its laws, diſcharge the duty of faithful citizens—and in our ſeveral ſtations, and according to our reſpective influence, exert ourſelves to induce others to exerciſe the ſame conduct.*"

Thoſe who ſubſcribed the foregoing declaration (which was done almoſt univerſally with great readineſs, and in no inſtance refuſed, where it was offered) having previouſly taken and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth, received from the Commiſſioners a Certificate, in the form following,

"*This may certify that*
*who has been concerned in the preſent Rebellion, has declared his ſincere penitence therefor—that he is heartily diſpoſed to return to his allegiance to the State—that he will defend the Government, and by a punctual compliance with its laws, diſcharge the duty of a faithful citizen:—In conſequence thereof, he has received from the ſubſcribers, by virtue of a reſolve of the General Court, paſſed on the 9th of March*
*a promiſe of indemnity for the crime a-*
*mentioned.*"

[illegible]en hundred and ninety, whoſe names [illegible]e lodged in the Secretary's office, have [illegible]ved a promiſe of indemnity, and the [illegible]f of them, without any reſervation what[illegible]s; a ſmall number of the moſt aggravate[illegible] guilty, of thoſe who were entitled to in[illegible]nity on any terms, have received it, upo[illegible]e conditions, reſtrictions, and diſqualifi[illegible]ons enumerated in an act of the General Court of the 16th of February laſt, and ſome, upon the condition of their keeping the peace, and being of the good behaviour. Theſe terms were to continue for one, two or three years, according to the nature and aggravation of the offences. At the ſame time, notice was given, *that an uniform tenour of good conduct*, would afford ground to hope for a remiſſion of thoſe reſtrictions and diſqualifications, at an earlier period than was ſpecified in their certificates, and that they might expect this would be done, as ſoon as it would conſiſt with the ſafety, honour and happineſs of the Commonwealth.

Some had offended in ſuch a manner, that the Commiſſioners could not, without violating their duty, interpoſe in their favour, in any way whatever.

About thirty in each county, who had been more than commonly active and influential, were informed, that the ſame confidence which had enabled them to lead numbers aſtray from their duty, gave them a ſuperiour advantage for reclaiming their deluded followers—and that it was peculiarly incumbent on them very aſſidiouſly to improve that confidence for this purpoſe—that an opportunity would be given them therefor—and that, upon their duly improving it, they might expect to be further ſharers in the mercy of their injured country.

The Commiſſioners, in the proſecution of their buſineſs, have directed their enquiries to the occaſion of the inſurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The reſult of this enquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of cauſes which have been co-operating to produce ſo much evil, publick and private debts, and the latter eſpecially, have been the moſt operative;—and that an undue uſe of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cauſe of this accumulation of debts.

The people who made application to the Commiſſioners, very generally declared, that they had been deluded, with regard to the proceedings of the General Court, and the ſituation of things in the different parts of the Commonwealth.

Although it is painful to make the declaration, that duty which we owe the community, obliges us to ſay, that from the repreſentations which have been made, there is great reaſon to believe, too many perſons, who have been Members of the General Court, inſtead of giving that information of the reaſons and principles upon which the acts and reſolves of the Legiſlature have been founded, which might have ſatisfied the rational enquirer, and have ſilenced the unreaſonable complainer, have, by their converſation and conduct, irritated and inflamed the reſtleſs and uneaſy, and alarmed the peaceable uninformed citizen.

Thoſe to whom the promiſe of indemnity has been made, very generally appear to be grateful for the lenity of government, and

from the diſpoſition they diſcovered, many of them would, we doubt not, on a future call to it, be among the foremoſt, to lend their aid to defend the Commonwealth.

We were informed, that in divers places, the people were giving the beſt evidence of their friendſhip to the government, by making unuſual exertions to diſcharge their taxes:—That in one part of the county of Berkſhire, a determination was formed to collect by tax, their proportion of the continental domeſtick debt, that they may eaſily diſcharge their part of it; and from what appeared of the diſpoſition of the people with whom we had buſineſs to tranſact, there is a flattering proſpect, if an uniform ſyſtem of government ſhould be purſued, if ſo many examples, and ſo many only, ſhould be made, as will be neceſſary to produce a conviction, that Government muſt and will be ſupported; and if the mercy of government ſhould be extended to the qualified ſubjects of it—that, in thoſe counties, which have been lately torn by diſſention, Government will be more firmly eſtabliſhed, than it has been at any period ſince the revolution.

B. LINCOLN,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun.
SAMUEL A. OTIS,
} Commiſſioners.

*Boſton, April* 27, 1787.

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## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, April 30th*, 1787.

RESOLVED, That all accounts, for ſupplies which belong to the department of the Commiſſary-General, furniſhed by the Selectmen of towns, or other perſons, for the troops that have been employed for ſuppreſſing the late Rebellion, be adjuſted, liquidated, and paid by *Richard Devans*, Eſq; Commiſſary-General; and that all ſupplies and tranſportation furniſhed as above, belonging to the department of the Quarter-Maſter-General, be alſo adjuſted, liquidated and paid by *Amaſa Davis*, Eſq; Quarter-Maſter-General.

And whereas many of the accounts abovementioned, have charges againſt both departments, which cannot be ſeparated without putting thoſe who preſent them to inſuperable difficulties. Therefore

*Reſolved*, That the ſaid Commiſſary-General, and Quarter-Maſter-General, keep their Offices contigious while tranſacting ſaid buſineſs, and that they conduct the ſettlement of thoſe mixt accounts in ſuch manner as ſhall be attended with the leaſt difficulties to the perſons who preſent them, and alſo preſerve each his accounts ſeparate, and clear, with proper vouchers for their ſettlement.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

*In the* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *April* 30, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

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## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

By his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; Governour of the Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS.

### *A BRIEF, for a Charitable Contribution.*

WHEREAS by the permiſſive Providence of GOD, a great number of families in the town of *Boſton*, have, from eaſe and affluence, been ſuddenly reduced to extreme poverty and diſtreſs, by a deſtructive Fire, which took place on the evening of the twentieth inſtant; and their diſtreſſed ſituation having been repreſented to the General Court by the Selectmen of that town, the Court have requeſted me to iſſue a brief for the procuring a charitable Contribution, to be made through the ſeveral towns and diſtricts within this Commonwealth, for the relief of the ſufferers:—

In purſuance, therefore, to the requeſt of the General Court, ſignified by their Reſolution of this day, I do moſt earneſtly recommend to the good people of this Commonwealth, to exerciſe their Chriſtian benevolence, by contributing to the relief of thoſe who have ſo greatly ſuffered by that diſaſtrous event; and whoſe diſtreſs muſt excite the ſympathetick feelings of every benevolent and humane heart. And agreeably to the ſaid Reſolution, I do deſire, that all ſums of money, or other charity, which ſhall be collected upon this occaſion, may be paid, or delivered into the hands of the Selectmen and Overſeers of the Poor of the town of Boſton, to be by them diſtributed, as they in their diſcretion ſhall judge proper. And the ſaid Selectmen and Overſeers, are by the ſaid Reſolution required to lay before the next General Court, an account of ſuch Contribution, and of the manner in which they have diſtributed it.

And I do requeſt the Miniſters of the ſeveral Churches and religious Societies within this Commonwealth, to read this Brief to their reſpective Congregations, upon the firſt

Lord's day after they ſhall receive the ſame; and to notify the next Lord's day following, as the day of Contribution.

*GIVEN at the Council-Chamber in* Boſton, *the 28th day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Seven, and in the eleventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

JAMES BOWDOIN.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, 1ſt May, 1787.*

ORDERED, That *Samuel Adams* and *Cotton Tufts*, Eſquires, with ſuch as the honourable Houſe may join, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency the Governour, with the following anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the Seſſion.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *May 2, 1787.*

Read and concurred, and Mr. *Breck*, Mr. *Hunt*, and Mr. *Kilham*, are joined.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

To his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; Governour of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

THE General Court have attended to your Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, and beg leave to aſſure you, that your calling the General Court together, at a period as early as poſſible, after the deceaſe of *Thomas Ivers*, Eſq; the late Treaſurer, has met their entire approbation, and cheerfully do we join in the tribute, which your Excellency has ſo juſtly paid to the memory of the deceaſed.

Your Excellency has led us to take a retroſpect of the late meaſures of Government, reſpecting the rebellion; and while it is with regret that we contemplate the neceſſity of thoſe meaſures, and the expence to our conſtituents thereby incurred, we are happy to find that the ſucceſs of them has ſo far correſponded with the purpoſes for which they were intended. With pleaſure we accept your Excellency's congratulations on this ſucceſs; and cannot but flatter ourſelves, that by a continuation of thoſe meaſures, the wiſhed for bleſſings of peace, order and tranquillity will be fully reſtored to thoſe counties, in which alarming commotions had ariſen and prevailed.

Our recommendations of the meaſures
[illegible] have been adopted, and co-operation
[illegible] your Excellency in carrying them into
[illegible] have proceeded from a clear convic-
[illegible] of their neceſſity and importance.
[illegible] confidence we have placed in your Excellency, the approbation we have heretofore expreſſed of the part you have acted, of the wiſdom and firmneſs which have been ſo fully manifeſted in the execution of the meaſures of government on this great occaſion, as well as of your adminiſtration in general, have been no other, than the dictate of real ſentiment.

The manner in which your Excellency has thus far paſſed through the ſeveral grades of political life, and during a period the moſt intereſting to America, muſt naturally upon review, afford ſatisfaction. We are pleaſed to find your Excellency poſſeſſing this ſatisfaction, and we doubt not, it will remain to you a ſource of real enjoyment.

Having been long verſant in publick affairs, and having had ſo large a ſhare in the honours of your country, how much ſoever your Excellency may have of a wiſh for retirement, conſidering the critical ſituation our affairs are ſtill in, with the hopes which might be entertained from a perſon of your Excellency's experience, abilities and peculiar qualifications, joined with your exemplary life, your Excellency we truſt will excuſe us, if in ſuch a wiſh, we cannot ſo readily concur.

Your wiſhes ſo ſtrongly expreſſed for our welfare and happineſs, we gratefully accept; may your Excellency with health and tranquillity receive and enjoy thoſe marks of eſteem and benevolent affection from a grateful people, which are the proper reward of diſtinguiſhed merit.

With real ardour we readily join with your Excellency in the further wiſh, "That the people of this Commonwealth may have juſt ideas of liberty; and not loſe it in licentiouſneſs, and its natural conſequent, deſpotiſm: That they may revere the conſtitution of their own framing, and govern their conduct by the principles of it."

Perſuaded we are, that under the direction and influence of thoſe principles, "The Commonwealth will riſe ſuperiour to its preſent embarraſſments; and evince to the world, that a Republican Government, founded, like ours, on the principles of equal liberty, may not only long ſubſiſt, but effectually anſwer the ſalutary purpoſes for which Government was deſigned."

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *April* 28, 1787.

WHEREAS ſome of the commiſſioned Officers of the Militia of this [illegible]ealth, have entered on the buſineſs of their offices, having taken but not ſubſcribed the declaration and oaths preſcribed by the Conſtitution—And whereas doubts

have arisen respecting the validity of the doings of those officers in their military capacity:

*Therefore resolved*, That the doings of those officers in their said capacity, as far forth as they have been conformable to the duties of their several offices, be, and they hereby are established as legal and valid, the formal deficiency aforesaid notwithstanding. *Provided* those officers shall subscribe the declaration and oaths prescribed by the constitution, on or before the first day of June next ensuing.

Sent up for concurrence.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE *April* 30, 1787.

Read and concurred.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

By the Governour,

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In* SENATE, *April* 27, 1787.

WHEREAS a resolve passed the General Court, November 15th, 1786, authorizing and directing the Collectors of the tax granted March, 1786, to receive one third part of said tax in Certificates issued from the Loan-Office, for interest on the liquidated debt of the United States, *Provided* they were paid with a sum in specie equal to one half of such Certificates, on or before the first day of April, then next: And whereas the Loan-Officer of this Commonwealth, has not been sufficiently furnished with Certificates for interest due to the citizens thereof for the payment of the said interest:

*Therefore Resolved*, That the Collectors aforesaid, be, and hereby are authorised and directed, to receive one third part of the said tax, in the Certificates aforesaid, *Provided* they are paid, with a sum in specie, equal to one half of such Certificates, on or before the first day of July next: *Provided also*, That one other third part of the tax aforesaid, which is to be paid in Army notes or Certificates issued therefor, from the Treasurer of this Commonwealth, and the residue of the said tax in specie, be paid within the time aforesaid.

Whereas it is to be presumed that the Loan-Officer aforesaid, will be able seasonably to pay the Certificates for interest, which are now due to the citizens of this Commonwealth, no further indulgence in the payment of the said taxes, will be given.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. President.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 27, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true Copy.

Attest. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *April* 28, 1787.

RESOLVED, That in liquidating and settling the accounts which may be exhibited against this Commonwealth, by persons who have performed services, or furnished supplies, quarters, &c. for the army employed by the government in the present rebellion, the following rates of charge be observed, viz.

Quarters and fuel, 24 hours, 3*d*. per man,

Quarters only, 24 hours, 1*d*. per man,

Wood 7*s*. per cord,

Horse keeping at hay, 10*d*. per night.

Indian Corn, 2/10 per bushel.

Rye, 3*s* per bushel,

Oats, 1/9 per bushel.

One man, two horses and sleigh, 6*s* per day, if the publick furnished them with ration and forage, otherwise 11*s* per day.

One man, two oxen and sled, 4/6 per day, if found with rations; and otherwise 8*s* per day.

One man, two oxen, one horse and sled, 6*s* per day if found as aforesaid; otherwise 9*s* per day.

One man, four oxen and sled, 6*s* per day, if found as aforesaid, otherwise 11*s* per day.

One man, two oxen, two horses and sled, 7*s* per day if found as aforesaid, otherwise 12*s* per day.

Provided the drivers were not soldiers, nor made up in the muster-roll of any company as such; in which case one shilling and four pence per day is to be deducted from the above rates. Provided also, the above rates shall not operate in cases where special contracts have been made with towns or individuals, by the proper officers for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Selectmen of the several towns, who have been employed in supplying the army with provisions, &c. agreeably to the militia law, upon their exhibiting proper accounts thereof, be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of this Commonwealth, four shillings per day, for the time they were actually employed in that business. All the above-mentioned services, supplies &c. to be paid in the same manner

as is already provided for the payment of the militia employed in ſuppreſſing the preſent rebellion.

Sent up for concurrence.
ARTEMAS WARD, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *May* 1, 1787.

Read and concurred
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Preſident.

By the Governour
Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

True Copy.
Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

*To the FARMERS.*

GENTLEMEN,

*Pleaſe to ſuffer me to communicate unto you the following, which exhibits how you may raiſe FLAX on old ground.*

LET your land run over with graſs, until the month of June; then plow it in, and dung the ground with ſheep's dung, or yard your ſheep upon it; plow it eight or nine times more before winter; early in the ſucceeding ſpring plow it three times more, and at the laſt time plow in your ſeed with ſome aſhes, if you have any; roll a roller over the ground, to beat it down hard and make it ſmooth.

To impregnate the ground with nitrous ſalts, and generate proper nouriſhment for the growth of the flax, let the plowing be done early in the morning before the dew is off. If you let the plow go after that time, the nitrous particles will fly off by the exhalations of the ſun. Wet land, where the water ſtands in the ſpring, or after a heavy rain, ought not to be plowed until it is dry.

The plowing of the land often, prevents the generation of devouring inſects. Part of the ground may be ſown as early as the ſeaſon will admit, and the reſt at or near the full moon in May; you may expect a good crop from both parts; but if one ſhould fail, you will, in all probability, have a good one from the other. I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

AGRICOLANUS.

*April* 1, 1787.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

YESTERDAY arrived in this city, his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; and his Lady, together with Mrs. Jeffery (late Mrs. Hayley) on their way to Philadelphia.

BOSTON, May 3.

We learn from undoubted authority, that moſt of the leaders in the rebellion, who fled into Canada, have returned to Vermont, and that on Wedneſday laſt, about forty of thoſe characters, had a meeting at Shaftſbury—that the Sheriff of the county of Bennington, with Judge Robinſon, the ſelectmen of Bennington, Shaftſbury, and ſome other gentlemen, made a viſit to the rebel body, and ordered them to diſperſe, which they obeyed, after appointing another meeting to be held at Bread-port, near lake Champlain, on the firſt day of [illegible] where Shays was to meet them, from [illegible].

[illegible]e following letter was written by *Eli[illegible]ns*, and brought by the perſon therein [illegible]oned, to Keene, where it fell into the [illegible] of a gentleman of this ſtate; who, aſſured by Mr. Moore, that it was [illegible]n by Parſons, opened it, and ſent it to [illegible] the Members of the General Court. writing, beſides, is known by ſeveral gentlemen now in town, to be Parſon's. So that there is no doubt of the letter's actually coming from him, although his ſignature is not affixed to it.

*St. John's, 25th March*, 1787.

SIRS,

THIS is forwarded by Mr. Moore of Keene, in which you may aſſure yourſelf that we are not inactive in this province—we have many friends who wiſh us ſucceſs but our preſent ſituation renders us in many inſtances very unhappy—we are deſtitute of caſh, or any other property, except our clothes, to ſubſiſt upon; however, our Landlord is very kind, in hopes that our friends will ſend us ſome relief, which I as earneſtly wiſh for as he can—if any of you can give aſſiſtance, and wait upon us for remittance until we are able to make amends, I ſhall receive it as a particular favour. It is not long we wiſh to tarry in this province, for *as ſoon as the ſpring opens, we wiſh immediately to beat the buſh, and* ******* (I dare not mention it.) I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant.

*To Meſſrs. Patr. Shays; Elijah Barnes, Abner Perkins.*

*May* 4.—The General Court having completed the buſineſs for which they were con-

vened, were yesterday adjourned to the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday of this month.

*A caution to servants not to place kettles of hot water, on the floor or hearth, when they have sinks or tinters for that purpose.*—Last Saturday, afternoon, a melancholy accident happened in the family of Mr. William White, of this town—the maid had just lifted a small kettle of boiling water, from off the fire, and instead of putting it in the place provided for that purpose, sat it on the floor, when by accident, a very engaging and promising child of his, about four years old, fell against the same, and turned the whole contents over its body, which scalded it to such a degree, that in a most affecting manner it died in 36 hours after.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, to his friend in this town, dated March 28.*

"I am exceeding sorry to hear of the confused state you are involved in at present, in Massachusetts, and, for my part, much fear the consequences. I saw your hero, *Shays*, in Canada, with a number of his attendants. Hope, for my part, he and they will meet the just rewards of their demerit. I think they are treated with suitable contempt in Canada. The poor fellow was obliged to leave his horse and sleigh in pawn for his tavern bill."

As Mr. Hancock and Lady, and Mrs. Jeffery, lately passed through Springfield, on their way to Philadelphia, the unfortunate Serjeant Chaloner, became the object of their liberality and munificence.

The Rev. John Clarke, we are informed, is appointed to deliver a sermon, before the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company, on the first Monday in June.

On the 18th day of April, the Rev. Jonathan Burr, one of the Tutors of the University, in Cambridge, was ordained Pastor of the first church in Sandwich.

PROVIDENCE, May 3.

*Extract of a letter from New-York, dated April 22.*

"An ordinance for the sale of the western lands, has passed in Congress, and offices for selling the same, are to be opened.—The price is fixed at a dollar per acre, to be paid in publick securities. A contract is also entered into, for the coinage of 280 tons of copper, in half-pence, for which privilege, the states are to receive 15 per cent."

NEWPORT, May 3.

At the annual General Election, held in this town yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected to the offices affixed to their names.

His Excellency John Collins, Esq; Governour.—The Honourable Daniel Owen, Esq; Deputy-Governour.

William Waterman, Joseph Stanton, jun. John Williams, Elisha Bartlet, James Arnold, William Congdon, Caleb Gardner, Thomas G. Hazard, John Cooke, and Oliver Durfee, Esquires, Assistants.

Henry Ward, Esq; Secretary.—Henry Goodwin, Esq; Attorney-General.—Joseph Clarke, Esq; General-Treasurer.

*Delegates to represent the State in Congress.*

The honourable Peleg Arnold. Jonathan J. Hazard. Daniel Manton, and Sylvester Gardner, Esquires.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town, dated 14th. April.*

"We are informed the Dutch have laid a duty of 3 per cent. payable on all goods imported into St. Eustatia, &c. in American bottoms."

BALTIMORE, April 27.

On Wednesday last, the publick post-stages between Baltimore-town and Philadelphia, under the direction of Messrs. Twining, Van Horne, and Co. performed the whole distance to and from those places, in *one day!*—This exertion is comparatively equal to the performance of a journey of 160 miles, on a firm, well-improved road.

NORTHAMPTON, May 2.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the number of about 25, assembled in arms, on the west side of the river, as it is supposed, to alarm the town:—They fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.—Soon after the alarm was given, the troops stationed there, together with a number of the Inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could—Some of the insurgents, having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom, was Moses Dickinson, jun. who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the Supreme Judicial Court, lately holden in this town.

WORCESTER.

Last Saturday the Supreme Judicial Court ended their business for the session.—Henry Gale, of Princeton, convicted of Treason and Rebellion, received sentence of death accordingly;—Jacob Chamberlain, of Dudley, and Silas Livermore, of Paxton, were acquitted by the Jury; Chamberlain was discharged, but Livermore is now indicted for Seditious Conduct, &c. One Billings, of Northborough was indicted for a like offence, and plead guilty—his sentence is suspended until next term;—Caleb Curtis, of Charlton, and a great number of others, are indicted for like offences, but their trials are put off until next term.

We hear that four of the rebels who lately received sentence of death, are, by the Supreme Executive, ordered to be executed on the 24th instant, viz. Austin and Willcox, in Berkshire, and Parmiter and McCullock, in Hampshire. The other eight, it is said, will receive pardons.

We learn from Woodstock, that on Wednesday last week, the meeting-house in the old parish was struck by lightning, and greatly damaged.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, May 2d, 1787.*

RESOLVED, That the ſeveral collectors of the out ſtanding taxes, and the ſeveral ſheriffs, from whom any ſum or ſums of money are due to the treaſurer of this Commonwealth, on any of thoſe taxes, be, and hereby are authorized and directed, to pay to any of the officers or ſoldiers, belonging to either of the two regiments in the ſervice of government, ſtationed in the counties of Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire (who ſhall apply for the ſame) either in money, or any articles of clothing, a ſum not exceeding the amount of one month's pay, of each ſuch officer or ſoldier, taking an order on the treaſurer, for the amount of the ſame—*Provided* ſuch order is accompanied with a certificate from the commanding-officer of the regiment to which ſuch officer or ſoldier belongs, that he has done duty in ſuch regiment, for the term of one month, for which he has received no pay.

And the treaſurer is authorized and directed, to receive of any of the collectors or ſheriffs aforeſaid, any ſuch order, accompanied with a certificate as aforeſaid, equal to ſpecie, in diſcharge of ſuch taxes—*Provided* they are exhibited, on or before the *twentieth* day of *June* next.

*And it is further Reſolved*, That there be paid out of the treaſury of this Commonwealth, from the *forty thouſand pounds* appropriated to the purpoſe of defraying the expences of ſuppreſſing the late rebellion, one half month's pay, to each commiſſioned officer, in the aforeſaid regiments.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. *Preſident.*

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *May* 2, 1787.

Read and concurred.

ARTEMAS WARD, *Speaker.*

Approved—JAMES BOWDOIN.

A true copy.

Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. *Secretary.*

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# Conſtitution of Maſſachuſetts.

ALL thoſe Perſons who have in their poſſeſſion Subſcription Papers for publiſhing an Edition of the Conſtitution or Frame of Government of this Commonwealth, are requeſted to return them immediately after the town-meetings in May inſtant.

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WANTED a Journeyman BOOKBINDER, one who is ſteady, and will execute plain work neatly, faithfully, and expeditiouſly. A young man, not incumbered with a family, will ſuit beſt. Apply, in Worceſter, to

ISAIAH THOMAS.

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## *To Cover for the Seaſon,*

THE noted HORSE, formerly owned by SAMUEL MOWER, of WORCESTER, has been owned for this year paſt by Capt. NEWELL, of CONWAY, and is now re-purchaſed by ſaid SAMUEL MOWER, who will keep him for the purpoſe of Covering, at his Stable, one mile and an half ſouth of the Meeting-houſe in Worceſter, where conſtant attendance will be given. Said Horſe is now ſeven years old, and ſtill maintains the character which he early eſtabliſhed.

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## The Beautiful BAY HORSE SWEET BRIAR,

WILL be at Mr. PEASE's Stable, in WORCESTER, on Monday the 28th inſtant, where he will ſtand ſome days. In order to accommodate Gentlemen in the country the Price will be very moderate. Sweet Briar was imported from London two years ago, and is Sire to the fineſt Colts in the State.

☞ N. B. Caſh to be paid at the time of Covering.

W ..th May, 1787.

## JOHN ADAMS,

At his Shop, No. 51, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, BOSTON,

ACQUAINTS his Friends and Customers, that he has received, by the very last Ship from LONDON, Capt. Folgier, a very large and fresh supply of

## GARDEN SEEDS, PEAS and BEANS.

He has ten sorts of Peas, one of which being earlier than any kind heretofore brought to market in large quantities, and many other sorts from the low bush to the Royal Oak, with almost every kind of small seeds usually sown in a Kitchen Garden. He has seven kinds of Cabbage, and seven of Lettice, with Rape, Canary, and Maw Seeds, for Birds; Red and White Clover, Herds-Grass and Burnet Seed.

☞ *Great allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again, and every favour will be duly acknowledged.*

Boston, April 1, 1787.

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## ELIJAH DIX,

Has just received, in the last Vessels from LONDON, and opened for Sale, exceeding Cheap,

*At his VARIETY STORE, in WORCESTER,*

A Fresh, Large, and General Assortment

## Of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Also, a neat Assortment of HOSIERY, suitable for the season, Physical Authors, Surgeon's Instruments of various kinds, Painter's Colours and Oils, &c.

*He has also for SALE,*

OIL Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Ground Redwood,
Press Papers, Clothier's Cards,
Indigo, Otter,
Madder, Fustick,
Redwood and Logwood,
Copperas, &c. Also,
Figs, Raisins, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Loaf and Brown Sugars,
West India and New-England Rum,
Brandy,
Wines of various kinds,
Watch Chains and Seals per dozen.
Dial Plates, &c.
Neat Beams with Copper Scales. Also,

An Assortment of Shop Furniture for Apothecaries,

With other Articles too many to enumerate.

Cash, Pot and Pearl Ash, Bees-Wax, and Flax-Seed, will be received in payment.

As said DIX imports his Articles from the first Medicinal Warehouses in England, Gentlemen Practitioners, Apothecaries, and others, may always depend upon being supplied with the very best articles in the Medicinal way, in large or small quantities, on the best terms, as well by letter as if present.

Punctual attendance given at said Store, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

*Worcester, Nov. 7th, 1786.*

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CASH given for POT and PEARL ASH, at the STORE lately occupied by Messrs. HINKLEY and KNEELAND, near the Market, in Boston.

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A FEW Bushels of good PEAS and White BEANS to be Sold. Enquire at the Printing-Office, in WORCESTER.

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## *Fortunate Land Lottery!*

A Few TICKETS in the Land Lottery, which will draw in June next, may be had of I. THOMAS, if applied for soon. N. B. A Plan of the Townships may be seen at the Printing-Office in Worcester.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE

For the Third Week in May, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

AN expedition, without ſuffering the troops to land, was immediately undertaken from Barbadoes, for the reduction of the iſland of St. Lucia; an adventure attended with great and unforeſeen peril; but which, in the iſſue, was productive of no leſs glory to the commanders and forces both by ſea and land, and of the greateſt advantage in all the enſuing operations of war. The reſerve of the army, conſiſting of the 5th regiment, with the grenadiers and light infantry of the whole, under the command of Brigadier General Meadows, were landed at the grand Cul de Sac, in the Iſland of St. Lucia, on the 13th, in the evening. That officer, with his detachment, immediately puſhed forward to the heights upon the north ſide of the bay, which were occupied by the Chevalier de Micoud, the French commandant, with the regular forces and militia of the iſland. Theſe poſts, although very difficult of acceſs, he ſoon forced; having taken in the conflict, a field-piece with which the enemy fired upon the boats that were conveying the troops to the ſhore, and a four gun battery, which greatly annoyed the ſhipping at the entrance of the harbour.

While this was doing, Brigadier General Preſcot had landed with five regiments, with which he guarded the environs of the bay, and at the ſame time puſhed on his advanced poſts, ſo as to preſerve a communication during the night with the reſerve. As ſoon as the morning appeared, the reſerve, followed and ſupported by General Preſcot, advanced to the little capital of Morne Fortune, of which they took poſſeſſion. The Chevalier de Micoud made the beſt defence he was able; but was compelled by the ſuperiority of force to retire from one poſt to another, as the Britiſh troops ſtill pre[ſ]s forward. As the reſerve advanced, Preſcot took poſſeſſion of the batteries and poſts in their rear; with an unexampled degree of cau and induſtry, in a conteſt with ſo w an enemy, was indefatigable in im diately ſupplying them with artill officers, and men, eſtabliſhing comm cations and poſts for their ſupport, putting them in the beſt ſtate of imme ate defence, which the ſhortneſs of time could poſſibly admit.

Whilſt theſe meaſures of ſecurity w carrying into execution, General M dows puſhed forward under the heat a burning ſun, and took poſſeſſion the important poſt of the Viergie, wh commanded the north ſide of the reenage Harbour; and Brigadier Ge ral Sir Henry Calder, with the four maining battalions, guarded the landi place, kept up the communication w the fleet, and ſent detachments to oc py ſeveral poſts upon the mountai which looked down upon and comma ed the ſouth ſide of the grand Cul Sac. A meaſure which ſoon after co tributed not a little to the preſervati of the fleet and army, from a dan then totally unknown.

Celerity in execution, and pruden in ſecuring and immediately turning account every advantage obtained war, were never more neceſſary, nor ver more eminently diſplayed, than up this occaſion. It affords an uſeful l ſon in a ſtriking inſtance, that nothi ſhould ever be committed to chance warfare, which any induſtry could cure from ſo doubtful a deciſion. T force under the Chevalier de Mico did not ſeem to demand much jealo or caution; and no other enemy was a prehended; yet every meaſure of ſecu ty was practiſed, which the preſence a powerful, and even ſuperiour foe, cou have induced. The event proved t wiſdom of the conduct.

The laſt French ſhip, on thoſe poſts which were in ſight among the neighbouring hills, was ſcarcely ſtruck, when M. D'Eſtaing, with a prodigious force, appeared in view of the fleet and army. Beſides his original ſquadron of twelve ſail of the line, and thoſe ſhips of great force and weight of metal, he was now accompanied by a numerous fleet of frigates, privateers and tranſports, with a land force, eſtimated at 9,000 men. Of the latter, he had brought no inconſiderable part on board his ſhips from France; the reſt were compoſed of regulars and volunteers from the different French iſlands, who, as well as the tranſports and cruizers, had been collected in readineſs to join him at Martinico, being intended for the immediate reduction of the Granades, and of the iſland of St. Vincents; but with the farther view, and no doubtful expectation, of completely ſweeping all the Britiſh leeward ſettlements. In his way, on that expedition, M. D'Eſtaing received intelligence of the attack on St. Lucia; a circumſtance which he conſidered as the moſt fortunate that could have happened, it ſeeming to afford the means of throwing the whole Britiſh force by ſea and land, an eaſy prey, into his hands. It muſt be acknowledged, that if he had arrived 24 hours ſooner, it ſeems, in all human probability, that this muſt have been the inevitable event. As it was, the day being far advanced, D'Eſtaing deferred his operations until the enſuing morning.

It will be neceſſary here to take ſome notice of the ſcene of action, and of the ſituation of the Britiſh forces; not conſidering the ſhipping as they lay at the unexpected appearance of the French fleet; but in that ſtate in which the unremitted labour and induſtry of a night had placed them, in order to withſtand ſo vaſt a ſuperiority of force on the following day. The fleet were in the moſt ſouthern inlet, called by the French the Grand Cul de Sac, the tranſports filling the interiour part of the bay, and the ſhips of war drawn up in a line acroſs the entrance; and that was ſtill farther ſecured, by a battery on the ſouthern, and another on the northern oppoſite points of land. The Careenage Bay, which led up towards Morne Fortune, lay between two and three miles to the northward of the Grand Cul de Sac; and the Peninſula of the Viergie, occupied by General Meadows, formed the northern boundary of the Careenage, and covered its entrance on that ſide. Choc Bay, and Groſs Iſlet Bay, lay ſtill farther north.

Admiral Barrington had intended, upon General Meadows taking poſſeſſion of the Viergie, to have removed the tranſports into the Careenage Bay, as a place of much greater ſecurity than the Cul de Sac; but was prevented by the ſudden appearance of the French fleet. The Cul de Sac being thus conſidered as a mere temporary lodging, the idea of an immediate removal prevalent, and no apprehenſion of an enemy entertained, it will be eaſily conceived, that the night called forth all the powers and induſtry of that able officer, in getting the tranſports warped into the bottom of the bay, to be as remote from danger as poſſible, and the ſhips of war brought into their reſpective ſtations, ſo as to form a line effectually to cover its entrance. His force conſiſted only of his own ſhip the Prince of Wales, of 74 guns, the Boyne of 70, St. Albans, and Nonſuch, of 64, the Centurion and Iſis, of 50 each, and three frigates. Such was the weak ſquadron, with which the admiral, with the moſt determined countenance and reſolution, waited the encounter of ſo vaſt a ſuperiority of force. His own ſhip, the Prince of Wales, took the poſt of honour and danger, on the outward and leeward extremity of the line; the Iſis, ſupported by the frigates, who flanked the paſſage between her and the ſhore, was ſtationed in the oppoſite and interiour angle to windward.

However odd it may appear, it ſeems as if the Count D'Eſtaing was not yet ſenſible, that the Britiſh forces had extended their operations ſo far, as to have taken poſſeſſion of the Viergie, and other poſts adjoining to the Careenage; for under this apparent deluſion, his firſt motion in the morning, was to ſtand in with his whole fleet of ſhips of war and tranſports for that bay. But a well directed fire, which his own ſhip the Languedoc received from one of thoſe batteries that had ſo lately changed maſters, ſoon convinced him of his miſtake. The French were apparently much diſconcerted at this unlooked for circumſtance; and not only immediately bore away, but ſeemed for a time totally at a loſs how to act. At length, after much evident heſitation, the admiral bore down with ten ſail of the line upon the Britiſh ſquadron. A warm conflict enſued; but they were received with ſuch gallantry by the admiral and command-

es, and such coolness, resolution and firmness, by their brave officers and men, who were also well supported by the batteries from the shore, that they were repulsed, and found it necessary to draw off.

Time being now taken for somewhat of a new disposition, D'Estaing renewed the attack at four in the afternoon, with twelve sail of the line. He now directed his efforts more to the right, from the leeward point of the British line to its centre, by which the Prince of Wales underwent rather more than a due proportion of the weight of the action. This attack was better supported, and longer continued than the first. The French cannonade was exceedingly heavy, and its whole weight concentrated within a narrower direction than before; but neither the change of position, nor the additional force, were capable of rendering this effort more successful than the former. After a long and warm engagement, the French fleet fell into evident confusion and disorder, and retired from action with apparent loss, without their having been able to make the smallest effective impression on the British line.

No naval engagement, however great in its extent, or decisive in its consequences, could afford more glory, than the British admiral, and his brave associates, derived from these two actions. On the following day, M. D'Estaing seemed to shew a disposition to hazard a third attack; but after several motions strongly indicating that design, it was at length evidently abandoned, and the whole fleet plied up to windward, and anchored in the evening off Gros Islet, about two leagues to the northward. *(To be continued.)*

*Dec.* 16*th.*

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XII.

BE assured, O man! that God has given thee understanding to guide thy behaviour, and not to penetrate into the essence of things which he has created.

The contemplation of moral and intellectual excellence affords the most pleasing and instructive exercise to a well constituted mind. By exalting our ideas of the human character, it expands and heightens the principle of benevolence; and at the same time is favourable to piety, by raising our views to the Supreme Author of all that is fair and good in man.

Wisdom puts into our hand the scale of impartiality; and teaches us to weigh with exactitude the good and evil of which this world is composed.

The distinctions between right and wrong are often like the partitions of wit and madness, very slight and imperceptible; we must narrowly watch over both, to prevent their too intimate approximation; for as horses, whose reins are entangled, become difficult to manage by the skillfullest driver, wisdom always finds it the most arduous and laborious task to separate and distinguish truth from errour.

It is only by a constant appreciation of what passes before us, that we are enabled to untie the gordian knot of uncertainty, that perplexes most of our thoughts and actions:—Erroneous notions lead us into vicious courses; these, by soothing our passions, keep us in a state of voluntary subjection, from which we are the less desirous of being emancipated, as our conviction is not clear that we are blameable for persisting in it.

By a just appraisement of those objects that engage our attention or pursuit, ther over-rating nor undervaluing t we prosecute the business of life wi that endless anxiety which is its gre burden.

*the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *WONDERFUL INTELLIGENCE.*

V ELS from Greenland, freight- with cucumbers and fat beef— Th d Signior a widower, and li- ber s erected all over Turkey— Jap quarrelling for *paper money*—Po- lite manners a principal object in mak- ing e *tour* of Congo—Holland reduced to ry by trade and commerce— South-America groaning in *voluntary* bondage—The United States a complete model of political wisdom and popular virtue—The pot-bellied Spaniards making rapid advances in agriculture and manufactures——Finally, the world an *enigma!*

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*The inſertion of the following in your uſeful Magazine will much oblige a Cuſtomer.*

AN adventurer in the Leiceſter Academy Lottery begs leave to enquire, for what reaſon can the Managers of ſaid Lottery neglect to acquaint the publick, when the drawing of the firſt claſs is intended. If their remiſſneſs is occaſioned by a large number of Tickets being ſtill on hand, their long ſilence is ſufficient to diſcourage any one from purchaſing at preſent; but, if from a motive of private emolument, they intend to poſtpone the drawing until a paper currency is emitted, and properly depreciated, for the payment of the prizes, it is ſufficiently evident, that the moſt fortunate numbers among them, would be by no means worth the riſque of a ſingle dollar.

*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

## LETTER from TRIBUNUS to REPUBLICANUS.

### *On Publick and Private CREDIT.*

SIR,

YOU aſk me if we ſhall not have better times? To anſwer NO, and to ſay that I think there is no proſpect of it, without aſſigning you a reaſon for what I ſay, would be to leave the matter where it was before you aſked the queſtion; unleſs my opinion without the principles whereon I have formed it, would be ſatisfactory, which I have no right to ſuppoſe would be the caſe. To aſſign my reaſons, would be opening a wide field, which I have not time fully to traverſe, even if you had patience to attend me through it. But I ſhall employ a moment's leiſure on the ſubject.

*Publick faith*, among the Romans, was conſidered as *the jewel* of the Commonwealth, and he who would attempt to injure it, was conſidered as the greateſt enemy of the State. This was, when their government was in its higheſt perfection.

Publick credit is the neceſſary offſpring of publick faith, and without it no nation on earth can exiſt, *under the enjoyment of a free conſtitution and government*. What I mean by a free conſtitution, is ſuch a form of a Commonwealth as conſiders property exiſting independent of Government, and Government formed, for the ſupport and protection of it; and that protection flowing from "ſtanding promulgated laws," carried into execution by "known and authorized Judges;" and equally and impartially applying to each member of the State. I mean in fine, a form of Government eſtabliſhed by the people, which ſecures to them their property, as their own, againſt the rapine, and under controul of a Legiſlature, and is a law to the legiſlative authority itſelf. In ſuch a Government, publick credit is abſolutely neceſſary to the exiſtence of the State, becauſe no Government can have reſources for every emergency, and ſovereigns therefore are often obliged to apply to the people, for the loan of that property, which cannot be taken without their conſent.

But in an arbitrary Government, where the executive, judicial, and legiſlative authority, are all alike, in the hands of the ſovereign power, property is conſidered as derived from, not merely protected, by the Government, and is rather a poſſeſſory loan, than a right; and the ſovereign power has no need of credit; publick faith to the ſubjects, is of no conſequence; force anſwers the purpoſe of credit, and the monarch takes what he wants, and compels thanks for leaving the reſidue: And who is there in our day, and in our country, that does not realize the diſtinction between theſe forms of State policy? If there is any one that does not, I will venture to pronounce him a ſlave, and urge him to the realms of Sweden, Denmark, Ruſſia, or Pruſſia, where he may enjoy ſlavery at his eaſe, and in the higheſt perfection.

If publick credit, is then ſo neceſſary to the very exiſtence of a State, you will aſk me, why theſe States are deſtitute of it, and how they ſhall procure it? As to the United States as a nation, they never had any national credit? Have patience, I will explain myſelf; to do which it is neceſſary to fix the true meaning of national or publick credit.

Here then, I ſay, that credit is the forcing an opinion upon another, who is poſſeſſed of ſomething which we want, and which we have no right to take from him without his conſent, that if he delivers it to us, we will pay him an equiva-

lent for it, according to the compact made between the parties. I ſhall ſpeak of private credit in another letter.

Here then publick faith is the firſt, and moſt ſubſtantial foundation of this opinion: For as no proceſs of coerce can be iſſued againſt a Government holding ſovereign power; unleſs the lender believes that the State has ſuch a ſacred regard to publick faith as not to violate the compact, the opinion neceſſary to credit can never be formed: But ſhould the poſſeſſor of the property wanted on loan, have a full conviction of the Government's regard to publick faith, the next inquiry will be, whether the contractors, the agents of the State, have power to comply with the contract: To raiſe a conviction of this, the practice is in Europe, to lay a duty upon a certain article ſuppoſed to be ſufficiently productive to anſwer the purpoſe, and to conſider the fund thus raiſed, as ſacredly the property of the creditor who counts upon it, as any thing elſe he poſſeſſes: The idea then, that the Government has authority to compel the payment of that duty, and that they will never take back, or violate the pledge, gives national credit. This example may ſerve for thouſands that might be put.

Previous to the confederation, Congreſs had no powers at all, but what aroſe from the voluntary conſent of the people. They recommended, and the people, for their own ſafety complied. It is true they *anticipated national faith*, which in itſelf was a great novelty. They made paper bills for a currency, and obtained loans, but it was not becauſe they poſſeſſed power to ſupport a national faith, or reſources to fund their debts. It was becauſe the people hoped that they would, at a future period, poſſeſs theſe requiſites to credit. The majority of the people in America, appeared to be ready to ſacrifice all they had, in ſupport of a war commenced in defence of their freedom, and therefore ſubſtituted enthuſiaſm for that opinion which is neceſſary to national credit; while the minority having no love for, regard to the meaſures of Congreſs, re compelled by fear, to deliver up r proportion of property, or perhaps e, when they would not have done it voluntary loan to the publick. Theſe gs ſeldom happen in a country, and ould be a great and fatal miſtake, to nd upon theſe exertions under a re- and ſyſtematical Government.

en the confederation was made, it gave no authority to Congreſs whereon a publick credit might be raiſed. I obſerved, that the opinion, whereon publick credit is founded, is that of the exiſtence of a *power to comply with arrangements, and of ſuch a regard in the nation and publick faith, that it cannot be violated*. By the confederation, Congreſs have the powers of making war and peace, but have no authority to raiſe a penny to pay a ſoldier, or to buy him a ration of proviſions. They have authority to borrow money, but have no reſources to pay, or aſſure the payment of one farthing of principal or intereſt. They are called a *federal Government*: But this is only a ſound without force or efficacy. For Government at all times means, a man, or body of men veſted with coercive powers, and capable of iſſuing, and compelling obedience to civil proceſs. But Congreſs can iſſue no one civil precept. The life of Government is its energy, and this depends altogether on the *appointment, power* and *amenableneſs* of the executive officers, but Congreſs can appoint no civil officer, nor is any one amenable to them.

Nor would the nation have been one whit better off, if all the States of the Union, had granted the impoſt in the ſame manner that Maſſachuſetts has granted it. By this grant the trial of all forfeitures, is to be in the Court of Common Pleas in the county where the ſeizures are made. This Court is not of the appointment of the federal government, amenable to it, or having any connection in their official capacity with it. Who then would lend Congreſs money, or give them credit on a fund, which this State might annihilate in a moment, by repealing their laws for holding ſuch a Court, or by ſubverting the ſeſſion of it, as they have frequently done? one or two influential characters might very probably annihilate a fund ſo illy ſupported, at any time. One remark ought not to be omitted. That is, that at the ſame time when the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts made this grant, the people out of doors were clamouring to ſubvert this Court of Common Pleas, and the Legiſlature were countenancing of them by conſidering it as a grievance, and by taking meaſures to render it ſo very contemtible, as that no man of ability, and common decency, might in future take a ſeat in it.

I believe, ſir, I have now ſo fully ex-

plained myſelf, that you will juſtify my ſaying that the United States never had any credit as a nation, becauſe they never is a union, poſſeſſed national powers, or national reſources. But I ſee the objection, which you ſtand ready to make, "that they have borrowed money of foreign nations, and under the auſpices of foreign Courts, which could not be done without publick credit."

I do not conſider this, as evidence of publick credit. It is clearly evidence of an opinion in the lenders, that the United States had, as a people, or territory, property ſufficient to pay the loans. But whether the United States as a Government, have power, or regular legal reſources to pay or not, can never be indiſpenſibly material to foreign creditors. The ſovereigns who have loaned money, depend ultimately upon their own force to compel payment, they will neither petition, or ſue, but by arms; and the foreign ſubjects who are our creditors, depend upon the faith of their own Governments ultimately to ſecure their demands. Though there ought not to be admitted an idea, that the United States will ever be abandoned enough to make theſe meaſures neceſſary, yet I ſtate the principle, to ſhow, that we have in no ſenſe ſuch a national credit as is neceſſary to our political exiſtence, nor can we ever have it, until Congreſs are veſted with proper powers.

Awake then, my dear ſir, arouſe your neighbours, convince them of the conſequence of publick credit, and let us all unite in an object of ſuch immenſe magnitude, and ſo worthy the purſuit of every patriot.

TRIBUNUS.

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*From the* (Boſton) INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE, *of April 26.*

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

I WAS much pleaſed to find in your laſt week's paper, an ingenious piece, intitled "*directions for raiſing Hemp,*" written by the *Sheriff* of the county of Middleſex. Never did a country (I believe) ſuffer more for want of this valuable plant, than ours does at this day. A plenty of *hemp*, would certainly cauſe *terrour to evil doers*, and would have a direct tendency to promote good order in the community, and to quiet the minds of traiterous inſurgents, and knaviſh conventioners. I hope therefore, every patriotick farmer in the country, will pay a proper attention to thoſe directions. And if they do, I doubt not they will raiſe, of this friendly plant, this ſtimulous to ſobriety, peace and good order, not only a ſufficiency for this State; but will alſo be able to ſupply the *Sheriffs of Rhode-Iſland*, with as much of it as they may have occaſion for. Moſt certainly, if juſtice ſhould take place, there will be a great call for *Hemp*, both here and there, before the cloſe of the preſent year.

Q. X.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, *of 1ſt May.*

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Hon. SENATE, and Hon. HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the ſaid Commonwealth, in General Court aſſembled, February, A. D. 1787.

*The PETITION of JONAH GOULDING, of* Ward, *in the County of Worceſter (a priſoner in the common jail of the County of Suffolk)*

MOST HUMBLY SHEWS,

THAT your Petitioner was ſome time ſince apprehended, and committed to the common jail in the town of Boſton, for the part he had unhappily taken againſt the Conſtitution and the rightful authority of this Commonwealth, in endeavouring to ſtop the Courts of Juſtice in the county of Worceſter:

That he has never taken a part with the rebels to the government until the laſt December, although he had been repeatedly and importunately requeſted ſo to do, by many of the leaders of thoſe deluded people:

That he now views, with abhorrence and deteſtation, the principles and deſigns of the leaders of this wicked, unprovoked rebellion, and the part he has inconſiderately taken with them; and, with the moſt hearty contrition and remorſe for the errours he has been thus guilty o intreats, with all humility, to proſtra himſelf at your Honours' feet, with t trueſt aſſurance, that he has never, in a moment of his life (except in the p ſent caſe) ſwerved from that duty a allegiance he owes to the conſtituti government and the laws of his coun

and that he now implores, and desires, in every thing, to submit to the mercy and clemency of that government which he has so wantonly offended.

To his own particular case, and that of his *distressed wife, and innocent children*, he begs leave humbly to bespeak your Honours' attention; and earnestly prays if your Honours shall, in your great wisdom, judge it consistent with the safety, the dignity and honour of the government, you will be pleased so far to mitigate his present sufferings as to admit him to bail. He is far from prescribing terms for himself; but, on the contrary, submits his case entirely to your Honours' humanity and goodness; and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

JONAH GOULDING.

*Boston Jail, Feb. 7, 1787.*

## AGRICULTURE.

*To the PUBLICK.*

THE committee on agriculture, are so impressed with the importance of their institution, and the necessity they are under, of collecting every information that has a tendency to improve the science of husbandry, in order to effect the important design of their appointment, that they are impelled to request the assistance of all orders of men. Communications of experiments already made, are particularly desired; for from these can only be determined, what course of husbandry, or what articles of culture, will be most beneficial. Every lover of useful science, particularly the farmer, who has practiced any new method in husbandry, will render an essential service to his country, by communicating it to the committee. It is further requested, that those who have it in their power, would make such experiments, as to them may appear any ways useful, the ensuing season, and communicate the result.

The attention of the publick is particularly called to the article of salt, as a manure.—Many experiments have already been made, and communicated to the committee; and various have been the effects. They are desirous of determining how far it may be useful—what soils it will suit—what seasons, whether wet or dry, answers best for it, as well as the quantity to be used, and the mode of applying, and what crops most delight in it.—It has been made use of with success, on flax, by some persons: Others have not experienced the same benefit, owing, perhaps, to a different method of using it, or to a difference of seasons.—By a variety of experiments, accurately made and collected in one view, the extent and value of this article, as a manure, can only be decided. Under this idea, therefore, the committee request all persons who have, or may try the effect, to send to some one of them, or to one of the Secretaries, a full account of the process—whether made on flax, corn or grass, together with the success that attends it.

From the experiments that have been made, a less quantity than two bushels to an acre, will produce little effect. A greater quantity than four bushels, is supposed by some, to be injurious to vegetation. Cold wet soils, that are filled with vegetable matter, in a half rotten state, will, no doubt, bear the greatest quantity of salt, and be the most benefited,

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*From the* (London) GENERAL ADVERTISER.

At a Meeting of the SOCIETY for CONSTITUTIONAL INFORMATION, held at the Secretary's, Tavock-street, Covent-Garden, Feb. 23, 1787.

*THOMAS-BRAND HOLLIS, Esq; in the Chair.*

RESOLVED, That the following tract from Mr. Adams's "*Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America*," London, 17 e entered on the Society's Books, ar ted in the publick papers.

. ADAMS, Secretary.

- ..me a kind of fashion a- m iters, to admit, as a maxim, th could be always sure of a wise, active and virtuous prince, monarchy would be the best of governments. But this is so far from being admissible, that it will for ever remain true, that a free government has a great advantage over a simple monarchy. The best and wisest prince, by means of a freer communication with his people, and the greater opportunities to collect the best advice from the best of his subjects, would

have an immenſe advantage in a free ſtate more than in a monarchy. A Senate, conſiſting of all that is moſt noble, wealthy, and able, in the nation, a right to counſel the crown at all times, is a check to Miniſters, and a ſecurity againſt abuſes, that a body of nobles, who never meet, and have no ſuch right, can ever accompliſh. Another aſſembly compoſed of Repreſentatives choſen by the people in all parts, gives the whole nation free acceſs, and communicates all the wants, knowledge, projects and wiſhes of the nation, to government; excites an emulation among all claſſes, removes complaints, redreſſes grievances, affords opportunities of exertion to genius, though in obſcurity, and gives full ſcope to all the faculties of man, opens a paſſage for every ſpeculation to the Legiſlature, to Adminiſtation, and to the Publick: It gives a univerſal energy to the human character in every part of the State, which can never be obtained in a monarchy.

"There is a third particular, which deſerves attention both from governments and people. The Miniſters of State, in a ſimple monarchy, can never know their friends from their enemies: Cabals in ſecret, undermine their influence, and blaſt their reputations. This occaſions a jealouſy ever anxious and irritated, which never thinks the government ſafe, without an encouragement of informers and ſpies, throughout every part of the State, who interrupt the tranquillity of private life, deſtroy the confidence of families in their own domeſticks and one another, and poiſon freedom in its ſweeteſt retirements. In a free government, on the contrary, the Miniſters can have no enemies of conſequence; but among the members of the great or little council, where every man is obliged to take his ſide, and declare his opinion upon every queſtion, this circumſtance alone, to every manly mind, would be ſufficient to decide the preference in favour of a free government. Even ſecrecy, where the executive is entire in one hand, is as eaſily and ſurely preſerved in a free government, as in a ſimple monarchy; and as to diſpatch, all the ſimple monarchies of the whole univerſe may be defied to produce greater or more examples of it than are to be found in Engliſh hiſtory. An Alexander, or a Frederick, poſſeſſed of the prerogatives only of a king of England, and leading his own armies, would never find himſelf embarraſſed or delayed in any honeſt enterprize. He might be reſtrained, indeed, from running mad, and from making conqueſts to the ruin of his nation, merely for his own glory; but this is no argument againſt a free government. There can be no free government without a democratical branch in the conſtitution."

## *RECENT ANECDOTE.*

IN the late inroad of the rebels under *Perez Hamlin*, at Stockbridge, in February 1787, after plundering and captivating the inhabitants, they marched on to Great-Barrington, and, among other houſes and places there, they went to the goal, and directed Mrs. Bemont, the goal-keeper's wife (her huſband having gone to Sheffield to join Col. Aſhley, to oppoſe them) to open the priſon doors, that they might examine the rooms for arms and plunder; upon which ſhe took the keys, and began to hum over the tune and hymn called Funeral Thought, coming to the third line of the firſt verſe, ſhe unlocked the door, and turning round to them, ſang out diſtinctly, pronouncing the words,

"*Ye living men, come view the ground*
*Where you muſt ſhortly lie.*"

The rebels the ſame day went to Sheffield, attacked Col. Aſhley, were entirely defeated, and divers of them were taken priſoners, and in the evening were put into the ſame goal, where they had opportunity to reflect on Mrs. Bemont's morning application.

*Extracts from the Proceedings of the General Aſſembly of the State of* Rhode-Iſland, *as publiſhed in the Newport Herald of Thurſday laſt.*

THE two houſes met the 2d of May inſt. and from the return of proxies for general officers, it appeared——That a great change was effected in the upper houſe and the delegates of Congreſs. Thoſe who had in any inſtance oppoſed or diſſented from the proceedings of the late adminiſtration, were ſuperſeded by the avowed partizans of their favourite ſyſtem.——That of the 5 Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court 4 were diſplaced; whoſe only crime was their not deeming it juſtice to pay a real debt with no-

minal value.——That the attention of the Lower Houſe was called to the reports of the committee on publick letters; and the motion made at the laſt ſeſſion for the appointment of Delegates to the Convention at Philadelphia, was reaſſumed and urged with ſuch force of reaſon and eloquence, as obtained a majority in the Lower Houſe of two, but it was rejected in the Upper Houſe by a majority of four, and no appointment took place.——The committee alſo reported for conſideration the Circular Letter of Congreſs, recommending a general act to be paſſed by each State for repealing all acts that may be repugnant to the treaty of peace with his Britanick Majeſty. The leading members alledged, that they knew of no act exiſting in the State repugnant to the Treaty. The diſcuſſion of this ſubject is referred to the next ſeſſion.——The committee who had a grant of £.150 paper, at the laſt ſeſſion, to realize for the delegates in Congreſs, informed the houſe that they had exchanged it at 6 for 1. This report diſpleaſed ſome leading members, as it was virtually acknowledged a depreciation, which is incompatible with the money being a tender at par. A grant was finally made for £. 100 currency to each delegate. It was the ſenſe of the houſe, not to continue the delegates in congreſs during the ſitting of the convention, as it was not probable there would be a congreſs—and of this the delegates were to be immediately informed—An Act paſſed granting to the governour as a perquiſite—the office of intendant of trade within this ſtate and placing it under his ſole direction.—A mutilated ſoldier, after waiting the ſeſſion, had a hearing of his petition, wherein he related to the houſe, that confiding in the engagements of government to pay him five dollars per month as an invalid, he had married, and had now a wife and two young children to ſupport, that his wages being now paid him in paper, were very inadequate for providing a ſubſiſtence, that agreeable to their late directions, he had applied to the town council of Portſmouth where he belonged, for neceſſaries, and they afforded him none, but referred him to a page in the old law-book, where proviſion was made for invalids in the French war, that he with his wife and little ones, had ſubſiſted on potatoes, the fruit of his labour. But alas! this reſource had now failed them, and he had the remaining alternative, of the aſſiſtance of that honourable aſſembly, or the wretched ſtate of beggary;—this pitiable object was hobbling with his crutches on one leg, with tattered garments and lanthern jaws, a melancholy proof of the truth of his narration;—the feelings of the ſpectators were ſenſibly affected:—A leading paper money member aroſe and ſaid, Mr. Speaker, if you have buſineſs of no greater importance, we can ſoon adjourn, as proviſion is made already—and nothing further can be done. But to the honour of the minority, they ſtood forth the advocates for juſtice, for gratitude, and for humanity; they conceived the application to be of the utmoſt moment; it was, whether a ſoldier who had fought and bled for us, ſhould periſh in the ſtreet, or be juſtly paid his ſtipend; that the proviſion referred to was oſtenſibly made under the ſuggeſtion, that the invalids were a diſſolute and drunken ſet of men, while the real reaſon was, that an additional grant would acknowledge the money had depreciated; this boaſted proviſion is only a recommendation to the town councils to ſupply them with neceſſaries, and the amount would be allowed out of the firſt ſpecie continental tax—the towns therefore are not nor cannot be obliged to ſupply them, and by the preſent inſtance we are convinced they will not do it—they obſerved that we were unjuſt in charging the United States 5 ſpecie dollars per month paid to invalids, while in fact we paid them only 5 paper ones, equal to 5 eighths of adollar.—The houſe was called and rejected the petition by a large majority.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

PARIS, *(France)* February 18.

THIS day Comte de Montmorin took the uſual oaths, in conſequence of being appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Af-

LONDON, February 23.

ſieur Montmorin, who is now the " Miniſter, is about 40, and his abili- highly ſpoken of. He was recom- to his preſent ſituation by Monſ. de nes, with whoſe politicks and views been intimate for years paſt.

inſtant, died, at Horton, near ordſhire, Mary Brook, who, in laſt, arrived at the age of 119 years. She lived ſingle fifty, and then married; lived a married life fifty years, and has been nineteen years and ſome months, a widow.

The child of a genteel family at Axminſter, about three years old, was dangerouſly ill in the meaſles, which were very riſe in the town; his death was hourly expected, as one had died juſt before. A near relation, who had paid great attention to theſe circumſtances, and on being informed the ſecond child was dead, he would be ſatisfied of the ſame, by ſeeing it himſelf; and having heard from all the attendants that the child was certainly dead, and convinced thereof himſelf, he inſiſted on trying an experiment,

and ordered a veſſel of cold water, in which the child was fully immerged. It was afterwards wrapped completely in flannels, and ſo put to bed, where, being ſtrictly attended to, after ſome hours a violent perſpiration took place, and ſoon after life was very apparent, and the child is now perfectly reſtored to health.—Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, in his firſt letter on ſuſpended Animation, makes the following intereſting obſervation, which ought in every principle of humanity to cauſe a univerſal attention to the circumſtances attending the ſeeming departure of life—"It is painful to reflect, that the mere reſemblance of death has too often been miſtaken for the reality, in which ſtate the helpleſs victim has been conſigned to the grave! Theſe unfortunate events ſhould awaken, caution and repreſs that inconſiderate hurry of laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies." In the above inſtance, ſays our correſpondent, the ſecond child would moſt certainly have been interred if it had not been for the zeal and humanity of a relation. The writer hopes that in future, the ſame attention will be paid by the relations and friends of the dead, as then there is not a doubt but that numbers will be reſtored to their neareſt and deareſt connections who are now laid out on the appearance of death. Let it be remembered by the readers of this day, that at the inſtant reſpiration ceaſes, life does not quit the body in an aerial form as has been too generally ſuppoſed; and it is an unfortunate and melancholy truth, that this popular idea has been the cauſe of thouſands of the human race being committed to the grave prematurely, and thus ſociety may have been deprived of many of its moſt valuable members. In matters of ſuch infinite importance to mankind, the legiſlature ſhould moſt ſeriouſly attend to, and give their ſanction to certain experiments in order to determine life, and its departure from the ſyſtem; for it is poſſible, in the preſent ſtate of things, that even kings, princes and legiſlators may pay the debt of nature probably to the grim tyrant death, before it is by the laws of nature juſtly due. Reflections that may tend to preſerve the lives of the people.

M. Picco, correſponding member of the Royal Society of Medicine, at Paris and Turin, relates an account of ſix perſons who were poiſoned by the eating of muſhrooms, which may be denominated *Agaricus Conicus*. Four of them died in conſequence of their refuſal of the remedies that were offered; the other two were reſtored to health. The cures were performed by emeticks; for vomiting, without loſs of time, is the principal relief that can be adopted againſt the corroſive and ſuporifick poiſon of muſhrooms, when followed by the uſe of ſoftening, and mucilaginous ſubſtances to correct the impreſſion made on the *primæ viæ*, and prevent inflammation, which, in ſuch caſes, generally terminates in a gangrene. In a poſtſcript annexed to this narration, M. Picco ſtates the following: "I have received a letter from M. J. Reycend, dated the 29th of laſt Auguſt, he tells me, that he learned from M. Enoch, ſuperiour of the oratory in the ſeminary of Grenoble, that a family at Ghent, which had been poiſoned by muſhrooms, were cured by an infuſion of pear-tree leaves drank as tea, having ineffectually tried ſeveral other remedies." This reminds me of the great confidence of the ancients, who recommended it to thoſe who had ſuffered by eating of muſhrooms.

*Feb.* 22. The head of the Algerine Captain, who took an Engliſh ſhip off St. Vincent, was elevated on a pole, after it was ſevered from his body. Here it ſtood three days, and then was ſuffered to be buried. The Engliſh Captain generouſly made interceſſion for the Algerine; but the Dey would not liſten to it, as the Engliſhman had ſhewn his paſſport, and proved he was bound to England.

*Feb.* 26. The ingenious Dr. Adair has lately made the following curious and intereſting remarks on the ſhortneſs of human life.

Of 1000 perſons, 23 die in the birth; 277 from teething, convulſions, and worms; 80 from ſmall pox; 7 in the meaſles; 8 women in child bed; 191 of conſumption, aſthma, and other diſeaſes of the breaſt; 150 of fevers; 12 of apoplexy and lethargy; and 41 of dropſy, omiting other diſeaſes not ſo well aſcertained; ſo that only 78 of 1000 attain what may be deemed old age.—

Or, if our readers chuſe to take it in another point of view; Of 1000 perſons, 260 die within the firſt year, 80 in the ſecond, 40 in the 3d, 24 in the fourth; and within the firſt eight years of life, 446, or almoſt one half of the number are cut off by premature death.—

*March* 6. A letter from Leghorn ſays, that ſince the Dey of Algiers took off the head of a Captain of one of his gallies for taking an Engliſh ſhip, the Algerine Captains are more careful of what ſhips they ſtop, by which means two American veſſels arrived ſafe in that port under Engliſh colours, having paſſed the corſairs without being noticed by them.

*March* 13. Thurſday, died, at his ſeat in Devonſhire, Samuel Graves, Eſq; Admiral of the White Squdron in the royal navy, who commanded in Chief at North America at the breaking out of the laſt war.

The Sieur Leorier de L'Iſle, at Paris, has brought to great perfection, the invention of making a ſtrong, ſolid, and white paper from different vegetables, cheaper than any paper made from rags—and better for drawings, hangings, &c.—The Royal Academy of Sciences have examined and approved.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, March* 1.

L'Abbe de Bologne, one of the Lent preachers to his Majeſty at the Royal Chapel at Verſailles, paid a very high and elegant compliment to the King for having convened the National Aſſembly. "How great,

Sire, how auguſt is Majeſty (ſays he, addreſſing himſelf to the Monarch) when it receives an additional luſtre from the virtues and lights of ſubjects ſo nearly approaching the throne! You have proved, great King, that the welfare of a nation is the only ſecret in politicks. What would your noble and generous heart do with politicks? It is the reſource of feeble and commbn minds; true greatneſs wants no veil, and all the art conſiſts in ſhewing it as it is. A good and upright Prince, like you, Sire, has won the cauſe the moment he ſtands confeſſed before his ſubjects, and diſplays the ineffable qualities of his virtuous mind. The time is come that your faithful people, filled with an irreſiſtible and everlaſting attachment to the Houſe of Bourbon, and entirely devoted to your Royal family, will form but one heart in that of the beneficent Lewis the XVIth.

"The queſtion for granting a civil exiſtence to the Proteſtants, and perhaps re-enacting the edict of Nantz, and ſuppreſſion of monaſteries and convents, will not be diſcuſſed in the Aſſembly, nor in the Committees. The King can do it by his own Royal authority with a ſimple *fiat*; and ſome deep politicians pretend that this grand *coup de main* will be after the Aſſembly, and this piece will end with an *eclat* which will aſtoniſh all Europe. It is certain, that if ſuch a thing was propoſed in the Auguſt Aſſembly, where there are ſo many Archbiſhops and Biſhops, the very word *Proteſtant* would make them bounce and become truly tempeſtuous. It is ſaid the Clergy are already very much alarmed at the report that Government will take care to pay all their debts, and not give them the trouble to collect their tithes, which will certainly be modified; they will likewiſe be obliged to pay the land tax."

NEW-YORK, May 5.

The following are the moſt accurate returns we have been able to collect of the delegates appointed by the ſeveral ſtates to meet in *General Convention* at Philadelphia, on Monday the 14th inſtant for the purpoſe of reviſing and amending the *Confederation* of the *United States*:

*New-Hampſhire.*—The Hon. John Langdon, John Sparhawk, Pierce Long.

*Maſſachuſetts.*—The Hon. Francis Dana, Elbridge Gerry, Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King, Caleb Strong.

*Connecticut.*—Their legiſlature are to meet in the beginning of this month at which time it is ſuppoſed their delegates will be appointed.

*Rhode-Iſland*—Has not made any appointments yet.

*New-York.*—The Hon. Robert Yates, Alexander Hamilton, John Lanſing.

*New-Jerſey*—The Hon. David Brearley, William Churchill Houſtoun, William Patterſon, Neilſon.

*Pennſylvania.*—His Excellency Doctor Franklin, the Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzſimmons, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, James Wilſon, Gouverneur Morris.

*Delaware.*—The Hon. John Dickinſon, George Read, Gunning Bedford.

*Maryland.*—The Hon. Robert Hanſon Harriſon, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, James M'Henry. The other names we have not been able to obtain.

*Virginia.*—His Excellency General Waſhington, Governour Randolph, the Hon. John Blair, James Madiſon, George Maſon, George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee.

*North-Carolina.*—His Excellency Governour Caſwell, the Hon. Alexander Martin, Wille Jones, Richard Dobbs Spaight, William Richardſon Davie.

*South-Carolina.*—The Hon. John Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Henry Laurens, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

*Georgia.*—The Hon. William Few, Abraham Baldwin, George Walton, William Pierce, William Houſtoun, Nathaniel Pendleton.

By the lateſt arrivals, we have received European intelligence to the 15th of March, the moſt intereſting purport of which *(en abrigé)* here follows.

Mr. Grenville has brought forward a motion in parliament, for the continuance of the old laws, relative to the American trade; and a clauſe is to be inſerted for the melioration of any acts which appeared defective.—Mr. Haſtings had not then been impeached, though it was daily expected.—The republick of Venice, has taken a large number of German troops into ſervice, on contract.—A treaty of national amity has been concluded between the Grand Duke, and the French court.—A papal mandate has been iſſued at Rome, for the ſuppreſſion of convents for females, in the immediate circle of that city.—General Elliot, after putting the Rock of Gibraltar in complete repair, retires from ſervice.—The king of Spain has laid a heavy duty on the exportation of cochineal from that kingdom.—The States General have invited the return of the Prince of Orange, to the Hague, by a grand deputation.—The 8th of March, being the birth-day of the Prince of Orange, the ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, iſſued a placart, forbidding the ſale of any cockade, ribband, or other *inſignia* of the Orange party; alſo the uſual acclamations, &c.—His Catholick Majeſty is ſo much indiſpoſed, as gives us little hopes of his recovery; and the Prince of Auſturias, preſides in all the executive councils.—Earl Cornwallis had arrived in India, and taken the chief command there.—The Britiſh packet Severne, Capt. Kidd, from Bengal, for England, was loſt in that river, by which accident, near ſeventy perſons periſhed, including the Captain, his principal officers, and ſeveral gentlemen and ladies, paſſengers: One

officer and fourteen others were saved. And, a large fleet of American ships, from South-Carolina, with cotton, indigo, rice and other valuable articles, were arrived at Merſeilles.

The Maryland legiſlature, have again convened at Annapolis. It is ſaid the aſſembly have relinquiſhed their favourite plan of emitting paper money, having found their conſtituents totally averſe to the meaſure.

Laſt night arrived the ſhip Empreſs of China, Captain Green, in four months and eighteen days from Canton, in China.

BOSTON, May 10.

Tueſday laſt, agreeably to notification, the inhabitants of this town convened at Faneuil-Hall, for the purpoſe of electing perſons to repreſent them in the General Court the enſuing year. The poll was cloſed at twelve o'clock, when the following gentlemen were declared to be elected, viz.

Thomas Dawes, Eſq; Samuel A. Otis, Eſq; Doctor Charles Jarvis. Samuel Brock, Caleb Davis, John Winthrop and John Coffin Jones, Eſquires.

The town of Roxbury have elected Mr. Thomas Clarke, and John Reed, Eſq;—and the town of Charleſtown, have re-elected the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Eſq; for their Repreſentative, the year enſuing.

*May* 14. His Excellency the Governour, with advice and conſent of the Council, has been pleaſed to appoint *Samuel Barrett*, Eſq; a Special Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Suffolk, in the room of the Hon. *Oliver Wendell*, Eſq; who has reſigned.

By a gentleman from Great-Barrington, in the County of Berkſhire, we are informed, that numbers of the fugitive Rebels are daily collecting in ſmall bodies in New-York State, near the line of this Commonwealth, with a profeſſed intention of riſquing the Traitors who are ordered for execution the 24th inſt. and who are now confined it Great-Barrington goal—and that in conſequence, the *minute men* (about one third part of the militia) are ordered to march, and be at Great-Barrington the 20th inſt. to protect the Sheriff in the due execution of the law.

The towns of Attleborough, Middleborough, and Stoughton, we hear, have choſen two or three Members each, to repreſent them in the General Court the enſuing year.

We have obtained a liſt of repreſentatives from the following towns:

*Lynn and Lynnfield*, John Carnes, Eſq.
*Cambridge*, Col. Dana.
*Watertown*, Doct. Marſhall Spring.
*Lexington*, Mr. Joſeph Simonds.
*Billerica*, William Thompſon, Eſq.
*Groton*, Doct. Morſe.
*Malden*, Capt. Blaney.
*Rowley*, Capt. Thomas Mighall.
*Woburn*, Mr. Wynn.
*Newbury*, Mr. Amory.
*Kittery*, Mr. Adams.

The building of Malden bridge we hear, goes on with ſuch rapidity, as bids fair for its being paſſable early in the fall of the preſent year.

We are informed that *Thomas Dawes*, jun. Eſq; is appointed by the Board of Selectmen, to pronounce the Oration on the 4th of July next, the anniverſary of the declaration of independence of the United States of America.

WORCESTER.

Accounts from the ſouthward and weſtward ſay, that one *conſolidated* government is now fully talked of, to extend from New-Hampſhire to Georgia; but it is to be hoped there is yet that virtue in United America, as will enable her to ſupport the free governments her citizens now enjoy.

We learn that his Excellency John Adams, Eſq; our Miniſter at the Court of Great-Britain, has aſked permiſſion to return home; and may be expected next ſpring at furtheſt.

Among the many good Inſtructions now giving to thoſe who are to repreſent us in the next General Court, it is to be hoped the Liberty of the Preſs will not be forgotten.

The Courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, which by law were to ſit at Groton, in the county of Middleſex, on the third Tueſday of May inſt. are, by a Reſolve of the General Court, adjourned to the fourth Tueſday of the ſame month.

On Tueſday morning this week, his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; his lady, and Mrs. Jeffrey, paſſed through this town, on their return to Boſton, from New-York.

The following is a liſt of Repreſentatives for a number of towns in this county, from which we have heard.

*Grafton*, * Col. Luke Drury.
*Shrewſbury*, * Capt. Harrington.
*Sutton*, Amos Singletary, Eſq; and * Dr. James Freeland.
*Hardwick*, * Major Martin Kinſley.
*Leiceſter*, * Col. Samuel Denny.
*Paxton*, Mr. Waſhburn.
*Boyliſton*, Mr. Temple.
*Harward*, Joſiah Whitney, Eſq; and Dr. Parker.
*Holden*, Mr. Stratten.
*Southborough*, * Capt. Newton.
*Sterling*, Capt. Benjamin Richardſon.
*Douglas*, John Taylor, Eſq;
*Lunenburg*, Capt. John Fuller.
*Brookfield*, Meſſrs. Forbes and Jenks.
*Spencer*, Mr. Hathaway.

*Thoſe gentlemen with this mark * prefixed to their names, were Members of the County Convention.*

DIED.]—At Lancaſter, Mrs. Katharine Sprague, wife of the Hon. John Sprague, Eſq; aged 48.—At Marblehead, Mrs. Abigail Glover, conſort of Jonathan Glover, Eſq; in the 61ſt year of her age.—At Boſton, Mrs. Mary Billings, widow, aged 78.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bradford, aged 55.—Miſs Hannah Stillman, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stillman.—At Bridgwater, the Rev. John Augier, in the 86th year of his age, and the 63d of his miniſtry.

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# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in May, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

THAT night and the following morning were ſpent by the French commander, in landing his troops in Choc Bay, which lay between Groſs Iſlet and the Careenage. That time was alſo employed by the Britiſh Admiral in preparing for every poſſible future event; in warping the ſhips of war farther within the bay, thereby to render the line more compact and firm, and in conſtructing new batteries on thoſe points of land which covered the entrance. The cloſe connection, equal participation of danger and ſervice, with the mutual dependence, now ſubſiſting between the land and naval departments, united the whole ſo cloſely, that they ſeemed to form but one ſolid and compact body; and this being farther cemented and confirmed by that amirable harmony which prevailed between the commanders and officers on both ſides, ſerved altogether, to ſpread ſo high a degree of confidence, hope, and ſpirit, through the army and fleet, that they totally forgot the vaſt ſuperiority of the enemy, the precarioufneſs and danger of their own ſituation, and ſeemed inſenſible to ſuch continual duty, fatigue, and hardſhips, as would in other circumſtances have appeared intolerable.

The country which was now the ſcene of action, being among the moſt difficult and impracticable, whether with reſpect to its face, or to the climate, in which it would ſeem that war could in any manner be conducted, it is not eaſy to deſcribe, and it is ſtill harder clearly to comprehend the complicated ſituation of the Britiſh poſts. The country preſents no regular face, but a broken and confuſed congeries of ſteep and abrupt hills, ſcattered among greater mountains, every where [illegible] by narrow winding valleys, [illegible]s, and difficult gullies. [illegible]n the bulk of the forces, conſiſting of the brigades of Preſcot and Calder, occupied all the ſtrong holds among the hills on either ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac; and commanded by ſeveral detached poſts, the ground that extended from thence to the Careenage, which lay at about two miles diſtance. A battery on their ſide, and at the ſouth point of the Careenage, with another on the oppoſite point of the Viergie, defended the entrance into that bay, and, as we have ſeen, checked the attempt of the French fleet in their deſign to attain that object. The brigades were alſo poſſeſſed of two other batteries, near the bottom of the bay, where it narrows into, or is joined by a creek, which paſſing Morne Fortune, cuts the country for ſome way farther up. Theſe batteries were covered in front by the creek, and commanded, in a conſiderable degree, the land approaches to the Viergie.

Thus, General Meadows, who with the reſerve, was ſtationed, and it may be ſaid, ſhut up, in that peninſula, was by diſtance and ſituation, as well as that decided ſuperiority, which the numbers of the enemy enabled them to maintain, in all the parts of whatever ſervice they undertook, totally cut off from the ſupport of the main body, any farther than what might be derived from thoſe batteries we have mentioned. He was indeed in poſſeſſion of very ſtrong ground, but there were circumſtances to counterballance that advantage. A retreat, however preſſed or overpowered he might be, was impoſſible; and the very circumſtance of ſituation which afforded ſtrength to the peninſula in one reſpect, rendered it liable to danger in another, as he was expoſed to a landing, and attack from the ſea in the rear, at the very inſtant that he might have been deſperately engaged, or perhaps overborne, in the front. But he was obeyed by men

who might have inſpired confidence in a commander much more diſpoſed to deſpondency. For although they amounted only to about 1300 in number, they were compoſed, beſides a veteran regiment, of a part of thoſe brave and hardy light troops, who had borne ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſhare, in all the moſt active and dangerous ſervice in the American war.

Upon the whole, with troops of another caſt and character, even without ſuppoſing them to be by any means contemptible, the ſituation, notwithſtanding its advantages, would have been found more than perilous. The critical ſituation of the fleet and army, with the vaſt importance of that poſt, and of the Careenage, which depended on it, cut off, however, every imputation of raſhneſs, from whatever hazard might be encountered in their preſervation.

The effect of thoſe judicious poſitions which had been taken by the Britiſh troops on their firſt landing, became now fully evident to both armies. Nor was the chagrin and diſappointment of the French greater, upon the failure of their attempt to gain the Careenage Bay, than it was after their landing, when they diſcovered that Sir Henry Calder's brigade were in poſſeſſion of the mountains on the ſouth ſide of the Grand Cul de Sac. For the bombarding of the Britiſh fleet, from thoſe heights, which ſo effectually commanded that bay, was the firſt great object in view in their landing; which, from the ſtrong poſitions taken by that brigade, was now totally unattainable, at any leſs price, than that of a general engagement by ſea and land; an iſſue to which the French were not yet at all diſpoſed to bring matters.

Upon a full view and conſideration of thoſe circumſtances which we have ſtated, as well as of others, the French commanders determined to direct their firſt effort ſeparately againſt General Meadows, and to attack the peninſula, at the ſame time, by land and ſea. For 18th. the firſt of theſe purpoſes, about 5000 of their beſt troops were drawn out, and advanced in three columns to attack the Britiſh lines, which were drawn acroſs the iſthmus that joins the peninſula to the continent. That on the right was led by the Count D'Eſtaing, the centre by M. de Lovendahl, and the left column, by the Marquis de Bouille, governour of Martinique. The remainder of their troops were kept diſengaged, to watch the motions of Preſcot's brigade, and to check any attempt they might make to ſuccour General Meadows.

On the near approach of the columns they were enfiladed with great effect, by thoſe batteries which we have taken notice of, on the ſouth of the bay. But notwithſtanding this impediment, they ruſhed on to the charge, with all that impetuoſity which is characteriſtick of their nation. They were received with a coolneſs, ſteadineſs, and immoveable firmneſs, which even exceeded the expectation of thoſe, who were moſt verſed in the temper and character of their enemy. The French troops were ſuffered to advance ſo cloſe to the entrenchments, without oppoſition, that the Britiſh front line fired but once, and then received the enemy on the bayonet. That fire, had of courſe, a dreadful effect; but the French, notwithſtanding, ſupported the conflict with great reſolution, and ſuffered extremely before they were entirely repulſed. It is ſaid, that ſeventy of the enemy were killed within the entrenchment on the firſt onſet.

As ſoon as they had recovered their breath and order, they renewed the attack with the ſame eagerneſs and impetuoſity as before; and were again encountered, with the ſame determined reſolution and inflexible obſtinacy. Although they had ſuffered ſeverely in their two attacks, they again rallied, and returned to the charge the third time. But the affair was now ſoon decided. They were totally broken, and obliged to retire in the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion, leaving their dead and wounded in the power of the victors. They were, however, in conſequence of an agreement entered into, almoſt immediately after, permitted to bury the one, and to carry off the other; M. de Eſtaing having rendered himſelf accountable for the wounded as priſoners of war.

The diverſion attempted by ſea produced ſo little effect, as not to deſerve any particular notice. Nothing could exceed the diſpoſitions made upon this occaſion by General Meadows, nor ſurpaſs his conduct in any of its parts. He was wounded in the beginning of the action; but could neither be perſuaded by his ſurgeons to quit the field, nor to admit of their aſſiſtance in it, until the affair was decided. It would be needleſs to make any obſervation upon the behaviour of his officers and troops. Where all were brave

little notice could be taken of individuals. Major Harris, who commanded the grenadiers, and Major Sir James Murray, at the head of the light infantry, had, from their commands, an opportunity of being more particularly diſtinguiſhed. It would ſeem upon the whole, as if there had been a jealous emulation in danger and glory between the land and the naval departments, and that Fortune had taken care to ſhare the palm ſo equally, that the conteſt ſhould ſtill remain undecided.

The loſs ſuſtained by the French exceeded any thing that could have been ſuppoſed or apprehended, whether from the numbers engaged, or from the duration of the action. No leſs than 400 men were killed upon the ſpot; 500 were ſo deſperately wounded as to be rendered incapable of ſervice; and 600 more were ſlightly wounded; the whole amounting to a number conſiderably ſuperiour to that of the enemy whom they had encountered. The loſs of the victors, was comparatively ſo ſmall, as that on the ſide of the vanquiſhed was great, and beyond uſual example; and it cannot but excite aſtoniſhment, that although a good many were wounded, not a ſingle Britiſh officer ſhould have loſt his life in ſuch an action.

M. D'Eſtaing continued, in a ſtate of ſeeming irreſolution, for ten days longer on the iſland, without forming any apparent plan for its recovery, or making the ſmalleſt further attempt by ſea or land, notwithſtanding the vaſt ſuperiority of his marine force; which was hourly increaſed (if ſuch may be conſidered as an aid) by the number of French and American privateers, which flocked from all quarters, to partake of the ſpoil, if not of the glory of the enterpriſe. He, however, at length, found himſelf reduced to the neceſſity of relinquiſhing a conteſt, which had proved ſo exceedingly barren both of profit and honour. He accordingly embarked his troops on the night of the 28th, and on the following day, abandoned the iſland to its deſtiny. As if it were to crown the climax of his mortifications, he was not yet out of ſight, when the Chevalier de Micoud, with the principal inhabitants, offered to capitulate; and although they were now totally deſerted, and left ſolely at the mercy of the victors, very favourable conditions were granted to them.

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*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

## LETTER from TRIBUNUS to REPUBLICANUS. No. II.

### *On Publick and Private* CREDIT.

SIR,

WHEN we ſee our commerce declining, the arts languiſhing, and diſtreſs and conſternation, ſpread in every part of the State, it is high time to enquire, whence the malady ariſes, and how a cure of ſo dangerous, and fatal an evil, may be effected?

To inveſtigate every ſource, from which theſe evils flow, would be, but giving a diſagreeable catalogue of all the vices, follies, and accidents, to which the human race is liable; and to preſcribe a complete remedy, would be only to point mankind to that ſtate of perfection, to which we hope finally to arrive.

I therefore only attempt to conſider the diſtreſſes, which are conſequential upon the loſs of publick, and private credit, and therein it will be neceſſary firſt to conſider the nature of credit, as the means by which it may be deſtroyed, or ſupported.

Credit is the child of commerce. When man was firſt placed on the earth, the clemency of the country where they lived, and the fertility of the ſoil which yielded them ſubſiſtence, made their wants but few; luxury, which is alſo the offſpring of commerce, had not then blaſted the healthful, invigorated world, but the huntſman exchanged his veniſon, with the gardner, for fruit, and the fiſherman his fiſh, with the ſhepherd, for his meat and wool: From whence it appears, that commerce in its origin, was only the exchange of one neceſſary, for another. But men could not long continue in ſuch a ſtate of equality; ſome from an inclination to ſevere induſtry, and by poſſeſſing a more fertile ſpot of earth, would procure a ſurpluſage of the neceſſaries of life; while others, from accident, or idleneſs, would ſuffer for want of food: Thus Eſau hungered when his hunt was unſucceſsful, and ſold his birthright to procure a meal. A ſeparate and unequal quantity of property, introduced the idea of credit, and pointed to the means of one man's ſup-

plying another without an equivalent in hand; but upon a ſolemn aſſurance of an equivalent being delivered at a future period. When civil ſociety began among men, which undoubtedly originated in the paternal authority in families, theſe contracts were held ſacred, and a compulſory power to enforce the performance of them, was recognized to eaſe the mode of exchanging one commodity for another, and to facilitate the commerce between diſtant countries, money, as ſomething for a ſign, or ticket of wealth, was invented. It ſeems agreed, that leather marked by the authority of different countries, was inſtituted for this purpoſe before gold and ſilver were adverted to. When theſe, from the exact quantity of them found in the maſs of matter, were agreed upon as the moſt fit repreſentative of the ſurpluſage of property, they ſoon became the medium, as well as the meaſure of all acquired property; and the method of computation in trade.

But as trade increaſed, the quantity of gold and ſilver became inſufficient to the purpoſe of its extent. Hence credit as well as imaginary money was extended. And nations found themſelves obliged, both by morality, and policy, to compel the performance of contracts. But ſtill money bore no proportion to the quantity of property in commerce. And though the bowels of the earth yielded more, and more, of the much wiſhed for metals, the diſproportion between commerce and real money, increaſed.

In the Iſland of Great-Britain, their commerce amounts annually to ſeveral hundred millions; their national debt ariſes to nearly two hundred millions of money; and yet, according to the opinion of every learned and accurate financier, the legal coin in that Iſland never at any one time exceeds twenty-four millions of pounds, ſterling money. The reſidue of the medium of commerce, is credit, ſo well eſtabliſhed that it anſwers all the purpoſes of money. This credit is raiſed upon the faith of government, and a conſequent firmly eſtabliſhed confidence between man and man. They are well aſſured, that the funds pledged for the payment of particular ſpecies of debts, will never be appropriated to other purpoſes; they know that the gomment conſiders appropriated funds, not as the property of the publick, but as the ſacred property of the creditors of the State. And that the government has no higher authority to violate theſe appropriations, than it has to take any other property belonging to a private ſubject. The creditors of government there, conſider the nation as their banker, and count upon the debt due, as good property, aſſignable, or deſcendible. Upon this confidence the nation gains a credit to raiſe money upon all emergencies; yet ſhould they once violate an appropriation, it would deſtroy all confidence, and as totally annihilate their credit, as it would deſtroy an animal to deprive him of the principle of life. I mention Great-Britain, as an example only; for all governments ſupport their national credit upon the ſame principles, and ſhould any of them violate the appropriation of the funds pledged to publick creditors, their credit would ſink at once. Should they appropriate beyond the proceeds of the funds eſtabliſhed, it would be like a merchant's drawing bills where he has neither money or credit; and though a ſtate being beyond the reach of legal proceſs, would not feel the fatal effects as ſoon as an individual citizen, yet they would be no leſs certain and deſtructive in the end.

But that *confidence in the laws*, which aſſures us that parties ſhall obtain *a ſpeedy* compenſation for the violation of private contracts, fairly and voluntarily entered into, upon which all the tranſactions upon loans, giving day of payment, negociating by bills of exchange, &c. have foundation, is of as great importance to the people, as publick credit is to a nation. This confidence is ſacredly maintained in all countries where the people enjoy freedom and happineſs; becauſe all publick, ſocial happineſs, depends upon the ſecurity of perſons and property. And where the confidence above mentioned, is not fully maintained, Commerce muſt ſink in proportion, until it becomes limited to a circle of no greater extenſion than the ſolid coin handed promptly from one man to another, or the burthened, diſagreeable mode, of bartering one commodity for another. In this way, it will be eaſily ſeen, that trade would dwindle to almoſt nothing. For twenty millions of money in Great-Britain, lodged principally in banks, repreſents all the commercial property of the country. The idea that the real, and perſonal property, can always procure a quantity of ſpecie, added to that of the Government's compelling debtors to expoſe their property

obtain ſpecie in order to perform their contracts, or to pay the damages ariſing from the breach of them, keeps the ſpecie or the bank notes, which upon the ſacred principle of credit, repreſents it, in ſuch quick, and rapid circulation, as to anſwer all the purpoſes neceſſary to commerce. So the clouds, without any new creation of water, by frequent and copious exhalations, ſprinkle one part of the earth and another, until all is lively, and all is fruitful.

TRIBUNUS.

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*From the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *for November*, 1786.

Mr. EDITOR,

AS it will ever give me pleaſure to have it in my power to communicate to the publick any thing that may be of ſervice to my fellow creatures; let me beg the favour of you to inſert in your next miſcellany the underneath receipt for the CANCER, which has never been known to fail of a cure. It has been handed about this neighbourhood, with great ſucceſs, by many gentlemen who have the happineſs of mankind at heart; and, I flatter myſelf I ſhall not merit their diſeſteem by thus endeavouring to render this valuable diſcovery more extenſively uſeful.

Your's, &c. JOHN FELTHAM.

*A Receipt for a* Cancer, *or any* Tumour.

TAKE half a pint of the juice of bean-leaves when in bloſſom, of new cream a pint, and of the beſt honey half a pound.

Boil them, in a new unglazed pipkin, very gently, until half is conſumed.

Anoint the part affected twice or thrice a day.

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*An Account of the* REMORA.

THE deſcription of the Kraken is truly ſurpriſing: but what will people ſay, when they are informed of the wonderful powers of a fiſh not above *half a foot* in length? This phenomenon of nature is an inhabitant of the Archipelago in the Mediterranean, and was by the Greeks called Ἐχενὶς and by the Latins Remora; becauſe, by its unparalleled ſtrength, it is able to ſtop the motion of a ſhip, by means of two ſcales, wherewith it cloſely embraces the rudder. Pliny writes, that Periander having ſent a ſhip to Gnidos, with orders to deſtroy all the male children of that iſland, it was ſtopped ſo long, in the main ſea, by one of thoſe fiſhes, that it gave Periander an opportunity of relenting, and ſending contrary orders:—in remembrance of which circumſtance, the two ſcales of this little Sampſon were, in the time Pliny flouriſhed, ſeen hanging up near the altar of Gnidia and Venus. The like happened to a Pretorian ſhip belonging to Anthony at the battle of Actium, ſo that he could not advance to give orders to his navy. The Emperour Caligula, having ſet ſail from Auſtria, with a fleet, was likewiſe conſtrained to ſtay with his veſſel, while the others proceeded without any obſtruction; at which the Emperour was ſo enraged, that he commanded the bottom of the ſhip to be ſearched, when the Remora was found ſticking to the helm. Plutarch, in his Sympoſiacks, affirms, that it was found ſticking to the ſhip which he had hired to ſail into Sicily, whereby its progreſs was impeded; and Rondeletius (an Italian author) ſaith, that the Cardinal of Turin, being embarked for Rome, was a long time ſtopped at ſea by the ſame marine animal. The exiſtence of this wonderful fiſh being therefore warranted on authority equal to that of the Kraken, we may venture to affirm, that if the latter be the *largeſt* of nature's productions, the Remora is equally as aſtoniſhing, being by an infinite degree the *ſtrongeſt* animal in the whole creation.

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RCESTER MAGAZINE.

*To the* FARMERS.

Pl *mmunicate unto you the following, which exhibits how to raiſe and manage* SHEEP.

S ry profitable animal; oth meat and cloth- ſo little pains is tak- en to raiſe them. If a plenty of wool was raiſed here, our woolens might be manufactured amongſt ourſelves,

vaſt quantities of money, prevented from being ſent out of the country.—The ſame may be ſaid of ſilk and flax—our climate will admit of the cultivation of both. I have ſeen a garment made of excellent ſilk, that was raiſed and manufactured no farther to the ſouthward than the ſtate of New-York. If a ſufficient quantity of ſilk, wool and flax, was raiſed in the United States, thouſands of poor people that are out of employ, might be ſet to work, and our clothing made on this ſide of the Atlantick.

As to the raiſing and managing of ſheep, the methods are various:—Some keep them in large flocks, under the direction of Shepherds—others keep them in ſmall companies, without a Shepherd; the laſt method generally produces the largeſt and fatteſt ſheep. It has been obſerved, that they do beſt upon high land, becauſe the feed is the ſweeteſt. They ſhould be often removed from one paſture to another; and ſhould not live upon a farm, more than three years, without being removed to ſome diſtant place. If they live too long upon a farm, they will depreciate, and be exceeding ſmall. They ought to be houſed under an open ſhed, in wet weather; but they ſhould not be kept in a warm place at any time, unleſs they have been newly ſheared, or have newly lambed:—If they are kept too warm, or too poor, they will ſhed their wool before ſhearing time. The beſt time for ſhearing, is in the latter end of May; but before they are ſheared, they ought to be waſhed in a warm day.—Great care ought to be taken, to prevent their eating vegetable poiſon, and being devoured by wild beaſts, hungry dogs, and other greedy animals. When a ſheep is poiſoned, a glaſs of rum, or half a pint of urine, ought to be poured down its throat, to make it vomit.

A ram ought not to come near the ſheep, until the latter end of November, or beginning of December, that the lambs may not come until the winter is over, which may prevent their dying with the cold. A gill of Indian corn, given to a ſheep in a day, for a few days before and after the lambs, is ſaid to be of great ſervice, as it is very ſtrengthening.

When ſheep firſt go to graſs, they ought to have ſalt every day; but if they have it once in three days afterwards, it will anſwer.—People are too apt to injure their flocks of ſheep, by ſelling of the beſt of their lambs to the butchers.

In an extreme hot country, ſheep will not thrive, neither will they where the cold is ſevere. The heat has ſuch a ſtrange effect upon the ſheep, in the Weſt-Indies, that hair like that of a goat, grows upon them, inſtead of wool. In Great-Britain, they have two ſorts of ſheep—one produces exceeding fine wool, which is the ſtaple commodity of that kingdom. Sheep amongſt us, thrive exceeding well in theſe American borders, and if proper care ſhould be taken, we may undoubtedly raiſe wool enough for our own uſe. I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

AGRICOLANUS.

*May 10th*, 1787.

## LORD DORCHESTER's PROCLAMATION.

*GUY, LORD DORCHESTER, Captain-General, and Governour in Chief of the Province of QUEBECK, &c. &c.*

(S.L.) TO Thomas Ainlie, Eſq; Collector, and Thomas Scott, Eſq; Comptroller, and other officers of the cuſtoms of the province of Quebeck: It being repreſented to me, that a commercial intercourſe may be carried on between this province, and the neighbouring ſtates, to the advantage of this province, and of Great-Britain, under certain reſtrictions, by land, and the inland navigation on the route and communication through lake Champlain: You are accordingly authorized and required, until ordinances can be obtained, for the more fully regulating the ſaid inland trade, with the neighbouring ſtates, to permit the free importation by that route, of maſts, yards, bowſprits, ſpars, oak or pine planks, boards, knees, ſhip timber, hoops, ſtaves, ſhingles, clapboards, or any ſort of lumber; pitch, tar, turpentine or tallow, or any kind of naval ſtores; hemp, flax and their ſeeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain; horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and live proviſions, and whatever elſe is the growth of the ſaid ſtates; and you are alſo authorized and required, to permit the free exportation from this province, into the ſaid ſtates, or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other of the dominions of Great-Britain, for

and paltry of every kind excepted: And you and the several officers concerned, are, at the same time, strictly charged and ordered, in all things to conform yourselves to the act of parliament, granting authority to his Majesty; for issuing his royal orders in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain, and the United States of America, and to the orders and directions contained in his Majesty's orders in council, regulating all importations, into this province by sea, and to cause the several laws made for preventing the bringing any foreign rum or spirits, or (except from Great-Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European countries, or of Asia, into this province, or any other of the British provinces and colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebeck, the eighteenth day of April, in the twenty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1787.

*(Signed)* DORCHESTER.

# Pegasus of Apollo!

*From the Hallifax Weekly Gazette.*

Mr. Printer,

I AM daily importuned by the inquisitive, to give my opinion concerning the late disputes in Massachusetts, and as their solicitations are rather troublesome, I would wish to prevent them for the future, by publishing my sentiments in your Gazette. Your giving them a place, will oblige your constant reader. JANUS.

I hold for truth and faith
What Lincoln's party filth,
I solemnly declare
And 'tis my daily prayer
That Lincoln may succeed
I firmly am agreed
To fight on Lincoln's side
It is my chiefest pride
I give my hand and heart
To fight on Lincoln's part.
The regulating crew
I hope they are but few
Should any dare pretend
I am not a friend to Shays
I am not Lincoln's friend
He is a scoundrel base
Who feeks the Court's diffence

What Shays's plan allows,
My conscience disproves,
And I will never plead
That Shays shall win the field,
I never will consent
With Shays to be content,
I ever shall disdain
The mob to entertain.
To aid the troops of Shays
My conscience doth amaze,
I think they're in the right
Who would against them fight,
I will avouch always,
Who would with Lincoln join
Me in a friend of mine.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## ODE to CONNECTICUT RIVER.

ON thy lov'd banks, sweet river, free
From worldly care and vanity,
I could my ev'ry hour confine,
And think true happiness was mine!

Sweet river! in thy gentle stream,
Myriads of finny beings swim:
The watchful trout, with spotted side,
The perch, the dace in silver'd pride,
The princely salmon, sturgeon brave,
And lamprey, emblem of the knave.

Beneath the shades, thy banks along,
The muse, mistresses of song,
Delight to sit, to tune the lyre,
And fan the Heav'n descended fire.

There nymphs dwell, fraught with ev'ry grace,
The faultless form, the sparkling face;
The generous breast, by virtue form'd,
innocence, with friendship warm'd;
oplings tender as the dove,
yielding to the voice of love.

rest of all the happy swains,
hose who till thy fertile plains;
freedom, peace and plenty crown'd,
year go round.

here F—— dwells,
, departing from their cells,
wreaths of laurel twine,
around her brow divine.

For *whom*, the Dryads of the woods,
For *whom*, the Naiads of the floods:
Those, as for Dian' fam'd of old,
These as for Thetis, reverence hold.
With *whom*, if I cou'd live and die,
With joy I'd live, and die with joy.

*From the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

## A FAIR BARGAIN.

*(Written in the year 1782.)*

AS Satan was taking an airing one day,
*Columbia's* fair genius fell plump in his way,
Array'd like a goddess, and blooming as May.
Vile monster, said she, you oppose me in vain,
My people shall surely their wishes obtain;
You can but perplex us—and so mark the end on't,
For, sooner or later, they'll be independent.
What you say, quoth the fiend, I confess is too true,
But why not allow the poor devil his due?
Give me *one* of your states, and the rest shall be free
To follow their fate unmolested by me.
Agreed! Said the lady, if that's all you want,
Here take and enjoy it—it is my *Vermont*.
Oh! ho! exclaim'd Satan, how gen'rous you're grown
So kindly to give, what's already my own.
So thank you for nothing, fair lady, I trow,
The devil is not to be bamboozled so.
Come—down with your dust—you know what I mean,
I must have at least *one* of your fav'rite *thirteen*.
A tear in her eye, and a sigh from her breast;
The doubts and the fears of the genius confest,
But whilst she was puzzled, unable to find
Which state might with ease be to satan resign'd,
The *Five per cent. impost law* popt in her mind.
This settled the point—she look'd up with a smile and
Presented his Fiendship, the state of *Rhode-Island*.
He seiz'd the fair prise—cramm'd it into his pocket,
And darted away in a blaze, like a rocket.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

TUNIS, *(Barbary)* January 4.

IT is no longer poſſible to conceal the diſcontent which viſibly reigns among the members of our adminiſtration, who are quite at a loſs to know how to reſtore tranquillity to the ſtate. The Venetians have made their appearance again on our coaſts, and unhappily for us, had better ſucceſs than formerly; but what in ſome degree leſſens our fear, and makes us hope that their deſign is not at preſent againſt Suza, is the information we have received, that their ſole intention is to watch the Ottoman fleet, which is now in a very diſtreſſed ſituation off Alexandria. Since writing the above, we have juſt heard that the Venetian fleet have begun to fire upon Suza.

LONDON, March 15.

*Order of council reſpecting American Ships.*

Mr. Grenville entered into a long diſcuſſion, on the evil tendency of permitting the ſhips of the United States, to carry on a trading intercourſe with our Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, particularly in ſupplying them with flour and corn:—Articles with which, as well as lumber, our colonies of Canada and Novaſcotia would be able to furniſh them with. Acts of council the Hon. gentleman ſaid, had paſſed for ſome years back, prohibiting all other ſhips but Britiſh bottoms, from trading to thoſe iſlands, the happy effects of which had been, that fifty thouſand tons of Britiſh veſſels, manned by four thouſand ſeamen, had been employed in that trade, in the laſt year; beſides, the general, or rather hoſtile, conduct of the United States to this country, added to their own internal diviſions, renders it impoſſible to enter into any permanent treaty at all with them, and until that was effected, he ſaw no reaſon for their participation in a lucrative branch of our commerce, and ſuch as greatly ſtrengthened the Britiſh navigation. Our own colonies on the coaſt of North America, ſent proviſions and lumber to the Weſt-India iſlands, and they were riſing ſo rapidly, that we ought to give them every poſſible encouragement.—The Hon. gentleman added, that it was therefore a meaſure highly eſſential to the intereſts of Great-Britain, to continue the acts of council another year, during which time, we ſhould be enabled to ſee more of the effects of them. Jamaica, he ſaid, nor any of the other iſlands, had found any inconvenience from the prohibition. The former had ſent home as much rum laſt year, as uſual; and the Leeward Iſlands had ſuſtained no other detriment, than thoſe which reſult from unforeſeen calamities, ſo peculiar to thoſe regions. He concluded by ſaying, that the United States had not treated us well, in many inſtances, particularly in the article of tobacco. They alſo had erected diſtilleries, and purchaſed their moloſſes from the French:—"He ſhould therefore move, that the acts for veſting in his Majeſty's privy council, the power of prohibiting the ſhips and veſſels of the United States of North America, from trading with the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, be continued in force one year longer."

Mr. Grenville contended in general terms, that the meaſure was a good one. No man, he ſaid, wiſhed leſs than he did, to trench upon the laws of commerce, the meaſure had been adopted three years, and the relative ſituation of this country, with the United States of North America, rendered it neceſſary.

Mr. Grenville's motion was made, and paſſed without a diviſion.

The ſtates of Holland ſo frequently "reſume their deliberations," without doing any thing, that we muſt conſider them as the moſt *deliberate* people on earth. They ſeem diſpoſed to *doſe* away the Stadtholderſhip, and fairly *out ſleep* the Prince of Orange.

The Emperour in his new code of criminal laws, has enacted the following remarkable one—"that all men who are ſeen in the ſtreet, endeavouring to ſpeak to a woman, ſhall be taken up, and inſtantly ſent to priſon." The legiſlature by this law, will not only guard the honour of honeſt women, but revenge the affronts offered them, by men, who, under pretence of taking them for other women, often introduce themſelves to an acquaintance, that proves the ſource of all evils in Vienna.

The court of France, it is ſaid, have more than once formally demanded of congreſs, the money lent them during the American war; and on the laſt requiſition, a hint was given, that in caſe of a further procraſtination, a French army would be ſent over to enforce the payment: The preſent troubles may furniſh a pretext for carrying their threats into execution.

The board of commiſſion for enquiring into the American claims, will be continued by another act, as they have not yet ſettled all the buſineſs. They are now buſied in examining the moſt important caſe of all, that of Mr. Hartford, whoſe claim amounts to 18,000l. a year. This is of all others, the ſevereſt caſe. Mr. Hartford was a miner during the conteſt, and was prevented by the Lord Chancellor, from going over to America. He has been there ſince the peace, and has in vain made application to congreſs. His immenſe eſtate in Maryland, with all the patronage, is confiſcated, and he has no means of redreſs, but from the juſtice of this country.

The following is a copy of the French Miniſter's letter, Monſ. CALONNE, to Mr. JEFFERSON, the American Am-

baſſador at Paris, as read by Mr. GREY, on Wedneſday, in the Houſe of Commons. After the introduction the Miniſter proceeds thus,—

"THAT in addition to the favours already granted to our commerce, in the eſtabliſhment of the free ports, and in the admiſſion of tobacco, agreeable to Mr. Morris's contract, his Majeſty's conſent to abliſh the duty of fabrication with reſpect to the whale oil and ſpermaceti, directly imported from the United States, in French or American bottoms, ſo that this oil and ſpermaceti ſhall not pay, during ten years, any other duty but ten livres, ten ſols, and the augmentation of ten ſols per livre, which laſt duty is to ceaſe in 1790; to ſuppreſs all duties on pot and pearl aſhes, beaver ſkins, hair, and raw leather, if imported from the United States, in French or American veſſels; to aboliſh all duties upon maſts, yards, knees for ſhip-building, red cedar, green oak, and timber of all kinds, imported as above; to exempt from all duties the purchaſe of ſhips built in the United States; to aboliſh the duties formerly laid upon all ſhrubs, trees, and ſeeds imported into France, in French or American veſſels, from the United States: that the King having been informed that the ſtate of Virginia had ordered the arms for her militia to be made in France, his Majeſty has declared, that the prohibitions which hath hitherto prevented the exportation of arms and gunpowder, as well as the duties laid upon theſe articles when exported by permiſſion, ſhall be aboliſhed; and that whenever the United States ſhall think it expedient to export from France, arms, guns, and gunpowder, they ſhall find no impediment in the law of the country, provided it be exported in French or American veſſels. A very ſmall duty is only to be paid, in order to facilitate the calculation of exports. That his Majeſty has received, with the ſame favour, the application made to the Committee for the ſuppreſſion of the heavy duties actually paid upon books and papers of all kinds; and that the King aboliſhes all theſe duties when the above articles ſhall be exported to the United States in French or American veſſels. In the P. S. M. de Calonne ſays, "Your nation will probably receive, with pleaſure, the information of the facilities granted for the exportation of the wines of Bourdeaux, Guyenne, and Tourain, and the ſuppreſſion ities granted by different Arrets of , of which the Marquis de la Fay- I give you notice. CALONNE."

a moderate computation, there are en and women executed and ſen- to tranſportation in Great-Britain reland than in all Europe together; y the ſame diſpaſſionate and impartial there are more perſons confin- in the two kingdoms than in world. To what then, in the f heaven, can this be imputed, but to radical imperfections in our laws! To charge it to the national depravity would be paying ourſelves an ill compliment; to ſink the obſervation would be inhuman and impolitick.

A leter from Liſbon, by a ſhip arrived in the River ſays, that the United States, an American veſſel, bound to Liſbon, loaded with wheat and flour, was taken on the coaſt of Portugal by an Algerine galley, and was carrying off for Algiers, but falling in with a Venetian man of war, the American was retaken, but the galley, by the help of oars, ſheered off. The United States was brought into Liſbon by the man of war, the commander of which claimed the value of a third part of her cargo as ſalvage for retaking her; but the Queen, to eaſe the Americans of that burthen, has ordered that the Venetian Captain be paid out of her Treaſury, as the Americans had been requeſted to ſupply the inhabitants of that city with corn and flour, and promiſed to be protected by her men of war from being taken by the Barbarians.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 16.*

"Compte de Vergennes, who died on the night of the 13th, was buried in the pariſh church of Verſailles, on the 14th, aged 68. Upwards of 2000 perſons followed the hearſe. The ſame evening, however, there was a ball at Court. His titles were, Charles Gravier, Count of Vergennes, Baron of Welſerding, Vuchon and St. Eugne, Lord of Bourdeaux, St. Symphorien, of Marmagne, Pon de Vaulx, Marly, Bernault, and other places; the King's Counſellor of all his Councils, Commander of the Order of the Holy Ghoſt, Chief of the Royal Council of Finances, Sword-Counſellor of State, Miniſter and Secretary of State, and of his Majeſty's Orders and Finances in the Foreign Affairs Department. He was ſucceeded in his Department of Foreign Affairs by the Marquis of Montmorin, Knight of the Holy Ghoſt, and formerly Ambaſſadour to Spain, on Thurſday laſt; but the reſt of the late Count's charges and places will be given to M. de Breteuil, and others."

*April 4.*—Advices from l'Orient, ſay, that a Conſul, appointed by the American Congreſs, for the management of commercial concerns, has lately arrived at that port, and has ſent off his credentials, to the Court of Verſailles.

*Short ſtatement of a Bill, entitled, "An Act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought, for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States."*

"It recites, That during the late diſſentions in America, many of his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, in conſequence of their loyalty and attachment to the Britiſh government, have been deprived of their property, and the ſame hath been veſted in ſeveral of the now United States of America, by force of ſeveral Acts of confiſcation—and actions have been, and may be, brought againſt

of the said persons, for debts contracted by them, in America, previous to such confiscation, although the property so confiscated, was sufficient to pay and discharge the same, and by such Acts of confiscation, made liable thereto.

"It also recites, it is manifestly unjust, that any person should be sued in any Court of Judicature within his Majesty's dominions, for such debt or demand which has, or might have been, sued for and recovered out of such confiscated property; yet doubts have arisen, whether any sufficient remedy is provided for the same, by the ordinary course of law.

"It therefore enacts, That it shall be lawful for any of his Majesty's Courts in Great-Britain, or in any of his Majesty's Colonies, in which any action is brought against any of his Majesty's faithful subjects, whose property in America, hath been confiscated by force of any Act of the United States, for any debt contracted in America, prior to such confiscation, to order the proceedings in such action, to be stayed upon the application of the defendant or defendants, in case it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the said Court, that the debt was contracted in any of the said late Colonies; and that the defendant was possessed of property in the said United States, of sufficient value, at the time of the confiscation thereof, to discharge the said debt, and that such property was by some act of confiscation, made subject and liable to the payment thereof; and to make such further order, from time to time, for continuing the same, as shall be deemed just."

Monday died, in Portland Place, the Hon. General Gage, brother to Lord Viscount Gage.

By letters from Madrid, we learn, that two Syriac Priests had arrived in that capital, who having given such satisfactory proofs of their knowledge in the Eastern languages, that his Catholick Majesty had charged them with the translation of the manuscripts in those languages, which make part of the king's library at the palace of the Escurial. This news must be interesting to the learned, these important books having been but imperfectly known by the small analysis, given by Michael Cefary, in the catalogue printed at Madrid, in 1760, by order of the present king of Spain.

In the remonstrance made by the Chamber of Accounts, to the French king, in Paris, dated in February, 1787, there is the following passage:—"Your Chamber of Accounts are unfortunately obliged to shew to your Majesty, a view of the bankrupts, which are examples of abuse and impunity; in the space of less than twenty years, fifty persons have failed, by which your Royal Treasury has lost forty millions."

The French still continue reforming all the unnecessary parade in the king's household; two thousand horse are discharged, which are estimated, or cost the king, one pistole a day each; by which, a saving is made of 7,300,000 livres annually.

## LES NOTABLES.

The different Committees, after due deliberation on the subject of the customs, and their new regulation, have accepted the king's propositions *in toto*, and with the strongest expressions of unanimous regard, fully approving the abolition of all the interlour customs, as of so many obstructions and embarrassments to the circulation of commerce, free intercourse, impartial taxation, and the general welfare of their community.

At the same time they represent to the king, in terms of very eloquent expression, and at once very liberal and circumspect, that all exclusive privileges of particular provinces, should be fairly noted. With becoming reversion to all the circumstances of each case, the original mode and impulse in each grant; the experience in its continuance; the probable consequences of its abrogation. Specifick mention is made of Alsace, Loraine, and the three Bishopricks, and with all the force arising from the well combined unanimity, they address the king by that patriot passion, which alone can urge him to let each local suffering, wherever inevitable for the general good, have every proper opening made, for free representation and ample redress.

## MIDDLETOWN, April 30.

A few days since, a wager was laid between a butcher and a carman, in New-York, respecting the weight which the latter's horse could draw. The bet proposed by the carman, was, that his horse could draw 40 cwt. from the Corporation Dock, on the North River, to the Pump at the west corner of St. Paul's Church-yard, for the sum of ten pounds, which was agreed to by the other; and accordingly having emptied all the stores in that part of the city, of their half hundreds, they placed them on the cart, which it was apprehended, would break down with the weight. The horse drew this without much difficulty, and won for his master. The butcher then offered to bet ten pounds more, that he could not draw 50 cwt. over the same ground. This the carman accepted, and to the amazement of a numerous concourse of people, the horse also performed this astonishing draught.

## NEW-YORK, May 4.

*Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Canadasago in the Genese country, to his friend in Albany, dated March 29.*

"A melancholy affair happened in this country a few days since. Three of our traders, who were on their way from this place to the Genese Falls, having with them a couple of young Indians, were attacked and inhumanly murdered by a party of Indians, at about a day's journey from the Falls, the 13th of this month—the two young Indians saved themselves by taking to the woods. Although it is unknown to what tribe

murderers belong, the Indians here are using every exertion to find them out, in order to have them brought to punishment. The names of the persons murdered are Michael Vandervoort, Peter Wemple and Jasper Dinsman, said to belong to Schenectady—Vandervoort had three cuts with a hatchet in his head—Wemple ten stabs with a knife in the head and body, two cuts with a hatchet in the head, and shot through the body with a ball.—Dinsman was shot through the body and arm with a ball, in the navel with a charge of shot, and had three stabs with a knife in his head. The greater part of the goods they had with them, has been saved.

"On the 27th instant there was a Council held near this place by the Kyuga Indians, when they past sentence of death on an Oneida Indian, who was immediately executed on the spot with a knife."

Tuesday last, being St. Tammany's Day (the Tutelar Saint of America) the St. Tammany Society of the city, held their Anniversary meeting, at the Wigwam at Hall's.

At eight o'clock, P. M. the society sat down to an elegant supper, provided by Mr. Hall, after which the following toasts were drank, viz.

1st. The day, and all who honour it.

2d. The land of liberty.

3d. Congress and Allies.

4th. The state of New-York, and all who wish its prosperity.

5th. His Excellency, the truly great and virtuous George Washington, Esq.

6th. Lewis XVI, King of France, his amiable Queen, and royal family.

7th. Perpetual unanimity and prosperity to the sons of St. Tammany, throughout the world.

8th, The noble patriots who fell in the cause of American liberty.

9th, May the war hatchet be buried, and the pipe of peace be smoaked, until time shall be no more.

10th. May the industry of the beaver, the frugality of the ant, and constancy of the dove, be the perpetual characteristicks of the sons of St. Tammany.

11th. The daughters of St. Tammany and their pappooces.

12th. May the American chain never be tarnished by the rust of discord.

13th. May honour, virtue, a true sense of liberty, and a detestation of slavery, be the
[illegible]cteristicks of Americans, and all their
[illegible]d brethren.

e evening being spent with that cordi-good humour and love, that always pre-when the sons of St. Tammany meet, drinking the above toasts, and singing excellent songs, in honour of their Tu-Saint, and smoaking the pipe of peace, man departed to his own wigwam and
[illegible] ground.

nesday, in the forenoon, the remain-of a brick building, in Great-Dock-Street, adjoining the house occupied by Mr. Andrew Otterson, Taylor, suddenly gave way: By this unhappy accident, three of the children of Mr. Otterson were badly wounded, the life of one of whom, being the eldest child, a female of seven years, is despaired, a jury of the faculty having already extracted fourteen pieces of bone from its tender skull. An accident so excruciatingly distressing to the parents of the little innocents, it is hoped, will prove a sufficient warning, in future, to owners of houses, not to suffer such dangerous piles to remain unlevelled.

*May* 10. Capt. Smith, in the ship Anna, arrived at Philadelphia, in 26 days from Bristol, has brought European papers to the 31st March, but they contain nothing of a very interesting nature, except—That there has been a dreadful fire in Constantinople, which destroyed 200 houses—That the Mahattoes and Tippo Saib, are again at war—That the French gain strength daily in the East, having lately landed at Pondicherry near 5000 troops; the Dutch have ceded to them the harbour of Trincomale—That France and Portugal have entered into a Commercial Treaty, which has *consternedd* Old England—That the idea of a *commutation* for Gibraltar is once more brought forward in England—That, it is reported, another riot has taken place in Holland—That his majesty, by his royal proclamation, is *still* to regulate the commercial intercourse with the West-Indies and America, for one year longer—That, it is said, that a convention has lately been signed between their most Catholick and Christian Majesties, relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the West-Indies, and America—&c.

HARTFORD, May 4.

Last Thursday the anniversary Election of Supreme Magistrates, and other officers for the government of this state, was held in this city, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.

His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq; Governour.—The Honourable Oliver Wolcott, Esq; Lieutenant Governour.

*Delegates to Congress.*

William S. Johnson, Stephen M. Mitchell, Joseph P. Cooke, Erastus Wolcott, Jonathan Sturges, James Hillhouse, and John Treadwell, Esquires.

The Honourable House of Representatives, on Saturday last, appointed the following gentlemen delegates to represent this state in convention, at Philadelphia, to revise the confederation, viz.

The Hon. William S. Johnson, Erastus Wolcott, and Oliver Ellsworth, Esquires.

At a meeting of the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences, on Friday last, the following gentlemen were appointed to the offices affixed to their respective names, for the ensuing year, viz.

The Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Esq; President.—Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esq; Vice-President.—Rev. Ezra Stiles, D. D. Rev

Nathan Strong, Pierpont Edwards, and John Trumbull, Eſquires, Correſponding Secretaries.—Chauncey Goodrich, Eſq; Recording Secretary.

BOSTON, May 17.

On Monday evening, an expreſs arrived in town, from the county of Berkſhire, with letters for his Excellency the Governour, and the Hon. Gen. Lincoln, from ſeveral gentlemen of diſtinction in that county, which we are informed, contain accounts of the Rebels, to the amount of 7 or 800 being collected in the ſtate of Vermont, in the vicinity of this Commonwealth, and that it was given out by them, that they intended in the courſe of the preſent week, to make incurſions into ſeveral parts of this ſtate, and to kill, plunder, burn and deſtroy whatever comes in their way. That Shays, Day and Parſons, &c. had been ſeen at Crown Point, on their way to join them. That the town of Sharon, in Connecticut, had turned out a company of men, properly officered, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting the Rebels—and that the Militia in Berkſhire county, had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs, to oppoſe the inroads of theſe daring and infatuated men.

Tueſday laſt, the Honourable Major-General Lincoln left this town, on his way to the weſtern counties.

*May* 21.—The Honourable the Supreme Executive have been pleaſed to grant to the Traitors who are now under ſentence of death in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, and who were ordered for execution on Thurſday next, a reſpite until the 21ſt of June.

WORCESTER.

We hear the whole number of Votes for Governour of this Commonwealth is about 24,350; 18200 of which are for his Excellency John Hancock, Eſq; and 6150 for his Excellency James Bowdoin, Eſquire.

By the lateſt accounts we can obtain, the votes for Lieutenant Govenour for this Commonwealth, for the enſuing year, ſtand nearly as follows, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Hon. Mr. | Cuſhing | 10300 |
| | Lincoln | 5400 |
| | Heath | 1200 |
| | Gorham | 1100 |
| | Adams | 600 |
| Doctor | Holten | 450 |

A number of other gentlemen were voted for, for Lieutenant-Governour, in different parts of the State, but none of them had ſo large a number of votes as the gentlemen before mentioned.

By intelligence from the ſeveral counties, it appears that a majority of the gentlemen who, in all probability, will compoſe the Senate this year, are men, from whom we may expect great exertions for the publick good.

We have received returns, ſince our laſt, of the perſons choſen to repreſent the following towns, for the enſuing year, viz.

*Worceſter*, Capt. Samuel Brooks.
*Oakham*, Capt. Jonathan Ballard.
*Barre*, Capt. John Black.
*Rutland*, Hon. Rufus Putnam.
*Weſtern*, Mr. Iſaac Gleaſon.
*Bolton*, Mr. Simon Houghton.
*Lanceſter*, Mr. Micah Newell.
*Ward*, * Capt. Samuel Eddy.
*Leominſter*, Deacon David Wilder.
*Princeton*, Hon. Moſes Gill.
*Weſtborough*, Capt. Maynard.
*Upton*, Capt. Thomas M. Baker.
*Northbridge*, Capt. Joſiah Wood.
*Oxford*, Capt. Jeremy Learned.
*Weſtminſter*, Joſiah Puffer.
*Templeton*, Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton.
*Mendon*, * Capt. Thompſon.
*Uxbridge*, * Dr. Samuel Willard.

*Thoſe gentlemen with this mark* [*] *were members of the Worceſter County Convention.*

We are credibly informed, by perſons from the State of Vermont, that the leaders in the late Rebellion, aſſembled, a few days ſince, a number of men, to the amount, it is ſaid, of about 200, chiefly of thoſe who had fled from this State; but the authority in Vermont ordered them to diſperſe, and they diſperſed accordingly. It is ſaid their intention was to come into this State and renew their nefarious deſigns. The conduct of Vermont, in this inſtance, and others, reſpecting the Rebellion, is ſpoken of much to its credit. Rhode-Iſland! Rhode-Iſland only, as a State, is the only one that has, by its proceedings, encouraged Treaſon and Rebellion!

We hear that the time ſet for the execution of Henry Gale, convicted of Treaſon and Rebellion, in this county, is the 21ſt of next month.

*Extract of a letter from Warwick, dated May 15th, 1787.*

"On one morning laſt week, the following lines, together with a coffin, in which they were laid, were found by the houſe of Doctor *Medad Pomeroy*.—The author is not yet certainly known.

*(Letter for Letter.)*

"Now I have Come you muſt dy
and in my Bowels you Shall ley
and if it is tru What God he ſays
you't. be a Pray to Daniel Shays
But before the Day of June
you't.. think your in an air by Lune
But Whether your Go tto heven or hell
I am Shur I Cannot Stay to Tell"

Since the above tranſaction, it is reported, that the Rebels, by force of arms, have ſeized Mr. *Pomeroy*, together with Mr. *Metcalf* of Orange, and carried them off, as hoſtages for thoſe under ſentence of death.

DIED]—At Mendon, Mrs. Sarah Adams, wife of Deacon Joſiah Adams, aged 58.—In Pennſylvania, Mr. Robert Stackhouſe, aged 103.—At Halifax, Mr. Martin H. Thomas.—At Cambridge, Miſs Polly Stratton.—At Watertown, Miſs Suſannah Cooolidge.—At Boſton, Thomas Chaſe, Eſq; late Deputy Quartermaſter General for the northern departmen.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. IX.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Laſt Week in May, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

FROM theſe ſcenes of diſtant hoſtility, it is time we ſhould direct our attention nearer home, and take a view of thoſe immediate meaſures purſued by Great Britain, to extricate herſelf from the difficulties of that new, ſingular, and perilous ſituation, in which ſhe had ſo unfortunately been involved. A ſituation, indeed, more ſingular and perilous, could ſcarcely be traced in hiſtory.

Weakened and diſtracted by a domeſtick conteſt, which equally conſumed her ſtrength and reſources; in which victory was attended with conſequences, that were always of equivocal advantage, and defeats produced the whole of their natural effects; while the balance of fortune in that ſingle conteſt was yet ſo doubtful, that the inability of reducing her revolted colonies, was held out as an oſtenſible and ſufficient cauſe for conſidering and treating them as independent and ſovereign ſtates; in the midſt of this critical ſtruggle, we ſee Great Britain ſuddenly involved in a new and much more dangerous war, without any mitigation of the old; we behold her engaged with her ancient rival and hereditary enemy; with one of the moſt mighty and moſt warlike powers in Europe, rendered ſtill more dangerous by his vicinity; and in this double warfare with old friends and old enemies, not only bereaved of her natural ſtrength, but a great part of it turned againſt her, ſhe is left alone to endure the unequal combat, abandoned by all mankind, and without even the pretence of a friend, or the name of an ally in the world.

Such was the unfortunate ſituation, ſuch the calamitous picture, which Great Britain preſented in the year 1778. So awful a ſituation; ſo perilous a ſtate of affairs; demanded thoſe ſuperior efforts of wiſdom in council, and of efficacy in action, which are ſo ſeldom united with each other, and which are ſtill more rarely united with true patriotiſm. If ſuch ſituations are ſometimes bleſt with the extraordinary good fortune, of calling forth great talents from inertneſs or obſcurity, it much more frequently happens that they produce a totally contrary effect. For the vaſtneſs of the occaſion is too liable to dazzle, to bewilder, and to confound, that uſeful mediocrity of talents and abilities, which, however unequal to the ſituation, is exceedingly well calculated for the common conduct and purpoſes of mankind.

However it was, or from whatever cauſes it proceeded, whether from a fluctuation or diſcordance of opinions, diſagreement in temper and views among the miniſters, whether from the want of any previous or eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, or that the flattering ideas of ſome partial or general accommodation, ſtill interfered with and counteracted all other modes of proceeding, ſo it was, that ſome appearance of irreſolution and indeciſion, which at that critical period prevailed in the councils and meaſures of Great-Britain, was ſo palpable, as neither to eſcape the obſervations of friends or of enemies. Notwithſtanding repeated cauſes of alarm, we ſeemed to be taken by ſurprize. The language of the court, as ſoon as it could collect itſelf, was ſufficiently firm; and ſeemed inſpired by a ſpirit of vigour ſuited to an occaſion which called for efforts of an extraordinary kind. It was rather even the tone of indignation and vengeance, than mere conſtancy and reſolution. But this ſpirit very ſoon evaporated; and nothing was talked of in a war of conqueſt and vengeance but ſelf-defence.

The enemies of miniſtry were loud

on this occaſion. They ſaid, that by this timid plan, neither ſuited to the emergency, nor to the language held upon it, the opportunity was loſt, by ſome ſudden, great, and ſignal blow, of reviving our ancient name and character; and of inſpiring that reverence to our national vigour and military proweſs, which it was ſo neceſſary for us to maintain and eſtabliſh with other nations, either friendly or inimical, at the outſet of ſuch a war.

It was ſuppoſed, that a double ſcheme of partial accommodation, the one part avowed, and the other ſecret, and founded upon ſyſtems directly oppoſite, was about that period prevalent, and had no ſmall ſhare in influencing the conduct of publick affairs. The firſt part of this ſcheme was founded on the idea of detaching America, through the intervention of the Commiſſioners, from the alliance with France. Nothing could poſſibly have been more eſſential to the intereſts, the reputation, and to the grandeur of Great-Britain, than the ſucceſs of this meaſure. France would then have been left to encounter all her force alone, which, if properly directed, ſhe was yet by no means capable of enduring.

The event of that part of the ſcheme we have already ſeen. The ſecond, was that of detaching France from America; and conſequently leaving the latter expoſed to that reſentment, which in the other inſtance, would have been directed againſt the firſt. Although this part of the ſcheme, even ſuppoſing it capable of ſucceſs, could not ſtand in any degree of real comparative value with the former, yet it held out certain flattering ideas, which might even render it, in ſome degree, a favourite. For the dereliction of America by France, would have left the former open, and now totally hopeleſs, to that complete and final ſubjugation, or unconditional ſubmiſſion, which had ſo long been the great object of court and miniſters. But this ſcheme ſeemed from the beginning hopeleſs, though it for a while entertained the imaginations of many. Great-Britain had no bribe of ſufficient magnitude to purchaſe from France this dereliction of her object. If ſuch could have been offered, and offered with effect, it muſt have been before the concluſion of the treaty: but the treaty was concluded.

Every part of the conduct of France from the commencement of the American troubles, either tended directly, or but ill diſguiſed her deſign, to bring matters to the preſent criſis. To the period of that treaty, however, her policy lay open to the influence of circumſtances, and her conduct was, and undoubtedly would have been in any caſe, governed by them. But when once ſhe had taken the decided and dangerous part, of publickly avowing her ſentiments and views, and of openly binding herſelf in the face of the world to the performance and ſupport of thoſe treaties which ſhe had concluded with the Americans, it was then not only evident that ſhe had gone too far to recede, but that ſhe had alſo choſen her ground, and was fully diſpoſed and determined to abide the conſequences. So that every hope founded upon her change of ſyſtem, ſeemed little better than viſionary.

There were ſome ſtrong indications, that a third, and more comprehenſive ſcheme of pacification than either of the foregoing, was at one time in agitation. This was no leſs, than the concluſion of an immediate peace and alliance with the Colonies, under the acknowledgment of that independence, which it was laid down as a principle, they had already virtually and irretrieveably obtained, and thereby cutting off at one ſtroke, every cauſe of war, and of diſpute with America. In that caſe, if a plan of prudence, not very glorious, had been purſued, there was an end of the quarrel both with America and France. If the reduction and puniſhment of France was the object, the war againſt her might be purſued with undiſſipated force. On the very day of the delivery of the French reſcript, a paper to that purpoſe, written by an old and ſtrong advocate for the American war, was delivered at the door of the two Houſes.

If this ſcheme ever had any ſubſtantial being in the miniſtry, it was, however, but of ſhort duration; and was ſo far from being brought forward, or any more heard of in that quarter, that when propoſitions of a ſimilar nature were ſoon after made by the oppoſition in both Houſes of Parliament, and ſtrongly ſupported, on the ground both of expedience and neceſſity, they were violently oppoſed, and accordingly overruled (as we have formerly ſeen) by the miniſters.

To ſome ſuch variety of opinions, with reſpect to the means of accommodation, the grand queſtions of peace and war, and the mode of proſecuting the latter, may probably be attributed thoſe appear-

ances of fluctuation, and indecision, which, at that period, were ſo ſtrongly and repeatedly charged, as the characteriſtick marks of our councils and meaſures. And to ſuch cauſes muſt be attributed, the reception of the report, of a reproach ſaid to be thrown out by the French miniſter, at the moment of his departure from London, viz. "That the Britiſh counſels were ſo totally undetermined and indeciſive, in every matter, whether of publick or private concern, that he never could get a poſitive anſwer from the miniſters, upon any buſineſs, whether of ſmall, or of the higheſt importance."

*March 13th. 1778.* On the very day that the French reſcript had been delivered to the Secretary of State, an addreſs and petition from the City of London, praying for the adoption of ſuch meaſures as would moſt forward the reſtoration of internal peace, tend to reſcue publick affairs from unwiſe and improvident management, and obtain, improve, and ſecure, the returning confidence of the people, was preſented to his Majeſty. This piece, which was of unuſual length, and a maſterly compoſition in point of writing, contained, in the moſt qualified language, and the moſt guarded and reſpectful terms, a ſeries of the ſevereſt obſervations and cenſures, on (what they termed) thoſe fatal counſels, and that conduct of publick affairs and meaſures, which equally miſleading and deceiving the Prince and the people, led to the preſent dangerous and unhappy criſis. Along with a recapitulation of the loſſes, misfortunes, and diſgraces of the war, with a ſtriking picture of the various calamities and miſeries, which they attribute to that publick conduct they ſo ſtrongly condemn, they by no means forgot to take notice, how repeatedly they had deprecated, and how truly foreboded, in their former applications to the throne (and in concurrence with the ſenſe of many other reſpectable publick bodies, and of many of the wiſeſt and beſt of his Majeſty's ſubjects) the preſent evils and dangers, as well as thoſe greater to which the nation is ſtill liable, as the inevitable conſequences of the meaſures which were purſued; neither did they paſs without notice the inefficacy of their former applications, and the anſwers which had been given to their addreſſes and remonſtrances upon publick affairs.

Among other political obſervations, all implying or charging neglect or miſconduct on the ſide of government, they particularly noticed in the preſent inſtance, that there was no appearance of our having formed any alliance with any of the other great powers of Europe, in order to cover us from the complicated perils ſo manifeſtly imminent over this nation, at a time when there was but too much reaſon to apprehend, that alliances of the moſt dangerous kind were formed againſt us.

The anſwer, which was longer than uſual, ſeemed alſo to indicate a greater attention, both to the ſubject of the addreſs, and to the body whoſe act it was, than had been always manifeſted upon ſimilar occaſions. It comprehended in ſubſtance, that, although it could not be allowed, that the force and reſources of the ſtate, had been unwiſely and improvidently exerted, when the object was the maintenance of that conſtitutional ſubordination which ought to prevail through its ſeveral parts; yet, the calamities inſeparable from a ſtate of war had been conſtantly lamented; and, an aſſurance was given, that his Majeſty would moſt earneſtly give all the efficacy in his power, to thoſe meaſures which the legiſlature had adopted, for the purpoſe of reſtoring, by a happy and permanent conciliation, all the bleſſings and advantages of peace. [*To be continued.*]

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*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

## LETTER from TRIBUNUS to REPUBLICANUS. No. III.

### *On Publick and Private CREDIT.*

SIR,

THE Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts have never purſued meaſures to eſtabliſh a credit. Indeed, while the federal union exiſts in its preſent form, all attempts of that kind muſt prove abortive; for ſhe can neither have reſources certainly productive, to pay with, or power to improve ſuch reſources to proper ends. There is a confuſion of ideas, neceſſarily ariſing from the preſent American arrangement. The thirteen States, for the purpoſe of contracting debts, are one entire nation, and yet each State is an entire nation of

itſelf. If Congreſs contract a debt, we know not how the payment can be ſecured, but by a duty, exciſe, or tax: and ſhould this State have a debt upon it, we know not what duty, or exciſe, to fund, for its payment, becauſe the other States aſſembled in Congreſs, may wiſh to pledge the ſame duty or exciſe, for the congreſſional debt. If we mortgage the taxes for a particular year, perhaps the other States, in their united capacity, will call for a tax the ſame year, for the exigencies of the union. This heterogeneous mixture of government, muſt, while it militates with the eſtabliſhment of a credit in the whole, prevent a particular ſyſtem of finance being formed in each ſeparate State.

In the year 1763, the province was about eleven hundred thouſand pounds in debt: Great Britain aided us near three hundred thouſand; and ſo great were the exertions, and ſo efficacious were the meaſures of government, that by the year 1773, people were obliged, againſt their own conſent, to take their money out of the treaſury. The meaſures with reſpect to private debts, were equally beneficial; for acts of limitation were made, obliging creditors to call in their debts, and hurrying debtors to pay, ſo that growing intereſt, that canker worm of all proſperity, had not opportunity to devour the people, as it lately has done. When the ſyſtem of tyranny, forged by Great-Britain, in 1773, was preſented to us, we were a quite happy people.

The quantity of ſpecie in the province, was about one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, when hoſtilities were commenced. This was not enough for the exigencies of a war; and in July, in the year 1775, the General Court emitted one hundred thouſand pounds. This, with the hard money then in currency, we may ſuppoſe was about two hundred thouſand pounds, becauſe we may ſuppoſe a part of the hard money, was inſtantly, on the beginning of the war, ſhut up in Boſton, and elſe where.

The hundred thouſand pounds in paper bills above mentioned, was funded on a tax to be made in the year 1776. Soon after, the Treaſurer was directed to borrow money, but the credit of the colony was not ſufficient to produce any conſiderable loans. Another emiſſion ſoon took place, which was ſoon followed by a poſtponement of the tax, propoſed to call in the firſt emiſſion. Here then would have ended all credit if it had been previouſly eſtabliſhed; the faith of the government, as to the tax intended as a fund for the emiſſion, was violated, and the quantity of paper bills in circulation, was vaſtly more than was neceſſary to repreſent the articles in commerce. Congreſs at the ſame time, threw in large quantities of paper money, and though no body would confeſs, yet all practiced upon the depreciation.

Whoever ſays, that the circulation of the paper bills, was evidence, or the conſequence of publick credit, knows nothing of the terms. Publick credit at all times muſt be founded, in ideas of the power, and faithfulneſs of government.—At that time, whether there was, or ever would be a government for the purpoſes under conſideration, was a queſtion with many at leaſt, and the idea of redeeming ſuch a vaſt quantity of paper at its nominal value in ſilver, was quite inadmiſſible. A glorious enthuſiaſm anſwered at that time, the purpoſes of publick faith, and a variety of compulſory methods, juſtified by the dangerous ſituation of the country, excuſed by the abſence of a regular government, though quite incompatible with that civil freedom we are entitled to under the preſent conſtitution, carried meaſures into effect, the attempting of which, would have ſhaken the foundations of the moſt abſolute monarchy in Europe.

Conſolidating the paper money, and other publick debts, either emitted by, or due from Congreſs, or the ſeparate States, is no mark of credit; for the people in doing this, did not part with any property, but only followed directions which they could not oppoſe, to ſecure the property they had parted with before.

Without the eſtabliſhment of publick credit, both to the union, and the ſeparate States, I believe you have concluded, ſir, that America cannot long exiſt as a nation, and whoever would point out the method of ſo important a meaſure, would come like another Camillus to ſave his country. I ſhall not pretend to do it, but will give you ſome general ideas on the ſubject.

It is evident, that publick credit muſt be founded on the ideas of publick wealth. It is as clear that the United States, as a power in Congreſs aſſembled, have no kind of eſtate in, or power to levy money from property, and conſequently have no funds to obtain credit upon. To give them the power of le-

wing money on the property of the people, or an eſtate in any thing, would be to give them a ſettled definitive power over ſomething in itſelf productive, with civil coercion to compel a payment. This muſt be I think altogether from a duty on the importation of goods, or an exciſe on the luxuries of life. This may be done by giving the United States the authority, of ſuperintending and regulating trade, of fixing impoſts and duties, annexing penalties to the breach of the laws of trade, appointing tribunals to recover the penalties, and officers to carry the decrees of their judges into execution, with power to remove all judicial officers for miſbehaviour, and all executive officers at pleaſure.

How Congreſs ought to apply the revenue, is no part of the ſubject I treat of, ſaving that it is to be managed for the ſupport of publick credit. But when I am treating of the finances of a particular State, perhaps the ſame principles may in ſome inſtances apply to the whole union.

When Congreſs has obtained a line of juriſdiction between the property from which is to ariſe the revenue of the United States, and the reſidue of the property in each ſeparate State, from ſuch part of that reſidue as may be *moſt* imperceptibly productive, is to ariſe the revenue of the particular governments. From this State, an exciſe of thoſe articles of luxury, which Congreſs has not taxed, would perhaps be very eligible. Dry taxation has been carried too far already; the ſame articles taxed by Congreſs, muſt not be taxed by a ſeparate State, for ſhould that be allowed, the productiveneſs might be deſtroyed by making the tax a premium to running the goods, or by diſcouraging the importation, and thus the power of Congreſs might be ſubverted.

When this Commonwealth has taken a view of its reſources, it muſt find them adequate to the payment of the annual intereſt of the debt it owes; if this is not the caſe, we are completely inſolvent, for having no war or extraordinary charge upon us, unleſs we can pay the annual intereſt, the debt will accumulate ſo much, as to be inſupportable in a ſhort ſpace of time.

If the reſources of the State are ſufficient to pay annually the intereſt and incidental charges of government, all the creditors of every denomination ought to be treated alike; becauſe doing otherwiſe would be an implicit denial of the juſtice of ſome of the debts. And if a part of the principal can be annually paid, it ought to be a part of every debt, without diſtinction.

Whenever money is raiſed by a tax or duty, it ought to be ſpecially appropriated, and then conſidered ſacredly the property of the creditors to whoſe payment it is appropriated. To prevent miſappropriation or the violation of publick faith, the Governour ought to be (as I think he is) the conſtitutional comptroller of the revenue; he ought to keep a book wherein he ſhall credit every fund to its particular appropriation, and debit every draft, until he finds a balance. Should the Legiſlature after that, draw again, the Governour could then tell them, the fund is exhauſted, and new reſources muſt be adverted to. If they ſhould draw in favour of other perſons, or creditors, than thoſe to whoſe uſe the fund is appropriated, he can diſapprove of the draft, and by a meſſage convince them of their errour. In this way publick faith would be eſtabliſhed, and publick credit finally reſtored.

TRIBUNUS.

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*From a late Connecticut Paper.*

To the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING obſerved in your Book of Premiums, your offer of a Gold Medal, for an account of the beſt method of raiſing calves without milk; and having made many experiments for theſe four or five years paſt, I am induced to become a candidate for it. I therefore lay before you the following method.

In two or three days after they are calved, I take the calves from the cows, and put them in a houſe by themſelves; I then give them a kind of water gruel, compoſed of barley, about one third, and two thirds of oats, ground together very fine: I then ſift the mixture through a very fi... ſieve; put into it, the quantity of water mentioned below, and boil it half an hour; I then take it off the fire, and let it remain until it is milk warm: I then give each calf, about a quart in the morning, and the ſame quantity in the evening; and encreaſe it as the calf grows older—it requires very little trouble to make them drink it. After the

calves have had this diet for about a week or ten days, I tie up a bundle of hay, and put it into the middle of the house, which they will by degrees, come to eat. I alſo put a little of the meal above mentioned, into a ſmall trough, for them to eat occaſionally; which I find to be of great ſervice to them. I keep them in this manner, until they are of proper age to turn out to graſs; before which, they muſt be at leaſt two months old—therefore the ſooner I get them in the ſpring, the better.

About a quart of the above meal, mixed with three gallons of water, is ſufficient for twelve calves in the morning, and the ſame quantity in the evening. I increaſe the quantity as they grow older.

By this method, I have reared between fifty and ſixty beaſts, within theſe four years; forty of which I now have in my poſſeſſion, having ſold off the others as they became of a proper age; and by the ſame method, calves may be raiſed with a trifle of expence.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant, Wm. BUDD.

This account was deemed fully ſatisfactory, and the Gold Medal was adjudged to Mr. Budd.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

THERE is a natural cauſe for all theſe evils. When I conſider what lengths we have run in extravagance, idleneſs is temperance, and inattention to thoſe arts and employments, which, while they enrich individuals, aggrandize a nation—when I conſider the corrupt and licentious manners that prevail—when I conſider the decay of publick ſpirit and virtue, and the want of faith between man and man, I am aſtoniſhed, that our calamities are not greater than they are. But they are in a fair way to be greater. In vain do we look to our legiſlators, without a reformation among ourſelves. No doubt *they* will exert their whole power for the common weal; but it is not in their power to make us virtuous: And as well might we expect vegetation without ſunſhine, as political happineſs in a republick, without virtue, its very principal. Heaven has, I decreed it; and Heaven itſelf, unleſs by a miracle, cannot ſatisfy our complaints, and redreſs our grievances, without a reformation of manners.

"The power is in the people:" It is now for us to ſay, whether we will be a virtuous, and ſo a happy republick; or ſtill perſiſt in a courſe, which we are ſo often warned by our wiſeſt ſages, will bring us to confuſion and total anarchy: Anarchy, the mother of deſpotiſm! What infanity poſſeſſes us?—Shall we, who are jealous of our liberties, even to a fault—who are afraid of arbitrary power, in rulers of our own choice—choſen only for a year, and any day impeachable for maladminiſtration;—Shall *we*, I ſay, only for want of that ſtaple commodity, *virtue*, which every one can have freely, *without money and without price*, voluntarily *ſell our birthright*, and ſuffer the yoke of tyranny to be rolled upon our ſervile necks?—*Tell it not in Gath.*

My countrymen, I can but exhort by the love of my country, and by the *fear* of the moſt dreadful diſaſters, that we forthwith have recourſe to a reformation; the only thing that can ſave us. Are we not placed in a land of Paradiſe; *a land that flows with milk and honey?* And yet cannot live!—Powers above! Pity the blindneſs of man. We, that might ſoon ſway the ſceptre of one half the globe, and ſwim in affluence, are—what? Good Heavens! Let every one look into his own breaſt and ſee.

*An old* MAN.

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# Judge CUSHING's CHARGE to the Middleſex Grand Jury.

*Delivered at the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court at Concord, on the 9th inſt.*

[Publiſhed at the deſire of the Grand Jury.]

*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

IN virtue of our reſpective offices, and bound by ſolemn oath, we are called to defend and ſupport the government, under which we live; *that ſocial compact*, by which the whole people covenanted with each other, that all ſhould be governed by laws made for the common good; by which are warranted and ſecured to each citizen, from all the reſt, the ſacred rights of conſcience, the rights of his perſon and of his property; *to ſupport that free and excellent conſtitution*, which

it has cost the blood of thousands of our friends and fellow citizens, to establish; *that constitution*, which has carefully separated and distinguished the principal departments of power, that they might never combine against the liberty of the subject; which has marked out the limits and goulmes of power, which are not to be transgressed; and ascertained those great and essential rights of freemen, which are to stand forever sacred and untouched by any, or all the principal branches of government, much more by inferiour magistrates, and private individuals.

We are called to support the general liberty of the people; not an uncontrouled liberty to injure, and trample upon the rights of our neighbour, or to pull down that constitution, which has been reared at the expence of precious blood and treasure; *but that liberty* which is secured to every man, to pursue his own happiness and prosperity as he pleases, but only within the allowance of the constitution, and the known standing laws of his country.

We are called to support and execute those standing laws, which have been made or approved, by the free representatives of the people; approved also by the constitution; *laws* for the recovery of right, and redress of private injuries; *laws* defining all publick offences, and providing for the suppression and punishment of offenders and disturbers of the peace of society.

These offences are the objects of your present attention and duty; and the Court give it you in solemn charge, according to the oath you have taken, diligently to enquire into all high crimes and misdemeanors, dangerous to the Commonwealth, or its peace—against publick justice, or of a publickly evil example, committed within the body of this county, and present them to the Court, that the law may have its course, and the safety of the community may be preserved; *all high crimes*, whether capital or not capital, from high handed disturbances of the peace, riots and unlawful assemblies, up to *treason*, the highest crime which a man can commit against the community from which he receives protection, and to which he owes allegiance.

This crime, according to our statute, consists in a citizen's wickedly violating his faith and allegiance, by levying or conspiring to levy war against the Commonwealth; which may be, by any wicked attempt, by overtact, by force, to overthrow our free and happy Constitution of government and laws; by rising in arms, to alter, or suspend the execution of the laws, to stop the Courts of Justice, or controul the measures of government, or with force, in a hostile manner, to attack a fort, a garrison, or any where to attack the forces of the Commonwealth. And in the execution of such dangerous and daring enterprizes, for every innocent peaceable citizen killed, *all* present aiding and abetting, are chargeable also with the heinous crime of murder: While for the life of every such unprincipled lawless enterprizer, taken, in defence of the Commonwealth, is fully justified by law and the Constitution.

This high crime against the people at large, comprehends in its train, and naturally produces, unless seasonably checked, almost every species of vice and criminalty; unlawful assemblies, conspiracies, riots, thefts, plundering, destruction to property, burning houses and buildings, wide desolation, bloodshed and murder.

Were there no particular positive law, against such enormous conduct, yet the reason and common sense of every man, would instantly declare *that* to be the most capital of all offences, which strikes at the very being of government, at the safety and happiness of the great body of the people, by whom and for whose sake, government and the constitution have been so solemnly instituted and established. Surely that conduct must be big with the most fatal mischiefs, which tends to bring on the evils and horrors of civil war, and to put every man's life and fortune to hazard. That this is treason, and to be punished as such, must be the fundamental law of every society. As in the case of an individual, when a distempered limb threatens life, the man must have resolution to part with it, to prevent the last of evils; *So* in the body politick, or great community of fellow citizens, if any are desperate enough to rise and threaten general destruction, unhappy necessity, or, in other words, the great law of self preservation, requires, that such dangerous members be cut off; it being better that a few suffer, than the whole body perish.

No pretence of reforming the laws, or removing grievances can be of any avail in excuse; the law and the Constitution, and the safety of society, not permitting any private man, or set of men,

to interfere forcibly in matters of such high importance; having established a sufficient power for these purposes, in the great Representative Body of the people, whose duty and business it is expressly made, by the 22d article of the bill of rights, "*To assemble frequently, for the redress of grievances*; for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require."

But as, of all this the Constitution makes the Legislature the proper judge; if some laws pass, not to the entire approbation of every individual, as must ever be the case, the nature of government makes it necessary, that they submit; it being impossible for all men to unite always, precisely, in the same sentiment.

In short, there never can be a colour for rising in arms against a free government, such as ours is, while the election of our Representatives is annual, while they seek not to perpetuate themselves in office, nor lay burdens on their constituents, which they do not bear themselves.

The wisest of men may be mistaken for a time; but a mistake can never warrant the endangering the peace and safety of a whole people.

A supposition that the minority may fly to arms, whenever they think themselves aggrieved, while they have their own Representatives to apply to, for redress, if established into a principle, would soon subvert all free governments, and entail endless confusion and miseries upon mankind.

For such is the disordered state of the human passions, that there never will be wanting, men of boundless vanity, as well as artifice, ready to embroil publick affairs, for their private interest, capable of disguising the most selfish, ambitious and extravagant designs, under the specious pretences of liberty, and redress of grievances; and perhaps urged on by resentment at neglect of their imagined merit, or at deserved punishment for past misconduct; who will be seeking to assume the reins, and to make themselves the masters of the government and people.

But fortunately it sometimes happens, that ignorance and incapacity, are near a balance, to the wicked and turbulent passions, in the prevention of publick mischief.

That a Rebellion, as foolish and rash, as wicked and unprovoked, has arisen and pervaded these western parts of the State, under pretence, among others, of lessening the expences of government, but in reality, to the great injury of all good and peaceable citizens, and to the increase of the publick burdens and expences, *is* too notorious to need particular proof.

Notwithstanding, we enjoy as free a government, as any perhaps in the world, and can have no reason to doubt the integrity of our Representatives, or their zeal to promote the welfare of the people, as far as lies in their power; notwithstanding, the Courts of law have proceeded, according to their ability, with the same regularity, as heretofore; yet, strange to tell! a Rebellion has sprung up, in the course of a few months, with force of arms, and a high hand, to stop the whole course of publick justice; insulting every branch of government—threatening the absolute subversion of the Constitution, and overun (however chimerical the idea) the whole continent.

And had it been left unresisted, a few months longer, it must, like a torrent, have gathered strength in its progress, bearing down all before it; producing parties, feuds, bloodshed and devastation in every town, with such a train of evils to men, women and children, as generations yet unborn, might have cause bitterly to lament, but not be able to get rid of.

What fatal delusion could impel such a number of citizens, to rise to plunge the sword into the bowels of their country, but just emerged from blood, and from a long distressing war?

Various are the pretences for these horrid treasons. It is said, *burdens are insupportable—taxes too heavy to be borne—hard cash scarce, and a depreciating currency necessary to discharge private debts, and publick securities—the expences of government excessive—the Common Pleas, because suits for debt originate there, is called a publick grievance—and finally the Constitution itself, is the* GREATEST GRIEVANCE OF ALL, *in a number of its essential articles; which the* WHOLE STATE CONVENTION, *judged to be the most necessary bulwarks of liberty.*

Now to find fault with events, which depend only on the course of Providence; *to complain* of government, for what a man has brought upon himself, by his own imprudence, extravagance or want of economy; to wish for fraud and dishonesty to be established by a law; to attempt to destroy the Constitution and

publick credit, upon which, the Conſtitution and our exiſtence as a people, depend—cannot be deemed palliatives, but muſt rather be aggravating ingredients, in the crime of treaſon; which will be found to end in diſappointment, and only bring diſtreſs on the unhappy perpetrators, and their families, with manifold miſchiefs to the community.

As to the expences of government, I ſuppoſe the ſalaries of civil officers, are not larger upon the whole, than they were before the war; the Governour, in particular, does not receive one half of what a King's Governour uſed to receive. And when it is conſidered that the whole annual expence of civil government, cannot, according to the preſent mode of aſſeſſment, amount to ſixteen pence upon the poll, as we are aſſured by the General Court, in their addreſs to the people, it cannot be the object of any reaſonable man's complaint.

Taxes, however, muſt be allowed to be heavy, but ariſing from the expences of the war; which we all in general, in the beginning, pledged our lives and fortunes to go through, to extricate ourſelves from arbitrary foreign dominion. The inſurgents certainly had not more cauſe to complain, than thoſe faithful citizens, who cheerfully went forth in ſupport of real liberty and the Conſtitution; all the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, being equally aſſeſſed by the aſſeſſors of their reſpective towns, in proportion to their eſtates.

How prepoſterous for men to deſert their buſineſs and their families, and ſpend more time and money, to ſpread confuſion and miſery among their fellow citizens, than would be equal to all the arrearages of taxes? Is it poſſible, that in a civilized, chriſtian country, any ſhould be ſo untaught in the ways of virtue, ſo unfeeling to the bleſſings of ſociety, ſo given up a prey to the moſt rancorous, malevolent, infernal paſſions?

If this neceſſary publick burthen, can be mitigated conſiſtent with the publick ſafety, we can have no doubt of relief from our Repreſentatives; not only in juſtice to their characters, but even to preſerve decency to our own, in their choice.

Nor indeed can we imagine any ſet of men formed upon principles ſo abſurd and repugnant to nature, as to be capable at once of counteracting their own intereſt, oppreſſing their neighbours and betraying the ſacred truſt repoſed in them by their conſtituents.

But are we not to look to very different cauſes for the ſource of inſurrection? to the incumbrance of private debts? to a mixture of paſſions unfit to be indulged in ſociety? to diſhoneſty? to a deſire to live at eaſe upon the property and induſtry of others? to envy, pride and luſt of power? to a reſolution at all hazards to riſe into importance, in contempt of the regular ſuffrage and voice of free citizens?—Are not theſe things apparent from the character, conduct, and deſperate circumſtances of ſome of their principal leaders and many of their followers? from their attempt to ſtop the courſe of publick juſtice and all avenues to the recovery of honeſt debts? from the hoſtile attack upon the publick arſenal? from the preſumptuous, arrogant declarations of him who called himſelf their chief, of bringing the Supreme authority of this Commonwealth to his feet?

And although all may not have been actuated with equal malignity, yet the whole buſineſs conſtitutes ſuch a collection of crimes and errours, as if not ſeaſonably checked and corrected, might have proved fatal to the Commonwealth.

Our difficulties originate, partly at leaſt, from a want of virtue; from a want of thoſe eſſential republican virtues of frugality and economy; from a neglect of paying taxes, and eſpecially private debts, while money was plenty, and ſuffering them both to increaſe and heap up by delay, until it became difficult to diſcharge them.

"*Pay what thou oweſt*," is a chriſtian precept, and will ever be held ſacred by all honeſt men. It is of prime importance, that every member of ſociety be governed by ſtrict principles of honour, integrity and punctuality, and ſo endeavour to live, and order his affairs, as to be able, at all times, unleſs prevented by act of Providence, to diſcharge his juſt debts; like the original Hollanders, who, as Sir William Temple informs us, from the higheſt to the loweſt, made it an invariable maxim to live within their incomes. Had that been our caſe, we ſhould not have heard of the late confuſions.

Evil minded perſons, leaders of inſurgents and their abettors, taking advantage of thoſe troubles and the embarraſſments which ſome have been thrown into by misfortune, but more perhaps by miſconduct, have by bold inflammatory miſrepreſentations, and falſhoods without number, continued to infuſe into the minds of well meaning people (who

have not opportunities to be fully acquainted with publick affairs) to infuſe into their minds uneaſineſs and jealouſies againſt government, againſt their own repreſentatives, againſt all Courts of Juſtice, as being the cauſe of all their troubles, and as being in a combination to oppreſs and enſlave them. So far from that, that we find the Legiſlature fully diſpoſed as far as juſtice could poſſibly permit, to take away all grounds of complaints, however they might ariſe; *by one law*, providing for the payment of all arrearages of taxes prior to 1784, in produce inſtead of the hard caſh, which others had actually paid; *by another act*, endeavouring to render law ſuits leſs expenſive; *by another*, almoſt wholly ſuſpending the laws in favour of debtors, for the term of eight months; *by a fourth*, granting full pardon and indemnity for paſt offences, upon the mild condition alone that the offenders ceaſe their outrages and engage to become faithful citizens for the future.

Notwithſtanding this extraordinary relief, this unparalleled condeſcenſion and clemency of government, the deluded inſurgents, ſpurning at the idea of pardon, boldly and openly prepare to levy an army and wage war, in form, againſt the Commonwealth, to bring the whole government and all the good people of this State, if not Continent, under abſolute command and ſubjection to one or two ignorant, unprincipled, bankrupt, deſperate individuals.

The leaders indeed, ſtill endeavour to aſſume plauſible appearances, pretending their aim is not to overthrow government, but only to regulate and render it cheap and eaſy; by ſuch artifices taking in weak and inconſiderate men.

But was it ever known, that a man who had raiſed a rebellion; who, by wicked and indirect means, had raiſed himſelf to the head of an army, powerful enough to controul the State, that he ever reſigned that power for the people to continue a free government, and ſo ſubjected himſelf to trial and puniſhment for the many miſchiefs and murders which he had brought upon his fellow countrymen?

Things thus critically ſituated, his Excellency the Governour found himſelf obliged, without further delay, to exert the power veſted in him by the conſtitution, for the ſpecial defence and ſafety of the Commonwealth, by calling forth the faithful militia, to ſuppreſs thoſe who were attempting its annoyance and deſtruction.

The inſurgents, in purſuance of their malicious intentions and general meditated miſchief, aim a direct blow at nothing leſs than the Continental Arſenal: Unhappy deluded men, raſhly to attack the forces of government, poſted for its defence, againſt every friendly warning that could be given! which muſt infallibly have proved the general ſlaughter and carnage of their whole body, but for the extreme caution, tenderneſs and forbearance of the brave commander. You know the event. By the folly and cruelty of their leader, hurrying them into the mouth of the cannon, without the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs in their treaſonable enterpriſe, they left four men upon the field, the reſt, ten or twelve hundred, in conſternation, flying precipitate.

Publick thanks are due to our General and troops, both officers and men, who, ſtimulated by noble and virtuous principles, and diſplaying every talent and reſolution of the General and the ſoldier, at the ſame time preſerving in all their marches, the ſtricteſt regard to the rights of private citizens, did, in the courſe of a few weeks, take or diſſipate the whole force of the inſurgents, and that without bloodſhed, but in a few inſtances, where they madly ruſhed upon their fate; moſt of them ſince gladly imploring that mercy which they before ſlighted and rejected; while ſome of their principal leaders, ſenſible they had doubly forfeited their lives to their injured country, have fled, not daring to remain and ſtand its trial.

Thanks alſo to the worthy patriotick citizens of this and the other counties, who have nobly exerted themſelves in defence of the conſtitution and the rights of citizens, againſt abandoned, lawleſs men; againſt every threat to intimidate, and every attempt to corrupt their integrity or ſhake their loyalty.

The Legiſlature have been pleaſed to approve, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the exertions of his Excellency, and to aſſure him of their full concurrence and ſupport, for putting an end to the preſent unnatural rebellion, and for reſtoring order and publick tranquillity, as alſo of their readineſs to continue to redreſs any real grievances, if ſuch ſhould be found to exiſt.

And no doubt we are all ready to implore the bleſſing of heaven on the publick meaſures, for the full accompliſhment of thoſe ſalutary purpoſes.

What now remains, but that we alſo, in our ſeveral places and offices, faithfully diſcharge our duty, in the execution of the laws of our country; which is the only ſecurity in ſociety that every man can have, for his property, his liberty, and his life.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

PETERSBURG, *(Virginia)* April 21.

THE following melancholy accident happened, about a month ago:—A young woman, about ſixteen years old, had been frequently viſited by a young man in the neighbourhood of Prince George, laſt ſummer, under the view of marrying her, as was ſuppoſed by her friends, and the young woman herſelf, as ſhe informed that he had made frequent promiſes to that effect: However, after he ſeduced her, and ſhe became pregnant by him, he refuſed to marry her; the conſequence was, that being abandoned by her friends, and not being able to brook the contempt and ſhame of having a baſtard, fell into a deep melancholy, and with her penknife ſtabbed herſelf to the heart. Is it poſſible that ſuch an execrable wretch as this vile young man, can go long unpuniſhed, either in this world or that which is to come? This may alſo be a warning to young women to be upon their guard againſt ſuch deceivers—and with Mr. Pope, imbibe this one moſt precious truth, that "Virtue alone is happineſs below."

BALTIMORE, *(Maryland)* May 8.

"The proceedings of the phyſical Faculty of Paris, claim our attention," ſays Monſ. Polier de St. Germaine—"On the firſt day of every month a committee, compoſed of twelve Doctors, two cenſors, two ſecretaries, and four commiſſaries, form a *board* of inquiry and counſel. The firſt object of their diſcuſſion is the reigning diſeaſes, and to aſcertain the beſt remedies to oppoſe or remove their ravages on the human frame. The medicines of any efficacy already diſcovered, are deſcanted on with penetration, and the poſſibility of preparing new applications, more powerful to eradicate a variety of diſorders, occupies their time and contemplation. All eſſays of this nature are carefully analized, and every effort is made to bring medicine to the utmoſt purity and virtue. Circular letters are addreſſed to the faculty through the whole Kingdom, and to the profeſſors of all the celebrated Univerſities in Europe, requeſting a communication of their diſcoveries and experiments, as well as their reflections in the progreſs of their operations, in order to render an eſtabliſhment for the uſe of man more productive of general advantage. Theſe invitations are well underſtood, and reciprocal communications are the conſequence. Thus the learned and induſtrious, in every ſeat of ſcience in Europe, have eſtabliſhed an intercourſe to which war and ambition can give no interruption.

"Chymiſts of all countries ſeem to ſhake friendly hands in the intellectual world, regardleſs of any tempeſt which may diſturb the political hemiſphere.

"The obſtetrick art has alſo received many improvements, and probably there is no branch of phyſical ſcience ſo materially beneficial to human nature. If we conſider the numberleſs afflictions, which it has pleaſed God to connect with our generation and introduction into this world, and that all thoſe tortures and infirmities are borne by thoſe whom we call the weaker ſex, ſurely there is no exerciſe of our faculties more honourable and praiſeworthy, than the diſpenſation of every aid to diminiſh their pains in labour, and facilitate the admiſſion of the ſpeechleſs ſtranger into this life of various ſcenes and changes."

FREDERICK TOWN, *(Maryland)* April 11.

On Tueſday the 3d. inſt. was committed in this town, a murder of a nature ſo horrible, that every being poſſeſſed of rational endowments, lucid intervals, a patriotick zeal for the welfare of his country and countrymen, together with an affection for his dearly beloved ſpouſe, muſt wonder how any rational man could commit a cruelty of the following nature, to wit.

A certain John Oble, who could not get any recompence at his brother in law's, went home and had a few words with his wife, and beat her in ſuch a manner that ſhe expired in about two hours afterwards. The next day, in order the more clearly to aſcertain the perpetrator of this ſo horrible a deed, the preſence of ſundry Phyſicians were requeſted by the Coroner of the county, who after having fully examined the bruiſes by diſſection, and inveſtigating the matter maturely, decreed that the ſaid huſband of malice and ill will did commit this act; this villain was immediately committed to goal, from whence it is the ſincere wiſh of every individual among us, he may not be diſcharged, until juſtice, the grand baſis of our happineſs, may finally put an end to his exiſtence.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* April 21.

Sunday evening laſt, a certain James Kirk, in the vicinity of this borough, was, in a drunken frolick, beaten to ſuch a degree, that he expired in a ſhort time after. In order the more clearly to aſcertain the perpetrator of this horrible deed, the preſence of ſundry ſurgeons was requeſted, by the coroner of the county; who, after having thoroughly examined the bruiſes by diſſection, and inveſtigat-

ing the matter maturely, were of the opinion of the jury, whose verdict was, that he died of the blows he received of his wife.—She is committed to New-Caſtle gaol, to take her trial.—A warning this, to all Sabbath day frolickers, to refrain ſuch conduct, leſt, as a judgment for the profanation of that day, they be found in a ſimilar predicament.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 16.

About four weeks ſince, John Schamahorn, ſen. at Pumpton, Morris county, terminated, daſtardly terminated, a life he had not fortitude to ſupport, by hanging himſelf by the neck; and about a fortnight ſince, at Tappan, Peter Harring ſhot himſelf.—Deſperate men! to arrogate to themſelves the prerogative of the Deity, and thus affront their God, and the wrath of Heaven defy.

This crime was once ſo rife in England, that all their ſapience could not reſtrain it, until an edict was paſſed that their naked bodies ſhould be expoſed, and given to carnivirous animals for food.

*Self preſervation* is God's firm decree;
Can *Self deſtruction* then from guilt be free?
As *death* to *murder* is by Heaven decreed,
*Self-murder* ſurely is a fouler deed,
And death eternal muſt that crime ſucceed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Monday laſt, being the day appointed for the meeting of the Federal Convention, in this city, a number of Gentlemen, Delegates from the ſtates of Pennſylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, aſſembled at the State Houſe.

Perhaps this city affords the moſt ſtriking picture, that has been exhibited for ages.—Here at the ſame moment, the collective wiſdom of the continent, deliberates upon the extenſive politicks of the confederated empire; an epiſcopal convention, clears and diſtributes the ſtreams of religion, throughout the American world; and thoſe veterans, whoſe value and perſeverance, accompliſhed a mighty revolution, are once more aſſembled, to recognize their friendſhip in arms, and to communicate to their diſtreſſed brethren, the bleſſings of peace.

NEW YORK, May 17.

We learn from Philadelphia, that on Sunday evening laſt, his Excellency General Waſhington, one of the Delegates to the Federal Convention, arrived in that city. His entrance into the city, was announced by a federal ſalute from the train of artillery, and the ringing of bells: He was eſcorted from Cheſter (20 miles) by the city light dragoons.

The United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, on the 7th inſt. *ordained*—That five commiſſioners be appointed by the board of treaſury, whoſe duty it ſhall be, to go to the ſeveral ſtates, and to the diſtricts reſpectively, for which they may be reſpectively appointed, for the purpoſe of ſtating the accounts of the ſtates within thoſe diſtricts, againſt the United States.

The commiſſioners of the board of treaſury of the United States, have given notice, that on the 21ſt day of September next, will be expoſed to ſale, at the place where the United States, in Congreſs, may hold their ſeſſions, in conformity to a reſolve of Congreſs, the townſhips and lots of lands in the Weſtern Territory, which were ſurveyed laſt year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States.

*Extract of a letter from Dr. Price, dated London, Jan. 26, 1787, to a correſpondent in Philadelphia.*

"The news-papers which you ſent me, were very acceptable to me; the eſſays and information they contain, have contributed towards gratifying a curioſity which I am always feeling, with reſpect to the affairs of the United States.

"Your federal government is a point of great difficulty and importance, which I find, ſtill remains unſettled. I dread the thoughts of ſuch a diviſion of the States, into three confederacies, as you ſay has been talked of. It is a pity that ſome general controuling power cannot be eſtabliſhed, of ſufficient vigour to decide diſputes, to regulate commerce, to prevent wars, and to conſtitute a union that ſhall have weight and credit. At preſent, the power of Congreſs, in Europe, is an object of deriſion, rather than reſpect—at the ſame time, that the tumults in New-England, the weakneſs of Congreſs, the difficulties and ſufferings of many of the ſtates, and the knavery of the Rhode Iſland legiſlature, form ſubjects of triumph in this country.

"The concluſion is, that you are falling to pieces, and will ſoon repent your independence. But the hope of the friends of virtue and liberty, is (to borrow an expreſſion from your letter) that whereas the kingdoms of Europe have travelled to tranquillity, through ſeas of *blood*, the United States are travelling to a degree of tranquillity and liberty, that will make them an example to the world, only through ſeas of *blunders*—God grant this may prove the truth!"

Yeſterday arrived the Nelly, Capt. Blane, after a paſſage of ſeven weeks, from Greenock, with a good number of paſſengers on board, moſt of whom are huſbandmen, and who, we are informed, intend to embrace the firſt opportunity of ſailing up the North-River, in order to ſettle on thoſe fertile tracts that lie above Albany.

Can any thing, ſays a correſpondent, more feelingly demonſtrate the neceſſity of veſting in Congreſs the powers requiſite to maintain the national ſovereignty, than her preſent incapacity either to demand or purchaſe the freedom of her citizens who languiſh in Algiers? This is not a ſubject which can be perplexed by narrow ſyſtems of local politicks, but every man who knows the value of liberty, and who in his own, or in the perſon of ſome relation or friend, is expoſed to the chance of lamenting its loſs, will ſpurn at the paltry conſiderations of private intereſt, diſregard the partial views of a particular diſtrict, and,

soaring beyond the mere delegate, will be solicitous only to act as becomes the man.

*May* 24.—We have the satisfaction of informing the publick, that *eight* states, of the twelve that have appointed delegates to the Federal Convention, were represented in Convention, at Philadelphia, on Saturday last; and that it is expected a few days will complete the federal representatives.

LITCHFIELD, May 21.

Last Thursday evening, arrived in this town, from Hartford, Col. Samuel Canfield, and Uriah Tracy, Esq; with orders from the General Assembly, to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a stop to the insurrection that appeared to be raising in that town. The same evening they set off, accompanied by the Sheriff and one of his Deputies, and arrived at Sharon about day break; and soon arrested five persons, who were supposed to be the principal actors and abettors in the insurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurlbut, Dr. Jonas Barns, William Mitchell (who was said to act as their Captain) Hezekiah Frisbie and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barns, who was permitted to remain, on account of his illness) were conducted to, and safely lodged in our goal, on Saturday last, in order for examination. It is hoped this early and spirited exertion of our Assembly, will prevent any further disturbance in that town. Much praise is due the gentlemen employed on this occasion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

BOSTON, May 24.

The Rev. Mr. Wight's Church and Congregation, whose Meeting House was destroyed by the late fire, have accepted of the kind and Christian invitation, lately made to them, of uniting with the Rev. Mr. Eckley's Society, in publick worship, at the Old South Meeting House, where the two Pastors are to officiate alternately.

The brig Three Sisters, Capt Saunders, is arrived at Salem, from the Cape of Good Hope.

*Extract of a letter from New York, May* 16.

"The Hon. Mr. *King*, I am told, is in the nomination for the Ambassadorship to the Court of London—and it is thought, will be appointed."

On Tuesday last, at the Supreme Judicial Court, at Concord, came on the trial of *Job Shattuck*, of Groton, for Treason, who was convicted, and is now under sentence of death.

WORCESTER.

*Extract of a letter from Warwick, dated May* 22, 1787.

"Last night, about twenty men under arms, surrounded the house of Doctor *Medad Pomeroy*, of this town—broke it open—took the Doctor prisoner, and made their escape towards Vermont State—leaving with Mrs. *Pomeroy*, a letter, of which, the following is a copy, *verbatim et literatim*; which you are desired to publish, if convenient.

"This is to Certify the Commonwelth of the massachusetts that the person now taken are in to be Reserved as hostag to Secure the Life of Jason Parmeter and Henry me Culler who are Condemed to Deth by Said State, & to assure you that if the above persons are put to Deth by Said State, that the persons taken as above shall be put to Deth in the Same manner as soon as the news arrives and that without Dela. & therefore pray you not to be Deseveid but pray to save Life"

Previous to the insurgents capturing Dr. *Pomeroy*, they made a prisoner of *Joseph Metcalf*, Esq; of Orange, as he was returning home from a journey. Dr. *Pomeroy* found means to make his escape; Mr. *Metcalf*, as we are informed, was carried a prisoner into the State of Vermont; but a number of spirited militia, hearing of this high handed outrage, soon armed themselves, and were in pursuit of the rebels, who, gaining information of the intent of the militia, thought proper to release Mr. *Metcalf*, and seek their safety by flight.

From the State of Vermont, we learn, that about an hundred of the insurgents from this Commonwealth are scattered about in the woods and thin inhabited towns near Bennington—that they are awed by the authority there—that they sometimes meet together in small parties, but soon disperse—some of them talk high, and threaten hard.

The House of Representatives, it is said, will be the fullest of any for many years past; and if we may judge from information, it will consist of a large majority of men of firmness and integrity, who will make great exertions for the common good.

It is supposed, by good judges, that there is the best representation from the county of Berkshire, that has been for many years.

The following is a true copy from the original, of a letter from *John Wiley*, one of the insurgents who fled with Shays to Canada, to the persons to whom it is directed.

"*Shaftesbury* 23*th aprel* 1787

Dear gentle men I have arived from Candy wher I was well treated By them which was my eternal Enemies. which at the first apearance Seamd Strang how Strange it might apear Not Stranger then My a Vowed frinds to Seake my life and plunder me in my abstance—Did you Now what I Now you wold Now better then to Drive you Best Soldeays out of the State One thing you may depend on soner or later a wor with Britton how are you Prepared when two thirds of the people are one the Side of Briton how have you agitated and harisſed the poore people I am the same man I have bean this ten year have the same princapls am to be treat with By any gentle men one the subject you may now dought mack alaugh about My Saing Ef you Nu what I Now for the fools nodel cant contane much—Much or little Ef you or any gentle man of Barcki is a Mind to Cam and se me Ef he is sory I will pay them for thare time with grat ReSpect I am your

John Wiley

*To Cole Clarck or Cap farce or Capt Walker*"

*From the* POLITICAL JOURNAL, *printed at Breslau.*

TO prevent the errours of inattentive journalists, who are either ignorant, or little skilled in these matters, we here present our readers with an exact calculation of the *population* and *extent* of the different kingdoms and states of Europe, by an eminent German author. It is to be remembered, that the German mile, is to the French league, in the proportion of 15 to 23, that is to say, three German miles, is equal to five French leagues, or fifteen English miles.

| | Extent in square miles. | No. of inhabitants. | No. of Inhabitants on each square mile. |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. The *German Empire* extends from 20 d. 5 m. to 36 d. 40 m. west longitude, and from 45 d. 12 m. to 55 d. north latitude. | 12,000 | 26,000,000 | 2,166 |
| II. *Denmark*, from 24 d. 20 m. to 30 d. 40 m. long. and from 54 d. 20 m. to 25 d. 40 m. lat. *Norway*, from 58 d. to 71 d. N. lat. *Iceland*, from 63 d. to 72 d. N. lat. | 11,400 | 2,200,000 | 193 |
| III. *Sweden*, from 29 d. to 49 d. long. and from 55 d. to 70 d. lat. | 13,057 | 3,000,000 | 229 |
| IV. *Russian Empire* in *Europe*, from 40 d. to 80 d. long. and from 44 d. 40 m. to 70 d. lat. according to its ancient limits towards the east, and according to its modern limits on the same side. | 63,000<br>24,636 | 20,000,000 | 318<br>868 |
| V. *Poland* and *Lithuania*, from 33 d. to 51 d. long. and from 47 d. to 57 d. lat. | 10,050 | 8,500,000 | 849 |
| VI. *Prussia*, from 52 d. to 56 d. north latitude. | 1,384 | 1,500,000 | 1,084 |
| VII. *Portugal*, from 8 d. 40 m. to 42 d. long. and from 37 d. to 42 d. north latitude. | 1,711 | 2,239,000 | 1,303 |
| VIII. *Spain*, from 8 d. to 21 d. long. and from 36 d. to 44 d. north latitude. | 9,238 | 10,500,000 | 1,136 |
| IX. *France*, from 12 d. to 31 d. long. and from 42 d. to 51 d. latitude. | 10,200 | 25,500,000 | 2,500 |
| X. *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, from 7 d. to 20 d. long. and from 50 d. to 62 d. lat. | 6,368 | 11,800,000 | 1,850 |
| XI. *United Netherlands*, from 40 d. 48 m. to 25 d. west long. and from 51 d. 20 m. to 53 d. 30 m. north latitude. | 625 | 2,500,000 | 4000 |
| XII. *Swiss Cantons*, from 23 d. 40 m. to 28 d. 10 m. long. and from 45 d. 45 m. to 47 d. 30 m. latitude. | 995 | 2,000,000 | 2,094 |
| XIII. *Italy*, from 37 d. to 46 d. 30 m. lat. and from 23 d. 30 m. to 36 d. 30 m. W. long. | 5,625 | 16,250,000 | 2,888 |
| XIV. *Turkish Empire* in *Europe*, from 34 d. to 50 d. long. and from 34 d. to 49 d. lat. | 11,410 | 9,000,000 | 762 |
| XV. *Hungary*, *Styria*, *Transylvania*, between the 44th and 50th degree of north lat. | 5,757 | 5,176,000 | 898 |
| XVI. *Gallicia* and *Lodomerie*. | 1,280 | 2,800,000 | 2,187 |

*Extent in square Geographical miles.*

163,041 square miles, according to a moderate computation.

| | |
|---|---|
| According to Busching, | 170,000 |
| Do. Templeman, | 171,831 |
| Do. Kitschin, | 150,140 |
| Do. Bergman, | 181,632 |
| Do. Crome, | 174,090 |

*Population.*

147,752,000 Souls.

| | |
|---|---|
| According to Busching, | 140,000,000 |
| According to the highest estimation, | 150,000,000 |
| Do. Crome, | 146,362,500 |

906 individuals on a mile square,

| | |
|---|---|
| According to Busching, | 824 |
| Do. to the highest estimation, | 962 |
| Do. Crome, | 841 |

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. X.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in June, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

WHATEVER hopes or motives operated towards a temporizing conduct on the side of England, it was soon perceivable, that no similar causes influenced that of France. No sooner was the account conveyed with unusual dispatch to that court, of the immediate effects, which the delivery of the rescript from their minister seemed to have produced in London, than orders were instantly issued for the seizure of all those British vessels, which were found in any of the French ports. This example was followed by a similar order in Great-Britain. But these measures produced no great effect on the one side or the other, as there were few ships in the ports of either.

*March 18th.*

The order for the seizure of the British vessels, was in three days followed by another measure still more decisive, and which seemed as if it were intended by France, to affix such a seal to her late declaration, as would not only convince her new allies of her sincerity, but put it out of her own power to retract from her engagements with them. This was the publick audience and reception given to three American deputies, Dr. Franklin, Silas Deane, and Arthur Lee, as ambassadours from the United States, by the French monarch. The deputies were introduced by

*21st.*

M. de Vergennes, and received by the King, with the usual formalities and ceremonials, which the etiquette of courts has established on the introduction of ministers from sovereign states. A great and striking event, as any which has been known in the latter ages. Nothing could be desired more mortifying to the Crown of Great-Britain.

Certain appearances were however, still to be [illegible] by France as well as by Engla[illegible] the King's ordinance, afford[illegible] and extraordinary advantages to the captors of prizes, as an encouragement and spur to the vigour of the marine service, although it was signed on the 28th of March, was kept dormant, without publication or effect, until the begining of July.

To complete the defensive plan, which was declared to be only preliminary to one more effectual, to be taken up in due time, in England the militia were immediately called out and embodied, upon the rising of parliament; and being joined by the regular forces, the numbers of the one being apportioned in some degree to that of the other, camps were formed at Winchester, Salisbury, St. Edmund'sbury in Suffolk, Warley Common in Essex, and Coxheath in Kent. But the eyes and the confidence of the nation, were turned, as usual, towards that naval force, which had so long been the object of its pride and hope.

This hope and confidence were still further increased, by the appointment of a distinguished, and exceedingly popular Admiral, in the highest esteem with his own profession, as well as the publick, to the command of, what was called, the grand fleet at Portsmouth. It happened, however, most unhappily, that at this critical season of national danger, our navy was not altogether capable of supporting the expectations which were formed. Some time elapsed before any considerable force could be got together.

We have for some years past seen, that complaints on this subject, and enquiries into the state of the navy, have been repeatedly introduced and proposed in parliament; that direct charges as to points of fact, of the utmost importance, have been frequently made and strongly supported; that these charges have b[illegible] no less strongly and confidently deni[illegible] and that all propositions, which led to an direct and effectual investigation of the

ſubject, have been uniformly rejected by prodigious majorities, as improper and impolitick in their own nature.

The minority charged the miniſters, on the preſent occaſion, with having entertained the King with the vain pageantry of a naval review, and having for this purpoſe kept the navy from more rational ſervice in America, in order to impoſe on the ſovereign, and to hide from his eyes their neglect of his moſt eſſential forces. Such means of gratifying royal or popular curioſity in the fair weather of peace, may well ſerve to hide defects, and to conceal weakneſs; but the rough ſeaſon and ſearching hand of war, will ſoon tear off the painted covering, and expoſe the deception.

Admiral Keppel was deſtined to the command of that fleet, to which was committed the defence of this iſland, the protection of the homeward bound trade, and the preſervation of the dignity and honour of the Britiſh flag in the adjoining ſeas. He arrived at Portſmouth to take upon him the command, in a few days after the delivery of the French reſcript. It now appears, from evidence which cannot be controverted, and which nothing leſs than the extraordinary events that followed could have brought forward, that he found matters in a very different ſtate, as well from the opinion which had been generally circulated, as from what he had himſelf been taught to expect. He aſſerted on his trial, and it was not contradicted, that inſtead of a ſtrong and well appointed fleet, capable of undertaking the great objects of ſervice laid before him, he then diſcovered to his aſtoniſhment, that there were only ſix ſail of the line, which were in any degree of condition for immediate ſervice; and that the paucity or condition of men or ſhips was not more alarming, than the deficiency of all kinds of naval ſtores was lamentable. The miniſters have ſince aſſerted, that there were many ſhips in condition, and ſufficient to form a ſtrong ſquadron; but they were at that time diſperſed on various ſervices; and could not be collected together ſo ſoon as they wiſhed, though early enough for uſe. Whatever merit might have been in this matter, the admiral, accommodating himſelf to the actual ſtate of affairs, and to the neceſſity of the time, acted with ſuch prudence, caution, and diſcretion, as fully prevented that increaſe of the publick alarm and apprehenſion, which a diſplay of theſe circumſtances muſt neceſſarily have occaſioned. Without noiſe, and without complaint, he urged his private applications to the Admiralty with ſuch aſſiduity and effect, that a new ſpirit, and unuſual degree of vigour were ſuddenly ſeen to pervade the naval department; and ſuch induſtry was uſed in preparation, that by the middle of June, he was enabled to take the ſea with a fleet of twenty ſail of the line, and a promiſe of ſpeedy and effectual reinforcement.

In this anxious ſituation of affairs, and in ſuch imperfect preparation, great reliance was placed by the publick, on the acknowledged naval abilities and ſkill of a commander, the ſettled firmneſs of whoſe cool and determined courage, might make him dare to be prudent. He had been concerned in many of the moſt ſplendid ſervices of the late war, and ſtood particularly high in the eſtimation of Lord Anſon and Lord Hawke. In the navy he was in a manner adored. It was ſtrongly expreſſed by an eminent member of parliament, "that all deſcriptions of men ſeemed pleaſed with the choice, and to feel their own ſecurity included in his appointment."

However flattering theſe circumſtances might be, his taking ſuch a command, was not without its difficulties, and afforded much room for ſerious reflection. It is indeed highly flattering to, and one of thoſe needs of virtue and ability, which perhaps affords the moſt poignant gratification, that however they may be neglected and laid by in the halcyon days of quiet and ſecurity, they muſt be ſought to with reverence, and called into action with honour, in the ſeaſons of trouble and peril. But the Admiral had, upon this occaſion, a great deal to riſque, and he expected nothing. His circumſtances were not ſuch as to prompt him to ſeek for new perils and his time of life, and ſtate of health naturally led to a deſire of eaſe, rather than to the fatigues, hardſhips, and difficulties, not only of an active employment, but of a moſt critical ſervice. His well earned glory acquired in forty years ſervice, was now to be ſtaked upon a ſingle caſt, and could receive no poſſible addition from winning. And it could not be without much reluctance, that a ſituation in life, which it would be extremely difficult in any reſpect to be mended, ſhould be committed to a new hazard. This is, with few alterations, his own natural and affecting way of ſtating his ſituation.

His political situation increased all these difficulties, and evidently rendered his measure extremely hazardous. Every officer who has ever been entrusted with a great and important command, must experimentally know, how much his success and his fame depends, upon the support which he has at home. In this support is to be included, the countenance of those ministers, who are in fact his employers, as well as the measure of supply which they mete out, for the support of his service. Opposition in parliament, and a difference of opinion in political matters, have, in former times as well as the present, been alledged as a cause of the oppression of officers in military commands. "I go to serve against your enemies," said Villars to Louis the XIVth, "but I leave mine in your closet." Ministers, on the other hand, are apt to accuse them of failure in duty, on account of disaffection to the power of persons whom they hate. It is however certain, that in the latter case, this misconduct can seldom happen, without being very evident to the discerning eyes of their own profession. But in the former, the character of a commander may be whispered away, without any direct charge being laid against his conduct, or any avowed censure from those, under whose auspices and instructions he had acted.

[*To be continued.*]

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XIII.

THERE is a dignity in a man of sound judgment and observation, which resides in no other. Should nature have denied him that exteriour gracefulness of form, which is of such general influence, yet if our eyes are not struck with the momentary splendour it produces, our mind quickly supplies the deficiency, by converting our attention to that more solid lustre, which beams from within.

Found your reputation on your own merits, and not on the demerits of others; and do not think to exalt yourself, by depressing your equals.

You ought to treat your superiours with deference and respect—your equals with friendship and esteem—and your inferiours with freedom and good nature, and keep up a proper dignity in yourself.

The sun does not stay to be implored to impart his light and heat:—Follow his benign example—do all the good thou canst, before it be asked.

If thy lot be mean, be contented with poverty: If thou attainest riches and power, be a friend to the indigent, and remove the yoke of oppression from the neck of the virtuous.

Be careful of your word, even in keeping the most trifling appointments; but do not blame another for a failure of that kind, until you have heard his excuse.

## SENTENCE of DEATH

against *John Wheeler, Henry McCullock, Jason Parmiter, Daniel Luddington, Alpheus Colten*, and *James White*, for TREASON, passed at the Supreme Judicial Court at *Northampton*, the 21st of April, 1787. Pronounced by the Hon. WILLIAM CUSHING, Esq; Chief Justice, viz.

*Prisoners at the Bar!*

YOU have been severally indicted, fairly tried, and found guilty upon the fullest evidence, of the heinous, and destructive crime of Treason, of renouncing your allegiance to the community and its laws, from which you received protection to your persons and estates, of conspiring to levy and actually levying a publick cruel war, against your fellow countrymen, to overthrow the whole administration of publick justice, to subvert all rule and government, and to reduce the good people to lawless power, anarchy and confusion, and for these horrid purposes, of frequently and traiterously assembling in arms and warlike array, plundering, captivating, killing and murdering divers good and peaceable citizens of the commonwealth.

Standing convicted of these horrid treasons, the Attorney-General has been obliged, by the duty of his office, to move for the judgment of law, which is DEATH, to be awarded against each you for your offence. It becomes you to arouse speedily to a sense of the nature and aggravation of your

and of that heavy weight of *guilt* which is brought upon you, by rising in arms against government, which is the only mean that Heaven hath put into our hands to secure the blessings of society against the violence of wicked, passionate and restless men; your guilt by rising up in rebellion against that free and excellent constitution, which has been the admiration of the world, which but a few years since, was expresly and solemnly established by the great body of the people through the whole state, for themselves and their posterity, and adapted as much as human wisdom could devise, to guard all the civil and sacred rights of every subject, to secure their peace and every thing that is held dear in society. You have with an inveterate spirit conspired and risen up in arms from time to time, against the administration of publick justice, with threats and violence, and with a high hand stopping or endeavouring to stop the whole course and execution of the laws, the only regular means that can be instituted to redress all private injuries, the only dread of and security against the midnight burglar and the highway robber and assassin.

Instead of obeying that sacred law of charity, of kindness, of mutual good will, of following peace with all men, and as much a possible, promoting one another's happiness, so strictly commanded by the Saviour of the world, have you not been stirring up rage and tumult, war and bloodshed, and as much as in you lay, endeavouring to spread universal misery and distress among your brethren, fellow citizens of the same community? Instead of a due reverence to authority, and submission to government, enjoined in the holy scriptures as indispensable duties upon all Christians, have you not endeavoured with all your might, to overturn all government and order, to shake off all restraints, human and divine, to give up yourselves wholly to the power of the most restless, malevolent, destructive, tormenting passions? To introduce wild anarchy and confusion through the whole country, with all the horrours, cruelties and carnage of *civil war*, which some of your impious leaders have actually threatened, tending to involve numerous families, men, women and children, melancholy helpless widows and tender orphans, in anxiety and ruin inconceivable? Civil war! that worst of all calamities, the most dreadful curse that can befal a guilty people, devoted by God to destruction!

You have enlisted into such an impious conspiracy against your country, its government and all its laws, into such a hardy, dangerous course of conduct, naturally tending to every species of mischief and criminality, as must make you partakers in the horrid guilt of all the consequent evils. Evils and mischiefs to your country, which a long life of repentance and regular virtuous conduct could never fully attone for. You have abused the reason which God has given you, rejected the kind advice of your friends, neighbours and relations, despised the unparalleled mercy of government, which freely offered pardon for past offences, upon the mild condition alone of ceasing your outrages and engaging to be faithful citizens for the future.

Ridiculing this mercy, you have gone on obstinately hardening your hearts more and more, shewing yourselves irreclaimable, and that your lives are inconsistent with the peace and preservation of society. You have trampled upon the most sacred laws of your Maker, violating all those sacred ties which bind man to man in friendly happy connexion, and which hold society together. You and your accomplices have seized and carried about as prisoners, good and peaceable citizens, for no other cause than being faithful to their oaths and to the government, from which they and we all receive protection; bayoneting, plundering and firing upon innocent people, without provocation. Add to all the heinous crime of murder, which lieth at the door of every one of you, unhappy prisoners at the bar. The innocent blood of *Walker*, to whom you, *Parmenter*, gave the malicious, cruel, deadly blow, cries aloud against you for vengeance, which sufferreth not murderers to live.

What but a heart void of the fear of God, regardless of the life of man, and hardened against all sense of social duties, could instigate you? How dare you lift a murderous hand against a faithful citizen, in the execution of his duty, only to apprehend you to answer to lawful authority for your treasonable practices. And although the rest were not present at the horrid, fatal deed, yet that vicious union which linked you all together in rebellion against government, against peace, order, publick justice, against your virtuous fellow subjects,

naturally producing the moſt dreadful effects of every kind, muſt make you all ſharers in each others guilt. The blood of innocents from Berkſhire, ſlain by your traitorous accomplices, join in the call for juſtice and for ſatisfaction.

And where are thoſe your companions, who fell victims to their own folly and yours, in the deſperate attempt upon the *Arſenal?* God forbid! But may not their ſouls, in the dark abodes below, where hope never comes, be now complaining, in torment, that your enticement, your influence or your orders, under *Shays*, were the cauſe which plunged them into eternity, thoughtleſs and unprepared? Your own conſciences, upon reflection on theſe things, muſt ſtrongly dictate, that you have forfeited your lives to your abuſed, offended, injured country. And by thoſe only, by the laws of God and man, can your numerous injuries be atoned for, or your guilt be done away.

It becomes you then ſeriouſly to turn your thoughts inward, to ſummon up all the powers of your ſouls, to prepare for the ſolemn ſcenes which lie before you. Man has but one life, and that a ſhort one, to prepare for eternity. Yours is almoſt run out, being hurried on by crimes to an untimely fate; *crimes*, which require that you ſhould ſuffer as malefactors and publick examples of terrour to the world, to deter from ſuch dangerous all deſtructive inroads upon ſociety. You muſt therefore ſoon appear for another, and infinitely more ſolemn trial, at the tremendous bar of Almighty God, the final and Supreme Judge of all mankind, to anſwer for all the wrongs and violences you have committed againſt your fellow men, and for every ſecret, vicious thought and action of your lives, which will then be brought into judgment. Can thine heart endure, and thine hands be ſtrong, when the Lord thy God ſhall deal with thee?

Think not to avoid the juſtice of human laws, but prepare to eſcape the righteous judgment of Heaven, which will fall heavy upon all impenitent, preſumptuous, hard hearted offenders. Far be it from us, to wiſh to aggravate your unhappineſs. From our ſouls we pity, exhort and pray for you, that you may ſo improve the precious moments of life that remain to you, in tears of bitter repentance and contrition, in unceaſing prayer, and fervent application, to the mercy of Almighty God, through the merits of the great Redeemer of the world, as that you may obtain his pardon and everlaſting favour.

And now the ſolemn ſentence and judgment of the law, and of your country, which the Court have awarded for your offence, and muſt be pronounced againſt each of you—painful to us, but fatal to you, as to this world—is this:

"*You ſhall go from hence to priſon, from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be each of you hanged by the neck, until you are dead.*"

And God Almighty have mercy on each of your ſouls!

## GENERAL ELECTION, at BOSTON, 1787.

BOSTON, June 4.

WEDNESDAY laſt the gentlemen returned to ſerve as Senators and Repreſentatives in General Court, met at the State Houſe, agreeably to the Conſtitution, and took the oaths and ſubſcribed the declaration required, before the Governour and Council for the time being, who then withdrew. The Senate made choice of the Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, Eſq; for their Preſide ; and the Houſe of Repreſentatives choſe th JAMES WARREN, Eſq; for th aker; and being again joined by th Governour and Council (who were eſco d to the State Houſe by the Company of dependent Cadets, commanded by Col. *B. ford*) they proceeded to the Old Brick M ouſe, where a ſermon well adapted to ſion, was delivered by the Rev. M n, of Hatfield, from ROM. xiii. 4. *F* *of God to thee for good.*

In the afternoon the two Branches of the General Court again met, and the Senate having examined the returns of the votes for Senators and Counſellors, they informed the Houſe of Repreſentatives that there were a number of vacancies by reaſon of deficiencies in the elections; whereupon the two Houſes met in Convention, to fill up the vacancies according to the Conſtitution; and, after filling up one for the County of Suffolk, they adjourned to the next day, when they completed the remainder.

And, on Saturday laſt, the whole legiſlative Body met in Convention, and made choice of the following gentlemen as COUNSELLORS, viz.

Hon. William Phillips, Nathan Cuſhing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, Cotton Tufts, Joſeph B. Varnum, Elijah Dwight, Oliver Phelps, and Samuel Curtis, Eſquires.

*A Liſt of the* SENATORS *for the ſeveral Counties, is as follows, viz.*

COUNTY *of* SUFFOLK.

Hon. Samuel Adams, William Phillips, Cotton Tufts, Stephen Metcalf, * Elijah Dunbar, and * Benja. Auſtin, jun. Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* ESSEX.

Hon. * Aaron Wood, Benjamin Goodhue, * Peter Coffin, Triſtram Dalton, Stephen Choate, and Jonathan Greenleaf, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* MIDDLESEX.

Hon. * Ebenezer Bridge, Joſeph B. Varnum, * Iſaac Stearns, Joſeph Hoſmer, and * Walter McFarland, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

Hon. Caleb Strong, Oliver Phelps, * John Haſtings, and * David Snead, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* PLYMOUTH.

Hon. * Nathan Mitchell, Nathan Cuſhing, and Charles Turner, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* BARNSTABLE.

Hon. * Thomas Smith, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* BRISTOL.

Hon. * Abraham White, * Penuel Biſhop, and * Holden Slocum, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* YORK.

Hon. Edward Cutts, and * Triſtram Jordon, Eſquires.

COUNTIES *of* DUKES COUNTY *and* NANTUCKET.

* Hon. Matthew Mayhew, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* WORCESTER.

Hon. Abel Wilder, * Jonathan Grout, * Samuel Curtis, * Amos Singletary, and Seth Waſhburn, Eſquires.

COUNTY *of* CUMBERLAND.

Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* LINCOLN.

Hon. * Samuel Thompſon, Eſquire.

COUNTY *of* BERKSHIRE.

Hon. Thompſon J. Skinner, and Elijah Dwight, Eſquires.

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REPRESENTATIVES.

*By the Returns from the ſeveral Towns, it appears that the following Gentlemen are choſen to repreſent them the enſuing year, viz.*

Boſton, Hon. Caleb Davis, Hon. Samuel A. Otis, Thomas Dawes, * Charles Jarvis, Samuel Breck, John Coffin Jones, Eſquires, and * Mr. John Winthrop.

Roxbury, Thomas Clarke, and * John Read, Eſquires.

Dorcheſter, James Bowdoin, jun. Eſq.

Milton, * Hon. James Warren, Eſq.

Braintree, Col. Ebenezer Thayer, jun.

Weymouth, * Col. Aſa White.

Hingham, Capt. Theophilus Cuſhing.

Dedham, Mr. Nathaniel Kingſbury.

Medfield, * Capt. John Baxter, jun.

Stoughton, * Elijah Dunbar, Eſq. and * Col. Frederick Pope.

Sharon, * Mr. Benjamin Randell.

Bellingham, * Lieut. Aaron Holbrook.

Medway, * Mr. Moſes Richardſon, jun.

Wrentham, * Mr. John Whiting.

Brookline, Mr. John Goddard.

Needham, * Mr. Robert Fuller, jun.

Walpole, * Mr. Enoch Ellis.

Franklin, * Capt. Thomas Baton.

COUNTY *of* ESSEX.

Salem, Mr. Richard Ward, Mr. Ebenezer Beckford, * Richard Manning, and * Edward Pulling, Eſquires.

Danvers, * Hon. Samuel Holten, Eſq.

Ipſwich, * John Manning and John Patch, Eſquires.

Newbury, * Mr Nathaniel Amory.

Newbury-Port, * Hon. Jona. Greenleaf and * Theophilus Parſons, Eſquires.

Marblehead, * Hon. Azor Orne, Eſq; Jona. Glover, Eſq; * Col. Thomas R. Gerry, and Mr. Burrill Divereux.

Lynn and Lynnfield, John Carnes, Eſq.

Andover, * Mr. Peter Oſgood, jun.

Beverly, Larkin Thorndike, Eſq; and Mr. Joſeph Wood.

Rowley, Capt. Thomas Mighill.

Saliſbury, Mr. Joſeph March.

Haverhill, * Mr. Iſaac Oſgood.

Glouceſter, * Capt. William Pearſon.

Topsfield, * Mr. Thomas Emerſon.

Almſbury, * Capt. John Bernard.

Bradford, * Daniel Thurſton, Eſq.

Methuen, * Capt. Ebenezer Carlton.

Boxford, * Mr. Nathan Andrews.

COUNTY *of* MIDDLESEX.

Cambridge, * Stephen Dana, Eſq.

Watertown, * Dr. Marſhall Spring.

Woburn, * Mr. Timothy Winn.

Concord, * Mr. Iſaac Hubbard.

Newton, * Capt. Edward Fuller.

Reading, * Mr. William Flint.

Marlborough, Col. Edward Barnes.

Billerica, * William Thompſon, Eſq.

Framingham, Major Jonathan Hale.

Lexington, * Mr. Joſeph Symonds.

Chelmsford, * Major John Minot.

Sherburne, * Deacon William Tucker.

Sudbury, * William Rice, Eſq.

Malden, * Capt. Benjamin Blaney.

Weſton, * Capt. Iſaac Jones.

Medford, * Mr. James Wyman.

Stow and Boxborough, * Dr. C. Whitman.

Hopkinton, Capt. Walter McFarland.

Weſtford, * Deacon Samuel Fletcher.

Waltham, * Mr. Abner Sanderſon.

Pepperrell, * Mr. Joſeph Heald.

Townſend, * Capt. Daniel Adams.

Dracut, * Parker Varnum, Eſq.

Bedford, * Mr. John Webber.

Holliſton, * Samuel Park, Eſq.

Acton and Carliſle, * Mr. Thomas Noyes.

Lincoln, * Hon. Eleazer Brooks, Eſq.

Wilmington, * Capt. John Harnden.

Tewkſbury, * Deacon Ezra Kindell.

Littleton, * Lieut. Samuel Read.

Eaſt Sudbury, * Mr. Phineas Gleaſon.

COUNTY *of* HAMPSHIRE.

Springfield, Samuel Lyman, Eſq.

Long Meadow, * Mr. William Stebbins.

Wilbraham, Capt. Phineas Stebbins.

Northampton and Eaſthampton, Mr. Benjamin Sheldon, and * Col. William Lyman.

Hadley, Capt. Oliver Smith.
South Hadley, * Hon. Noah Goodman, Eſq.
Amherſt, * Mr. Daniel Cooley.
Hatfield, * Mr. Benjamin Smith.
Whately, * Mr. Joſiah Allis.
Williamſburgh, Mr. William Bodman.
Weſtfield, Mr. Samuel Fowler, and * John Ingerſol, Eſq.
Greenfield, David Snead, Eſq.
Shelburne, * Lieut. Robert Wilſon.
Conway, Lieut. Robert Hamilton.
Sunderland, * Mr. Giles Hubbard.
Northfield, * Capt. Eliſha Hunt.
Brimfield, Capt. Joſeph Browning.
Pelham, * Lieut. Joſeph Packard.
Blandford, * Deacon Robert Blair.
New Salem, * Lieut. Ezekiel Kellogg, jun.
Belchertown, * Deacon Joſeph Smith.
Colraine, Col. Hugh McClallen.
Aſhfield, * Mr. Chiliab Smith, jun.
Worthington, *Mr Jonathan Brewſter.
Shuteſbury, Mr. Aſaph Lyon.
Cheſterfield, * Col. Benjamin Bonney.
Weſthampton, *Mr. Sylveſter Judd.
Cummington, Capt. William Ward.

COUNTY *of* PLYMOUTH.

Plymouth, Joſhua Thomas, Eſq; and * Mr. Thomas Davis.
Scituate, * Capt. Enoch Collamore.
Marſhfield, * Capt. Joſeph Bryant.
Duxborough, * Mr. Zedekiah Sanger.
Bridgwater, * Capt. Eliſha Mitchell.
Middleborough, * Joſhua White, Eſq; *Noah Fearing, Eſq; * Mr. Perez Thomas, and * Mr. Ebenezer Wood.
Rocheſter, * Mr. Abraham Holmes, and * Capt. Nathaniel Hammond.
Plympton, Capt. Francis Shurtliff.
Pembroke, * Mr. Samuel Gould.
Kingſton, Capt. Ebenezer Waſhburn.
Hanover, * Capt. Samuel Curtis.
Abington, * Mr. Jacob Smith, jun.
Wareham, Capt. David Nye.

COUNTY *of* BARNSTABLE.

Barnſtable, Mr. Lot Nye.
Sandwich, * Thomas Bourn, Eſq; and * Dr. Thomas Smith.
Yarmouth, * Mr. Jonathan Howes.
Harwick, Hon. Solomon Freeman, Eſq;
Wellfleet, Capt. Jeremiah Bickford.

COUNTY *of* BRISTOL.

Taunton, * Col. Nathaniel Leonard.
Rehoboth, *Mr. Penuel Biſhop, *Mr. Frederick Drown, and * Mr. William Winſor.
Swanſey, Mr. Chriſtopher Maſon, and * Mr. James Luther, jun.
Dartmouth, * Mr. Giles Slocum, and * Mr. [illegible] Willcox.
No[illegible], Mr. Seth Smith, jun.
At[illegible]borough, * Mr. William Stanley.
Di[illegible]on, * Col. Silveſter Richmond.
Fre[illegible]n, * Mr. Ambroſe Barnaby, and [illegible]pt. Jail Hathway.
Ra[illegible]Ir. Joſiah Dean.
Ea[illegible]Abiel Mitchell.
Be[illegible]r. John Babbit.
Ne[illegible]* Col. Seth Pope.

COUNTY *of* DUKES COUNTY.

No returns.

COUNTY *of* NANTUCKET.

No returns.

COUNTY *of* WORCESTER.

Worceſter, Capt. Samuel Brooks.
Lancaſter, * Mr. Michael Newhall.
Mendon, * Edward Thompſon, Eſq.
Brookfield, Mr. Daniel Forbes, and * Mr. Nathaniel Jenks.
Oxford, Capt. Jeremiah Learned.
Charlton, * Capt. Samuel Robinſon, and * Mr. Caleb Curtis.
Sutton, * Amos Singletary, Eſq; and * Dr. James Freeland.
Leiceſter, * Col. Samuel Denny.
Spencer, * Lieut. James Hathway.
Rutland, * Rufus Putnam, Eſq.
Paxton, * Mr. Abraham Waſhburn.
Oakham, * Capt. Jonathan Bullard.
Barre, * Capt. John Black.
New Braintree, * Mr. Benjamin Joſlyn.
Southborough, * Capt. Seth Newton.
Weſtborough, Capt. Stephen Maynard.
Northborough, * Capt. Iſaac Davis.
Shrewſbury, * Capt. Iſaac Harrington.
Lunenburgh, * Capt. John Fuller.
Fitchburgh, * Deacon Daniel Putnam.
Uxbridge, * Dr. Samuel Willard.
Harvard, * Joſiah Whitney, Eſq.
Dudley, * Mr. Jonathan Day.
Bolton and Berlin, * Mr. Simon Houghton.
Upton, * Capt. Thomas Marſhall.
Sturbridge, * Mr. Joſhua Harding, jun.
Leominſter, * Major David Wilder.
Hardwick, * Major Martin Kingſley.
Holden, * Mr. Joſiah Stratten.
Weſtern, Capt. Iſaac Gleaſon.
Douglas, * Hon. John Taylor, Eſq.
Grafton, * Col. Duke Drury.
Peterſham, Jonathan Grout, Eſq; and * Capt. Samuel Peckham.
Royalſton, * John Frye, Eſq.
Weſtminſter, * Mr. Joſiah Puffer.
Templeton, * Capt. Ezekiel Knowlton.
Princeton, Hon. Moſes Gill, Eſq.
Aſhburnham, * Mr. Jacob Willard.
Winchendon, *Hon. Abel Wilder, Eſq.
Northbridge, * Capt Joſiah Wood.
Ward, * Capt. Samuel Eddy.
Athol, * Deacon Jeſſe Kendall.
Milford, * Mr. David Stearns.
Sterling, Capt. Benjamin Richardſon.
Boylſton, * Lieut. Jonas Temple.

COUNTY *of* YORK.

York, * Capt. Eſaias Preble.
Kittery, * Mr. Mark Adams.
Wells, * Capt. Joſeph Hubbard.
Arundel, * Thomas Perkins, Eſq.
Biddeford, Jeremiah Hill, Eſq.
Sandford, * Major Samuel Noyſon.
Fryburgh, Mr. Moſes Ames.

COUNTY *of* CUMBERLAND.

Gorham, Hon. Joſiah Thatcher, Eſq.

COUNTY *of* BERKSHIRE.

Sheffield, John Aſhley, jun. Eſq.
Great Barrington, * Major William King.

Stockbridge, *Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, Esq.
Pittsfield, * Henry Van Shaack, Esq; and
* Capt. David Bush.
Richmond, Mr. William Lusk.
Williamston, Hon. Thompson J. Skinner, Esq.
Becket, * Nathaniel Kingsley, Esq.
Alford, * William Brunson, Esq.
Louden, * Mr. Joshua Lawton.
Partridgefield, * Mr. Henry Badger.

COUNTY *of* LINCOLN.

Pownalborough, Mr. David Sylvester.
Bristol, William Jones, Esq.
Hallowell, Dr. Daniel Cony.

*Those Gentlemen with this mark* (*) *were not of the Senate or House, the last year.*

Mr. *Samuel Cooper* is chosen Clerk of the Senate; and *George R. Minot*, Esq; Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The Rev. Mr. PETER THACHER, is rechosen Chaplain to both branches of the Hon. Legislature.

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On Thursday last, the Committee of both Branches of the Legislature, appointed to examine and count the votes returned for Governour, for the Year ensuing, reported the whole number for Governour to be 24,588, of which His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esquire, had 18,459.

No choice of a gentleman to fill the office of Lieutenant Governour, for the ensuing year, having been made by the people, the Hon. House of Representatives, agreeably to the Constitution, proceeded, last Friday, to ballot for two Candidates for that office, to be sent up to the Hon. Senate; when His Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esquire, (who had an unanimous vote) and the Honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esquire, were chosen, and sent up accordingly:—The Senate then proceeded to the election of a LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Esq; was unanimously elected.

Friday afternoon (agreeably to notice previously given by his Excellency) at five o'clock, precisely, the Governour and Lieutenant Governour elect, having been formally notified of their respective elections, came into the Representatives' Chamber, where the two Branches of the General Court were convened—when his Excellency the Governour was pleased to address the Legislature as follows, viz.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

A VERY respectable committee, by you appointed, have notified me, that the citizens of this Commonwealth, have elected me Governour for the year ensuing.

To promote the happiness of my native country, hath always been the great object of my pursuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow citizens, was ever my highest ambition—defective as I may have been, in the pursuit of the first, I should feel myself ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the present occasion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen, in granting me so great a share of the second.

When from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important trust; but since my fellow citizens have, without any solicitations of mine, seen fit, in the present day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuse that partiality, which they have so often manifested towards me, by declining the office.

The suffrages of a free people, would in common times, render an apology for my appearing in this place, quite unnecessary; but in the present situation of publick affairs, it becomes necessary for me to declare, that I am so far from accepting the office, from a dependence upon my own ability, to restore the Government to its needed tranquillity, that it is, gentlemen, on your wisdom and prudence alone, I rely, for those measures which may lead us to publick safety: From you, the people will look for those laws and ordinances, which will secure the blessings intended for them, by the happy constitution of government they have established. Of me, they have a right to expect, that I shall exert the powers vested in me, for their benefit and advantage; and it shall be my highest ambition, not to disappoint them. To preserve, Gentlemen, sacredly and inviolate, our excellent constitution of government; to relieve as much as possible, the burdens of the people, and to maintain a strict adherence to private and publick justice, shall be the great objects of my administration; and in the pursuit of them, I doubt not of your assistance and support, as well as those of all good men.

Having declared, gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requisitions of the Constitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, then addressed the Legislature as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I HAVE been informed, by a respectable Committee of both houses, that you have been pleased to elect me to the office of Lieutenant Governour, for the year ensuing. I have a due sense of the honour you have conferred upon me, in this appointment. I consider it as a mark of your esteem and confidence. It has been my constant aim, while I have had the honour of being employed in the publick service, to consult, and to the utmost of my abilities, to promote the best interest of the people; and it has afforded me the highest satisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you, for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment:—I now declare my accept-

ance of it, and you may reſt aſſured, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the duties of this office, with faithfulneſs and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declarations required by the Conſtitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, in conformity to the Conſtitution, adminiſtered to the Governour and Lieutenant Governour, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being ſubſcribed by them, in preſence of the Legiſlature, the Secretary, by direction of the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, declared His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſquire, to be Governour, and his Honour THOMAS CUSHING, Eſquire, Lieutenant Governour of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, March 1.

SEVERAL months ſince, a medical correſpondent, in the General Evening Poſt, gave the hiſtory of a diſeaſe, introduced by the *faſhionable* practice of *tranſplanting* the teeth: The patient, a young lady of great beauty and merit, after having been attended by ſome of the moſt eminent phyſicians in this metropolis, ſunk under the diſorder. Since that period a more particular and *alarming* account of it has been given, by the ingenious Doctor Duncan, of Edinburgh, in the following words:

"A new diſeaſe has lately been diſcovered in London, occaſioned by the tranſplanting of teeth from the head of one perſon, to that of another. The mortality from it, is computed at nearly *two* deaths, to *ten* diſeaſes; and about one to every hundred, who receive the teeth by tranſplantation, is affected by this diſeaſe. Ulcerations of the throat and gums, with eruptions on the ſkin, are its chief marks. When death takes place, it is from the occurrence of *ſpaſmus*. For five or ſix weeks after tranſplanting, the teeth look well, and are as firm as others. A cure has been attempted in vain, by the Peruvian bark, and it has proved fatal, after the uſe of mercury, although ſome caſes have yielded to medicine."

*March* 30.—The manufacturers employed by Meſſrs. Pedders and Emert, in their ſpinning works at Hodder Bridge, near Preſton, Lancaſhire, were lately alarmed, by an uncommon diſtemper breaking out, and ſpreading amongſt them with great rapidity. Upon Wedneſday, Feb. the 14th, a healthy young woman dropped down ſuddenly, in ſtrong convulſions, and remained in that ſituation, near 24 hours, with only a few ſlight intervals, of about ten minutes each. After this time, the convulſions returned for ſeveral

in fits of a quarter of an hour, and of hours continuance, but with much long- tervals. Upon the Friday following, er perſon, who had worked with this an, was alſo affected in the ſame man- pon Saturday, eight more; upon Sun- , and upon Monday, four. The pa- had little or no warning, of the ap- of the fits, but fell down ſpeechleſs, ained perfectly delirious, during their -; with the body bent backwards, and ſo powerfully convulſed, that five or ſix people, were ſcarcely ſufficient to prevent a girl from biting and tearing herſelf, or daſhing her head againſt the wall or floor.—On Sunday, the terrours of theſe people, and all around them, were increaſed to the higheſt pitch, by the ſpreading of the complaint, and ſtill more by the inefficacy of all the means yet tried, for their recovery; and the dreadful idea, that their diſeaſe was the plague, or ſome ſimilar infection, introduced by the cotton.

A phyſician of this place, being conſulted, diſcovered that the diſeaſe was entirely nervous; that the perſon firſt affected, had been thrown into that ſituation, by the wanton application of a living mouſe to her cheek; an animal which excited in her, a kind of horrour; and that the reſt, who were chiefly young women, had been afflicted, merely by a kind of ſympathetick contagion. The application of electricity, of nervous medicines, but above all, the ſeparation of the patients, and the quieting of their apprehenſions, by aſſurances of ſpeedy recovery, ſoon put a ſtop to the progreſs of the diſorder, and effected a cure, inſomuch that they are all at work again, and have had no return of the complaint ſince. The above is a ſtriking inſtance of the powerful influence of fear, and other paſſions of the mind, upon the body, well known indeed to gentlemen of the faculty, but ſcarcely credible to thoſe who have not had opportunities of obſerving their effects.

*Feb.* 8.—On Thurſday ſe'nnight, died, in Liffey ſtreet, Dublin, ——— Barry, Eſq; of the county of Cork.—His death was occaſioned, by a total ſuppreſſion of all evacuation, though he was attended by moſt of the faculty in Dublin.—Mr. Barry was ſuppoſed to have been the fatteſt man ever ſeen in Ireland, being 41 ſtone weight, the famous Edward Bright, of Malden, in Eſſex, being only two ſtone heavier.—It was with difficulty ſixteen men could manage the corpſe to the hearſe, and the grave, in committing him to which, the rope broke, and the coffin tumbled in.—It is evident, that his wonderful accumulation of fleſh, plugged up the *viſcera*, and deſtroyed the *periſtaltick* motion of the inteſtines.

Some blind children, educated and ſupported by a Philanthrophick Society of Pa-

ris, have lately been preſented to the King and Queen of Verſailles, and exhibited in their preſence, great knowledge of ſeveral arts. Some of them diſcovered the greateſt facility in the various branches of printing and book-binding, &c. others gave the moſt evident proofs of the ſucceſs of their applications to geography, and arithmetical calculations. Their majeſties expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at their efforts, and ſpoke in very high terms of commendation of Mr. Hawy, who, by exemplary diligence and induſtry, has reſtored ſo many members to ſociety; and there remains not a doubt, but his deſerts in the end, will be fully recompenced.

## LAW REPORT.

Meſſrs. Taſtet and Co. of London, merchants, againſt the Prince of Salm Kerbourg, lately determined at Paris.

This celebrated cauſe was inſtituted at Paris, to recover 20,000l. ſterling, which the Prince of Salm, got from them. At the latter end of the year 1783, the Prince of Salm ſent his agent, the Sieur Faulconier, to London, with orders to offer a capital of 100,000l. ſterling, upon certain conditions; among which, was, that he ſhould name a partner. He accordingly named the Marquis of Cavalcabo. His highneſs, inſtead of furniſhing the capital he had offered, availed himſelf of the right the partnerſhip gave the Marquis, of drawing bills of exchange, to get the abovementioned ſum from them. Not contented with this, when he found they would advance no more, he, by means of his agent, enticed one of the partners to Calais, where he procured him to be arreſted. This gentleman was confined five months, at the expiration of which, he was ſet at liberty, by a proviſional ſentence, given by the Parliament at Paris. A ſentence of the ſame kind, obtained afterwards, procured them the reſtitution of their money. The demand now was, to cancel the partnerſhip, and to recover damages.

By the ſentence pronounced againſt the Prince.

I. The act of partnerſhip is annulled.

II. The impriſonment declared null and unjuſt; the detainers to be effaced and eraſed.

III. The Prince of Salm, on his demand for the ſuppreſſion of the memorials printed againſt him, nonſuited.

IV. The abuſive expreſſions uſed in the memorials publiſhed by the Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, and Coſte d'Arnobat, to be ſuppreſſed.

V. The Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapfier, caſt in 40,000 livres damages, to which ſum each of them is anſwerable.

VI. The Prince of Salm condemned to pay 26,000 livres, claimed for charges, &c.

VII. The Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapfier, to pay full coſts.

VIII. The ſentence to be printed and ſtuck up. One hundred copies to be printed, at the expence of the Prince of Salm, Cavalcabo, Faulconier, Coſte d'Arnobat, and Clapfier.

The verdict does honour to the parliament of Paris, by whom it hath been given; and we cannot but congratulate the injured merchants upon it. It is a deciſion, that ſhews there is juſtice in France. What a puniſhment does the Prince undergo! Notwithſtanding his high rank, he is diſgraced and diſhonoured by the firſt tribunal in the kingdom. By the firſt article, he is ignominiouſly expelled from a mercantile houſe; by the ſecond, declared guilty of having impriſoned his own creditors; the third, confirms the titles given him, in the memorials publiſhed againſt him; by the fourth, declared a calumniator, ſince his memorials are ſuppreſſed; and laſtly, by the other articles, he is obliged to pay 66,000 livres, and the coſts. May this ſerve as an example to other great men!

## HALIFAX, May 1.

The brig Betſey, James Young, Maſter, ſailed from Glaſgow, the 25th March, with a full cargo of Merchandiſe, for Halifax—nothing remarkable occurred, until Monday afternoon, the 23d inſt. when ſhe ſuddenly ſtruck upon a hidden rock, about 5 leagues off Joddore Head, and immediately went down. There were ten marines, and five paſſengers on board—Capt. M'Lean of the Houſe of M'Lean and Bogle, of Shelburne, was almoſt drowned before he got into the boat, and expired a few hours after they left the veſſel. It was with the utmoſt difficulty, the reſt of the people ſaved their lives. They reached the ſhore, in fifteen hours after leaving the wreck:—They did not ſave any thing, except what happened to be on their backs at that time;—not a paper nor a letter was preſerved—had they attempted to go below, they muſt all have periſhed; for in leſs than five minutes after the Veſſel ſtruck, ſhe was entirely out of ſight. The Capt. and crew came up here laſt Sunday morning.

## PHILADELPHIA, May 19.

The Herveian Society of Edinburgh, have adjudged their annual prize, for 1786, to Mr. Benjamin Smith Barton, of Philadelphia, for his diſſertation, containing "*An experimental enquiry into the nature and properties of the Hyoſcyamus niger, of Linnæus; its effects on the human ſyſtem; its uſe in the cure of diſeaſes, and the comparative power of different parts of the plant.*"—The prize medal was to be publickly delivered to Mr. Barton, on the 12th of laſt month.

Various opinions are propagated reſpecting the probable reſult of the federal convention; but whatever means are purſued, it ſeems to be unanimouſly agreed, that a ſtrong and efficient executive power muſt be ſomewhere eſtabliſhed. How widely different would have been the character of the union,

if in Congress had resided a power to controul the selfish interests of a single state, and to compel the sacrifice of partial views, in order to promote the common weal. The depravity of individuals, not checked by physical obligation, will indeed taint the complexion of society; and if those vices that corrupt the heart, did not extinguish the virtues of citizens, even Rome, which is now no more, would still have existed. In considering then, what form of government is best calculated to promote the principles of universal justice, probity and honour (which, after all, must be the source of national strength, as well as happiness) fatal experience will instruct us, that little can be left to the voluntary disposition of the people. Whether the shattered fabrick of the original constitution is to be repaired and enlarged, or a new and stately building erected upon the old foundation—whether, on the one hand, the vast continent is to be distributed into distinct republicks, or, on the other, the majesty of a world, centered in an individual, are questions that respect only the forms and not the objects of government; for there are immutable laws in civil societies, independent of times, places and circumstances; and let theorists establish what principles they please in the three sorts of government we are acquainted with, by making virtue the spring of the republican, honour the source of the monarchical, and fear the basis of the despotick—if these do not lead the people of each government into virtuous manners, the whole is nothing but a political romance.

A few days ago, in Third-street, a young coxcomb, who had made too free with the bottle, having staggered after a lady of *delicate* dress and shape, for some distance, at length laid hold of her hand, and, peeping under her large hat, told her that he did not like her so well *before* as *behind*, but, notwithstanding, he would be glad of the favour of a kiss; to which the lady replied, "with all my heart, Sir, if you will do me the favour to kiss the part you like best."

*May* 25. On Sunday last, arrived in this port, the ship Canton, Captain Truxton, in eighteen weeks, from Canton, in China. Captain Truxton sailed from this port, about sixteen months ago.

The same day arrived here, the ship Favourite, Capt. Vallance, from Havre de Grace. On the 25th of April, in lat. 40, 7. long. 52, he spoke the ship Lydia, Capt. from L'Orient, for Virginia, 18 days all well. On the 1st of this month, he n with the wreck of a schooner, Capt. ard, who left Boston the 5th of April, d for Hispaniola, had been overset in a of wind, and had carried away both his ; —in the same gale, a sea broke on l, killed the mate, and washed the Cap- board; but he was afterwards tak- ard again, with one of his legs broke; en blowing very hard, with a high sea, it was with difficulty Captain Vallance could send a boat on board her: He kept her company for three days, but the wind continuing very high, he could render no further assistance (she having plenty of provisions) than by putting a person on board, to navigate her into port. When they parted with her, they were informed the Captain's leg was mortifying, and but little hopes of his life.

On Saturday last, we are informed, the General Meeting of the Cincinnati, adjourned *sine die*, having previously elected the following officers, viz.

His Excellency General Washington, President General. General Mifflin, Vice President General. General Knox, Secretary General. Major Turner, Assistant Secretary General.

The Rev. Synod of New York and Philadelphia, met in this city on Wednesday the 16th instant, according to adjournment, consisting of ministers and elders from the Presbyteries of New York, Dutchess county, New Brunswick, Philadelphia, Newcastle, Lewis Town, Carlisle, Baltimore, Hanover, Lexington, Redstone, Abington, and South Carolina.

The Reverend Alexander Miller, the last year's Moderator, opened the Synod, with a sermon suitable to the occasion; and the Rev. Jedediah Chapman was chosen Moderator for the present year.

While the citizens of the United States (says a naval correspondent) complain of the want of resources for a *Navy*—they are deficient in not promoting the means of creating them. Should every Captain of a vessel be compelled to carry an apprentice for every 50 tons his vessel carries, and should every state impose a trifling duty upon the wages of seamen, to be appropriated for the support of a naval hospital in each seaport, it would soon create a number of seamen, sufficient to man as large a navy, as the United States, in her present state of agriculture, manufactures and population, *ought* to maintain.

A gentleman from Lisbon, informs us, that ministers from France and Great Britain, were convened in that metropolis, for the purpose of framing permanent treaties of commerce. The trade of Portugal, is certainly an object of considerable importance to this country; yet such are the debility and derangement of our federal politicks, that we have not any agent at that court, to protect our interests from the attacks of European negociators. To what quarter, indeed can we direct our attention, without finding additional cause to deplore, the feeble and disordered state of the continental system.

*May* 26.—On Friday evening last, notwithstanding the tempestuous weather, the equally amiable and illustrious General Washington, accompanied by a brilliant crowd of his friends of both sexes, proceeded to the University, to hear a lady deliver a lecture on

the power of eloquence. This a superficial observer, accuſtomed to undervalue all female talents, might denominate condeſcenſion, ſo it certainly was; but the man of judgment and penetration, would conclude, that a ſoul like Cyrus or Scipio, only could be capable of ſuch attention and patronage.

NEW YORK, May 24.

*Extracts from the Journals of Congreſs, Tueſday, April 10, 1787.*

A motion was made by Mr. Kearny, ſeconded by Mr. Blount,

*Reſolved*, That on the laſt Friday in the preſent month, Congreſs will adjourn, to meet on the firſt Monday in June next, at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and the preſident of Congreſs, is hereby authoriſed and directed, on the ſaid laſt Friday in the preſent month, to adjourn Congreſs to the ſaid firſt Monday in June next, to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and that the ſecretary of Congreſs, and the heads of the ſeveral departments, take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their reſpective offices, to the ſaid city of Philadelphia.

A motion was then made, by Mr. Varnum, to amend the motion by ſtriking out the words, "at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania," and in lieu thereof, to inſert, "Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, and Providence Plantations."

And on the queſtion, to agree to this amendment, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. King, to amend the motion, by ſtriking out the following words, "at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and that the ſecretary of Congreſs, and the heads of the ſeveral departments, take order for the removal of the books and papers belonging to their reſpective offices, to the ſaid city of Philadelphia," ſo that it read, Reſolved, That on the laſt Friday in the preſent month, Congreſs will adjourn to meet on the firſt Monday in June next, and the preſident of Congreſs is hereby authorized and directed, on the ſaid laſt Friday in the preſent month, to adjourn Congreſs to the ſaid firſt Monday in June next.

And on the queſtion, ſhall theſe words ſtand, it paſſed in the affirmative.

*In Congreſs, April 21, 1787.*

*Reſolved*, That the Board of Treaſury be, and they are hereby authoriſed to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal ſtandard, agreeably to the propoſition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for, be not leſs than fifteen per cent. that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inſpection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States, &c.

*In Congreſs, April 23, 1787.*

*Reſolved*, That the priviſege of ſending and receiving letters and packets, free of poſtage, be extended to the members of the Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the ſecond Monday in May next, in the ſame manner as is allowed to the members of Congreſs.

*In Congreſs, April 24, 1787.*

*Reſolved*, That the Secretary at War direct the commanding officer of the troops of the United States on the Ohio, to take immediate and efficient meaſures for diſpoſſeſſing a body of men who have in a lawleſs and unauthoriſed manner taken poſſeſſion of poſt St. Vincents, in defiance of the proclamation and authority of the United States, and that he employ the whole or ſuch part of the force under his command, as he ſhall judge neceſſary to effect the object.

*In Congreſs, May 2, 1787.*

*Reſolved*, That the Secretary at War be authoriſed and directed, to ſell, at Publick Auction, or otherwiſe, certain damaged and uſeleſs military ſtores, lying at Springfield, Weſt Point, Philadelphia, Carliſle, and at Virginia, and that he account with the Board of Treaſury for the proceeds of the ſales.

The following is to be inſcribed on the Monument to be erected at St. Paul's Church, in memory of the late Major General *Montgomery*.

This MONUMENT
Was erected by the Order of CONGRESS,
25th January, 1785,
To tranſmit to poſterity a grateful remembrance of the Patriotiſm, Conduct,
Enterprize, and Perſeverance of
Major General
RICHARD MONTGOMERY;
Who, after a ſeries of ſucceſs, amidſt the
Moſt diſcouraging Difficulties, fell
In the Attack on QUEBECK,
31ſt December, 1775.
Aged 39 Years.

By accounts brought in the ſloop Charles, Capt. White, arrived here, on Monday, from Norfolk, Virginia, we are informed, that a Spaniſh veſſel had put into that port in diſtreſs, having on board, 60,000 dollars, deſtined for Baltimore, Maryland, and there to purchaſe veſſels, and load flour, for the Spaniſh ports.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavourable allegations have been ſpread abroad, to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the inſurgents from Maſſachuſetts, the following tranſaction may ſerve to ſhew our diſpoſition not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives, who have fled from juſtice.

On Monday ſe'nnight, about one hundred of the Rebels from Maſſachuſetts, who fled from juſtice, met at Capt. Galuſha's, in Shaftſbury, in convention, to agree on meaſures for continuing their oppoſitions to that government. The authority of Shaftſbury, being alarmed at ſuch an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the inſurgents, the occaſion of their meeting. A committee, conſiſting of a Col. Smith (who

was appointed their president) and four others, were chosen to make answer to this demand, which was, "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting measures, whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly questioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be spirited in their opposition, for a few weeks longer, and they might be assured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal, on the part of the authority, conducted with a spirit truly patriotick and noble. He informed them, that if they were met for the purpose of petitioning the legal authority of Massachusetts, for pardon, and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hostile, and their business was to concert plans for committing depredations, and continuing their opposition to that government, they must disperse immediately; for no such unlawful assembling, could be allowed in Vermont. Col. Smith answered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning, was now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county, who had been previously notified, was present, for the purpose of dispersing them, in case they refused to withdraw. The rebels plead for leave to be by themselves a few minutes, which was granted; after which, they dispersed, and proceeded immediately to White Creek, in the state of New York, where we have understood there was a considerable body collected, who set in convention from day to day, without opposition.

The Governour and Council of Vermont, have given the strongest assurances to his Excellency Governour Bowdoin, that in case the insurgents residing in this state, pursue any measures that are hostile, the most effectual measures shall be taken, by the forces of this state, for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and punishment.

LITCHFIELD, May 28.

The persons from Sharon, who were imprisoned in our gaol last week, on complaint and suspicion of enlisting men, for the purpose of assisting others, in releasing the criminals at Barrington, were examined on Tuesday last, and discharged from confinement; excepting Mitchell, who was remanded to prison for trial at the next Supreme Court, on an indictment for High Treason.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

Sunday last was brought to this town and committed to goal, a Capt. Bingham, of Pa[illegible]dgefield, in the county of Berkshire—he was a captain in the militia, and one of the principal characters in that county concerned in the rebellion.

[illegible] are informed that four of the insurgents [illegible] ty of Berkshire, in endeavouring [illegible] seeds of sedition in several [illegible] western part of Connecticut, were taken into custody by the authority of that state, and are now confined in Litchfield goal—and that the high sheriff of the county of Litchfield, has written to Col. Hyde, high sheriff of the county of Berkshire, *to prove his property and take it away.*

Yesterday was committed to goal in this town, a Lieut. Bullard, of Orange, and two others—Bullard was taken at Swanzey in New Hampshire, inlisting men for Shays.

*The following Instrument was taken with Lieut. Bullard, and is inserted verbatim et literatim.*

We do Each one of us acknowledge our selves to be Inlisted into a company commanded by capt. ——————— & Lieut. Isaac Bullard & in colo Hazeltons Regement of Regulators in order for the suppression of tyrannical governmint in the massachusetts State And we do Ingage to abay Such orders as we shall Receive from time to time from our Superior officers and to faithfullly Sarve for the terme of three months from the Dete in Witness Hereof we have hereeunte Set our names ———

the conditions of Will Be For a Sarjt Sixty Shillings Pr Month—Corpl Fifty Shillings a month Privet Forty Shillings a modth and if git the Day there will Be a concerdreble Bounty Ither Forty or Sixty Pounds

ZaheuS Hasting Sarjt
John Holden

WORCESTER.

A majority of the States being fully represented in Convention, at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 25th of May, they proceeded to the choice of a President, when his Excellency General Washington was unanimously elected to that important office.

Major William Jackson was at the same time appointed Secretary to this Honourable Board.

On the 23d inst. the Rev. Joseph Willard was ordained to the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the north parish of Wilbraham.

The Rev. Mr. Henry Channing is ordained to the pastoral office in the Congregational Church at New London.

DIED.]—At Boston, Miss Betsy Ballard. At Hallowell, the Hon. James Howard, Esq; aged 82.

☞ *Instructions from the towns of Grafton and New Braintree to their Representatives, with the Protests entered against them, and other matters unavoidably omitted, will appear in our next.*

"*Lancaster, May* 31st, 1787.

"Yesteday morning, was killed here, one thousand seven hundred and eighty seven birds of prey; also seven hundred eggs of the same were taken.

"If you see fit, Mr. Editor, to insert the foregoing in your Magazine, it may possibly be imitated, and save the industrious farmer much pains and trouble. L. W."

## *A REMEDY for a LAMENESS produced by a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected, from a Letter of Doctor L O B B.*

IT may lead us into a right notion of the cauſe of this diſeaſe, if we conſider that every fibre, veſſel, membrane and muſcle of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, and immoveable, becomes ſuch through the want of particles of fluid in their interſtices, ſufficient to keep them in their natural ſtate of diſtention, and mobility or moveableneſs.

This want of fluid in their interſtices (as I apprehend) is occaſioned by the viſcid ſtate of the blood's obſtructions in the courſe of its circulation; and a deficient ſecretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into conſideration; but it may be obſerved that thoſe outward applications are proper, which can fill the interſtices of the contracted veſſels and muſcles, with ſuch a fluid, as will bring them to their natural diſtention, and render them duly diſtractile and moveable.

I ſhall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual, for the recovering the uſe of a limb that had been long diſabled, by a fixed contraction of ſome of the muſcles.

Many years ago (when I lived at Yeoville, in Somerſetſhire) my advice was deſired for a poor man's child, a boy of about eight or nine years of age, one of whoſe legs was contracted more than when a man is ſitting in a chair: He could not ſtretch it out or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I preſcribed a relaxing linement, of which, curriers' oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected, to be gently rubbed with it—but it was of no ſervice.

The probable conſequences of this poor boy living without the uſe of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was conſidering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind, that the glovers of the town, brought their lamb and kid ſkins (which were dry, ſtiff and hard) to be ſoft and ſupple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor, made with the yolks of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reaſoned thus with myſelf, viz.—Since this egg liquor is ſo efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, veſſels and membranes (by art made ſtiff, dry and hard) why may it not be as effectual when ſufficiently applied to living animal fibres, veſſels and membranes, in a ſtate of contraction?—And I reſolved to try its efficacy in the caſe of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his legs, to be gently rubbed two or three times a day, with the egg liquor; and, by this means, he eaſily recovered the uſe of his leg.

This egg liquor I adviſe to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let it be beaten with a ſpoon to the greateſt thinneſs, then by a ſpoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have ſince adviſed in like caſes, and with the like happy ſucceſs; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the ſame advantage from it, in ſuch caſes.

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*From a late Philadelphia Paper.*

Mr. EDITOR,

THE following compoſition having been communicated to me as a cheap and excellent colouring and preſervative of gates, pales, barns, &c. I take the liberty to recommend the publication of it in your paper.

Melt two ounces of roſin in an iron pot or kettle; add three gallons of train oil, and three or four roles of brimſtone: When the roſin and brimſtone are melted and become thin, add as much Spaniſh brown, or red or yellow Oker (or any other colour you want, ground fine as uſual with oil) as will give the whole as deep a ſhade as you like. Then lay it on with a brush, as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the firſt coat is dried, give it a ſecond.

It is well atteſted that this will preſerve plank for ages, and keep the weather from driving through brick work. As the materials are eaſy to be obtained, and the work can be done by a common labourer, the printing it in your paper cannot but be acceptable to your cuſtomers. From your humble ſervant, T.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XI.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in June, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

IN conſequence, however, of a royal meſſage, which came through the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Keppel attended in the cloſet, to receive the commands of his ſovereign. And although (to uſe his own expreſſions upon his trial) his forty years endeavours were not marked by the poſſeſſion of any one favour from the crown, except that of its confidence in time of danger, he could not think it right to decline the ſervice of his country. And this the more eſpecially, as the nation was repreſented to him, by thoſe, who had a right to be the beſt acquainted with its condition, to be in no very ſecure ſtate. In that, and other ſubſequent royal audiences, he delivered his opinions with that plainneſs and openneſs, which were equally ſuited to his natural, and incidental to his profeſſional character. He particularly took the freedom of obſerving, that he ſerved in obedience to his Majeſty's commands; that he was unacquainted with his miniſters, as miniſters; and that he took the command as it was, without making any difficulty, and without aſking a ſingle favour; truſting only to his Majeſty's good intentions, and to his gracious ſupport and protection.

Nor were appearances leſs favourable on the ſide of the miniſters. The buſineſs had been ſixteen months in contemplation, the firſt propoſal having been made in conſequence of the alarming aſpect which the ſtate of publick affairs exhibited, in the month of November 1776; the notice of his appointment, upon the deciſive part at length taken by France, was conveyed to the admiral, through the chief miniſter of the marine, with every appearance of concurrence and approbation; and the bearer of this meſſage, who ſeemed to feel no ſmall degree of ſure in the employment (although he afterwards became his accuſer) was his particular friend and intimate acquaintance of very long ſtanding. This gentleman, who was vice admiral of the blue, and likewiſe a lord of the admiralty, was to ſerve in Mr. Keppel's fleet, as third in command. It would be needleſs to dwell upon the well founded ſatisfaction and confidence, which the aſſiſtance of officers, ſtanding in ſuch a degree of intimacy and friendſhip, muſt afford to a commander in chief. It ſeems to meet, ſo far as it goes, that firſt wiſh of every general, to have the choice of thoſe officers on whom he muſt principally confide, and on whoſe conduct, his reputation and ſucceſs muſt ſo much depend.

With the force we have mentioned, the greateſt national truſt that could be repoſed, and unlimited diſcretionary powers, the admiral ſailed from St. Helen's. The truſt was indeed great, for the ſtate of publick affairs was exceedingly critical. It was well known that France had a ſtrong fleet at Breſt, and in ſuch a ſtate of preparation, as ſufficiently indicated ſome immediate and important deſign. Our great commercial fleets, loaded with that wealth, which could alone enable us to encounter ſuch formidable enemies, and to ſupport ſo complicated and extenſive a war, were on their way home from different quarters of the globe. To the protection of the commerce of Great Britain, was to be added the defence of her extenſive coaſts, the ſecurity of her vaſt capital, and the preſervation of thoſe invaluable reſervoirs of her naval power, in which were equally included, her preſent ſtrength, and her future hope. All theſe immenſe objects, were committed to the defence of twenty ſhips.

*June* 13*th*, 1778.

The fleet had ſcarcely arrived at its ſta-

tion in the Bay of Biſcay; when an occaſion offered to ſhew, that great diſcretionary powers are liable to much perſonal riſque, unleſs the moſt cordial ſupport is afforded, by thoſe in the adminiſtration of publick affairs, to the perſon on whom theſe powers is delegated. Two French frigates, with two ſmaller veſſels, appeared in ſight, and were evidently taking a ſurvey of the fleet. The admiral's ſituation was nice and difficult. War had not been declared, nor even reprizals ordered. It was, however, neceſſary to ſtop theſe frigates, as well to obtain intelligence, as to prevent its being conveyed. Indeed it ſeemed a matter of indiſpenſible neceſſity, not to miſs the opportunity of acquiring ſome knowledge of the ſtate, ſituation, and views of the enemy. But that fluctuation of counſels, which, as we have ſtated, ſeemed to prevail at that time, joined to the peculiar circumſtances of the admiral's political ſituation, ſeemed, all together, to render any ſtrong meaſure exceedingly hazardous. He might have been diſavowed; and a war with France might be charged to his raſhneſs, or to the views and principles of his party. In this dilemma, the admiral determined to purſue that line of conduct which he deemed right, and to abide the conſequences. The ſubſequent behaviour of the French frigates, ſeemed calculated to afford a juſtification for any meaſure of violence he could have purſued.

A general ſignal for chaſing being made, the Milford *June 17th.* frigate got in the evening along ſide of the Licorne of 32 guns, and in the moſt obliging terms, required, or rather requeſted, the French captain, to come under the admiral's ſtern; this was refuſed, but upon the coming up of a ſhip of the line, and her firing a gun, the Frenchman ſtood to her, and was brought into the fleet. The admiral ſent a meſſage to leeward, that every civility ſhould be expreſſed to the French captain, and alſo information given, that he would ſee him as ſoon as they could come up in the morning; the veſſels who had him in charge received orders to attend to him through the night, and to bring him up without moleſtation.

In the morning, an unexpected movement made by the French frigate, occaſioned one of the convoy to fire a ſhot acroſs her way, as a ſignal for keeping her courſe, when, to the aſtoniſhment of the admiral and the whole fleet, ſhe ſuddenly poured her whole broadſide, accompanied with a general diſcharge of her muſquetry, into the America of 74 guns; at the very inſtant that Lord Longford her commander was ſtanding upon the gunwale, and talking in terms of the utmoſt politeneſs to the French captain. The frigate inſtantly ſtruck her colours as ſoon as ſhe had diſcharged her fire. Several of the ſhot ſtruck the America; and it ſeemed little leſs than a miracle, conſidering the cloſeneſs of the ſhips, and the unſuſpecting ſtate of the crew, that only four of her people were wounded. Although this behaviour merited the ſevereſt return; and that a broadſide, which would probably have ſent her to the bottom was that immediately to be expected; yet, the noble commander of the America, with a magnanimity, humanity, and admirable command of temper, which reflect the higheſt honour on his character, did not return a ſingle ſhot.

In the mean time, the other French frigate, called La Belle Poule, which was of great force, and heavy metal, with a ſchooner of 10 guns in company, were cloſely purſued by the Arethuſa frigate, Captain Marſhal, and the Alert cutter, until they got out of ſight of the fleet. The Arethuſa having at length got up with her chaſe, requeſted the French captain to bring to, and acquainted him with the orders of bringing him to the admiral. A compliance with theſe requiſitions being peremptorily refuſed by the French officer, Captain Marſhall fired a ſhot acroſs the Belle Poule, which ſhe inſtantly returned, by pouring her whole broadſide into the Arethuſa, then very cloſe along ſide.

A deſperate engagement enſued, and was continued with unuſual warmth and animoſity for above two hours; each ſide vieing with the utmoſt degree of national emulation to obtain the palm of victory, in this firſt action and opening of a new war. The French frigate was much ſuperiour in weight of metal and number of men; not could ſhe at all have ſpared any part of thoſe advantages. At length, the Arethuſa was ſo much ſhattered in her maſts, ſails, and rigging, and there being at the ſame time but little wind for her government, ſhe became in a great meaſure unmanageable; and they being now upon the enemy's coaſt, and the French ſhip's head in with the land, the latter took that opportunity of ſtanding into a ſmall bay, where ſeveral boats came to her aſ-

ſiſtance at day light, and towed her into a place of ſafety.

During the fore part of this action, the engagement was no leſs warm between Captain Fairfax, in the Alert cutter, and the French ſchooner. Their force was about equal; the former carrying ten, and the latter (if we remember right) eight guns. The conteſt was well ſupported for upwards of an hour; when the ſchooner was compelled to ſtrike, with the loſs of five men killed, and ſeven mortally wounded. The Arethuſa had ſuffered ſo much, that ſhe was towed back to the fleet by the Valiant and Monarch, both of which had purſued the chace. Her loſs in men was alſo conſiderable, amounting to eight killed, and thirty ſix wounded. That of the Belle Poule was prodigious. The French account acknowledges above forty ſlain, and fifty ſeven wounded. Among the former was the ſecond in command.

They acknowledge that the Belle Poule carried 26 twelve pounders; but they forgot to enumerate thoſe of lighter metal, which are ſaid to have amounted to 14 more; and they eſtimate the Arethuſa at 28 ſix pounders. Notwithſtanding this ſuperiority of force, the brave and obſtinate defence made by the Belle Poule, in this firſt action of a new war, when the terrours of our naval proweſs in the laſt, were not yet forgotten, became a matter of great praiſe, and wonderful exultation. The King of France took care to nouriſh this national pride and opinion, as well by the honour and promotion which he beſtowed on the captain and other principal officers, as by the pecuniary rewards to thoſe in a more ſubaltern degree, and his liberal munificence to the widows, families, or relations, of thoſe who fell in the action. Nor was this attention confined to the officers. The wounded ſeamen, and the widows of their fellows who were ſlain, partook, in a proportional degree, of the ſame bounty; and the whole was crowned with a conſiderable benefaction to the ſhip's company in general. On the other hand, the Captain's Marſhal and Fairfax, received great praiſe from their commander, and not more than they deſerved.

In the mean time, another French frigate fell in with the fleet, and was detained by the admiral, under colour of the hoſtility committed, and the extraordinary circumſtances of ill conduct with which it was attended, by the captain of the Licorne; but ſeveral French merchantmen were ſuffered to paſs though the fleet unmoleſted, as he did not think himſelf at all authorized to interrupt their commerce. It was reported, we know not with what authority, that theſe frigates, with ſome other veſſels, were cruizing to intercept our Mediteranean fleet of merchantmen, which, including thoſe from Spain and Portugal, amounted to about 70 ſail, and which were then upon the point of immediate arrival.

[*To be continued.*]

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XIV.

DO not neglect the ſociety of old men; their memories are furniſhed with many facts which they witneſſed, and which make them repoſitories well worth examining—they reſemble old books that contain excellent matter, though badly bound, duſty and worm eaten.

If you be nettled with ſevere raillery, take care never to ſhew that you are ſtung, unleſs you chooſe to provoke more.

Never offer advice but where there is ſome probability of its being followed.

Never think to entertain people with what lies out of their way, be it never ſo curious in its kind. Who would think of regaling a circle of ladies with the beauties of *Homer's Greek*, or a company of ignoramus's with Sir *Iſaac Newton's* diſcoveries?

Do well, but do not boaſt of it; for that will leſſen the commendation you might have otherwiſe deſerved.

The right application of knowledge is the teſt of true ability. However accompliſhed we may appear, if we are defective in this particular, the ſagacious and penetrating part of mankind will not claſs us in their number; and even the illiterate and uninformed will diſcover our inſignificance and pay us but little attention: The former cannot fail to perceive the diſtance we are at from what they are themſelves, and the latter will ſoon be ſenſible that our learning is of no ſubſtantial utility, and that in point of ſenſe and reaſoning we ſtill remain on a level with the multitude, notwithſtanding our pretenſions to ſuperiour excellence.

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*The insertion of the following in your Magazine, which is the substance of the Instructions of the town of New Braintree to its Representative, together with the Protest entered against the same, will much oblige a number of your Customers.*

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of New Braintree, in the county of Worcester, on Monday the 21st day of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS the town, at their last meeting, appointed a committee to draw instructions to their Representative, whereof *Percival Hall*, Esq; was Chairman; and the majority of said committee having this day made report of certain instructions to Mr. *Benjamin Joslyn*, Representative for the town the year ensuing; which instructions have been adopted by the town—the purport whereof is—

1st. That a general act of indemnity may be passed, in favour of those who have been in arms against the government; and that the banished may be called home—and not be, as the woman of Tekoa told king David, like water spilt on the ground, which cannot be gathered.

2dly. That measures may be adopted, for limiting the number of Attornies at Law, and for paying them out of the publick treasury.

3dly. To use his influence, that the present Attorney General may be dismissed from his office.

4thly. For the abolition of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace.

5thly. For the dismission of the present Sheriff of the county of Worcester, and depriving the Sheriffs, of the power to appoint deputies—and for empowering constables to serve all writs and processes, and to collect the duties of excise and impost, &c.

6thly. For empowering the selectmen to take the probate of wills, &c. &c. and empowering the clerks of the several towns, to register deeds, &c.

7thly. For the removal of the General Court from the town of Boston.

8thly. For the continuation of the act suspending the collection of private debts, and for making some further provision, still more injurious to the creditor.

9thly. For the repeal of the law suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

10thly. For the total cessation of the grants annualy made to the president and professors of Harvard College.

11thly. For the repeal of the law laying duties on writs executions, &c.

12thly. Insinuating that the continental officers, who have served as volunteers, in a private capacity, in the service of government the winter past, have been paid wages according to the ranks they sustained in the continental army—and directing their Representative, to cause the matter to be examined into, &c.

13thly. For calling home and dismissing the troops of government.

And whereas the undersigned freeholders and inhabitants of the town of New Braintree, are apprehensive that the measures proposed to be adopted, will, in many respects, not prove salutary, but if adopted, highly injurious to the publick—we are therefore induced, in the most serious and solemn manner, to *PROTEST* test against the greatest part of them, for the following reasons, among many others which might be offered.

*Because*, We conceive that the persons who have been in arms against government, have never been under necessity to resort to arms, to obtain a redress of any grievances, or the removal of any burdens; and because many of them still continue to hold their arms, and even have, very lately, made prisoners of some of our fellow citizens, in a neighbouring town, and carried them away from their families, without the least provocation.

*Because*, The government have heretofore passed a general act of indemnity, which was treated with derision and contempt; and the measures which government have since taken, have been kind and lenient;—but at the same time, have not had that tendency to reclaim them, which might rationally have been expected; nor have we reason to believe, if government should again offer them a pardon, that it would be accepted; but would rather have a tendency to weaken the strength and authority of government, and be introductive of as great confusion in this commonwealth, as the woman of Tekoa's advice to David was, among the children of Israel.*

* Mr. CLARK's annotation on the said passage thus saith—Absalom, thus restored, makes an ill use of the King's goodness, by endeavouring to draw the hearts of the people from him—he put himself into greater equipage than usual—provided himself a chariot and horses, and fifty running footmen—yet would he stoop from his grandeur to salute the meanest of the *mob*—would offer his service to every one, and took care to instil into the people's minds a bad opinion of the king's administration.

*Becauſe*, We apprehend, as the conſtitution has made proviſion that every citizen may be heard by himſelf, or his counſel, at his election, there is no propriety in limiting the number of Attornies at Law;—much leſs can we conceive it to be juſt, that the expence ſhould be defrayed out of the publick treaſury; as it would have a tendency to encourage litigation: And we eſteem it preferable, if individuals are diſpoſed to litigate, that it ſhould be at their own expence.

*Becauſe*, We know of no allegations againſt the preſent Attorney General, which ought to be a ground for his removal from office: If there are any ſufficient reaſons, we doubt not but they will be attended to, without the intervention of the town of New Braintree, who do not pretend to file articles for his impeachment.

*Becauſe*, We conceive that the inſinuations againſt the preſent Sheriff of the county of Worceſter, are without foundation; that if true, he ought to be proſecuted therefor, and not to be condemned without a hearing:—And becauſe, we conceive it to be highly neceſſary, that the Sheriff ſhould have power to appoint deputies, in order to tranſact the buſineſs of his office;—nor do we conceive it would be advantageous to the publick, or ſuch perſons as are generally choſen conſtables, that the conſtables be empowered to ſerve all writs and proceſſes.

*Becauſe*, We apprehend, that from the want of a knowledge of the mode of buſineſs, and acquaintance with the law, the greateſt confuſion would ariſe, if the ſelectmen ſhould be empowered to tranſact the buſineſs of the probate office; and that it would not be advantageous to the publick, that the town clerk ſhould be empowered to regiſter deeds, &c.

*Becauſe*, We conceive, that if the preſent tender act is continued, it is already made ſufficiently diſadvantageous to the creditor, without making further additions, which may operate to his injury.

*Becauſe*, We apprehend that the grants to the preſident and profeſſors of Harvard College, are neceſſary for the encouragement of literature; and with pleaſure we recollect, that the conſtitution has made it the duty of the legiſlature, to encourage ſchools and ſeminaries of learning; and particularly the Univerſity at Cambridge, and we eſteem the cultivation of the arts and ſciences to be highly neceſſary for the ſupport of the liberties of a free people.

*Becauſe*, The inſinuations reſpecting the pay of the continental officers, in the ſervice of the commonwealth, the winter paſt, in a private capacity, contains a reflection againſt the government, and is an abſolute falſhood.

*Becauſe*, We conceive that it would be exceedingly dangerous to the Commonwealth, to diſband the troops of government, ſo long as the *Rebels* continue to act in oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority—and until the ſpirit of *Rebellion* ſhall be completely ſuppreſſed.

Have only to add, that we have that opinion of the honourable Court, that we have not the leaſt doubt, but that they will pay that attention to every real grievance, as far as can be conſiſtent with conſtitutional meaſures, the ſafety, peace and happineſs of the Commonwealth—being fully perſuaded of the propriety of this idea, are willing to ſubmit the whole to be conducted according to the wiſdom and candour of our wiſe legiſlators.

*Francis Whipple. James Thompſon. Ephraim Woods. Thaddeus Bowman. David Woods. James Woods. Jonathan Woods. Abiſhai Delano. Jonathan Force. Francis Whipple, jun. Joſeph Tidd. Elijah Edſon. Artemas Howe. Samuel Mexter. Wyman Hoyt. Eliſha Mathews. Sampſon Wetherell, jun. James Weſton. John Woods. Samuel Shaw. Phillip Delano. Willard Warner. Joſeph Bowman. Elias Hall. Aaron Hall. Perſival Hall, jun. Elijah Barnes. Daniel Mathews (only) proteſts againſt the following articles, viz. Article 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 6th, 8th, 12th and 13th.*

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

The following INSTRUCTIONS were given by the town of GRAFTON to its Repreſentative, viz.

*Col.* LUKE DRURY, *Repreſentative of the Town of* GRAFTON.

"THOUGH your conſtituents repoſe the fulleſt confidence in your wiſdom and abilities, yet it may not be amiſs, on ſome momentous occaſions, that they expreſs to you their ſentiments: And we do hereby inſtruct you, that you

uſe the utmoſt of your endeavours, that the following articles be enacted.

1ſt. That there be a general pardon granted to all that aided or aſſiſted, or have taken up arms, in what the Governour and General Court ſtiled, *Rebellion*, in this Commonwealth: And that all diſqualifications, that is on that account, be taken off—and all damages by unjuſt impriſonments and warrants, be made good.

2d. That the government troops be immediately recalled, that are now in the field, which were raiſed for four months, with this notice given, that the ſeverity of the law, ſhall be executed on any, who ſhall murder any perſon, or burn or deſtroy any property.

3d. That the General Court be removed out of Boſton, to ſome convenient place in the country.

4th. That all licences be granted by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

5th. That all eſtates of deceaſed perſons, be ſettled by the ſelectmen of the ſeveral towns.

6th. That the recording of deeds be done in the town, where the land ſold, lyeth.

7th. That the courts of Common Pleas and General Seſſions of the Peace, be aboliſhed.

8th. That all manufactures in this country, be encouraged.

9th. That the exciſe be collected by the conſtables or collectors of the ſeveral towns.

10th. That the act ſuſpending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, be immediately repealed.

11th. That any perſon entering a complaint againſt another, and cannot ſupport it, ſhall be liable to make good all damages.

12th. That duties on writs and executions be taken off, as it comes out of the debtor, which we think is unreaſonable.

13th. That the land and poll tax be eaſed, and the tax laid on ſuperfluities.

JOSEPH WOOD,
THOMAS BICKNELL,
BENJ. WALKER,
EBEN. WADSWORTH,
EPHRAIM LYON,
} Committee.

*Grafton, May 26th, 1787.*

The foregoing articles were read and accepted by the town.

N. SHERMAN, Moderator.

True copy—errors excepted.

BENJAMIN GODDARD, Town Clerk.

AFTER the foregoing inſtructions were accepted by the town, a number of reſpectable gentlemen, inhabitants of Grafton, we are informed, entered their PROTEST againſt ſeveral articles of the inſtructions; whoſe names are as follows, viz.

*Joſeph Meriam. John Goulding. Silas Warren. Shelcmeth Stow. James Whipple. Joſeph Watren. Zebedee Redding. Simon Bruce. Andrew Adams. Solomon Stow. Perley Batchelor. Jonathan Pierce. Moſes Playden. Timothy Meriam. Nathaniel Adams. Phinehas Leland. Nathaniel Ward. Joſeph Meriam, jun. firſt and ſecond articles only.*

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*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

## LETTER from TRIBUNUS to REPUBLICANUS. No. IV.

### *On Publick and Private* CREDIT.

SIR,

WE live in a day when the abuſe of private credit, ſeems to have ſet all ranks of people, from the firſt Magiſtrate of the Commonwealth, down to the day labourer, at enmity with it; but believe me, dear ſir, when I tell you, that this is as unreaſonable, as it would be to conſider *ſeed time and harveſt as a curſe*, becauſe men abuſe that annual produce by their intemperance, which the God of nature, in his infinite benevolence, created for our comfort and ſupport.

Men were not deſigned by the wiſe author of the human race, to live without toil and pain; hunger, cold, and all the ſufferings we are capable of, were intended as incentives to arouſe us from that ſloth and indolence, into which we ſhould otherwiſe ſink; and ſuch is our nature and diſpoſition, that in general, were we not urged to diſcharge our debts, we ſhould ſuffer accumulating intereſt to devour us. It is therefore the ſame mark of wiſdom in our political fathers, to ſcourge us to this duty, as it would be in our natural parents, to urge us to care and induſtry.

This country cannot ſubſiſt without credit, and good faith between man and man. The whole ſpecie uſually in circulation in the United States, is four millions of dollars; that ſum, very probably, was doubled in the late war;

the state in this State may be perhaps five hundred thousand dollars, or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The commerce of the State may amount to more than two millions annually. By commerce here, is not intended merely the exports and imports of the country; for the articles exported pass through a variety of hands, before they are shipped off; and those imported pass through many, before they are consumed.—Thus a thousand pounds worth of goods imported, may swell the tide of commerce to ten thousand, before the articles cease to exist; besides this, there is all the internal trade between man and man, for the necessaries of life, and the employment of great numbers of people, in the various branches of trade and husbandry. Of this, twenty parts out of thirty, at the least, is done on credit. This credit then, serves the same purposes as money; as money is the ticket or representative of wealth, so this is the representative of money. Take this away, or destroy it, and you take away two thirds of the means of doing business, and reduce two thirds of the people, merchants and mechanicks, dependant on commerce, to beggary; you reduce the produce of the country to little or no value, save for the purpose of satisfying present hunger, because you prevent a foreign market, and render the people at home unable to buy it.

When credit serves the same purposes as money, how extraordinary it is, that the people, with their legislature, should unite in the destruction of it; and this too, at a time when money is scarce, and intend this as a remedy against that very scarcity! it is like making an act to prevent the raising vegetables, because there happened a scarcity of meat.

The legislature of the Commonwealth, finding the people embarrassed, in the year 1786 passed an act for the suspension of law, as they called it; but be the name what it may, the bill was evidently a tender act, and the assumption of a power to dispose by an *ex post facto* law, of the private contracts made between man and man. This at once put an end to all credit, and locked up all the money, so that no loan on the credit of legal security, can be obtained.—Had they passed an act declaring a rebellion to [illegible] and had shut up the courts of law [illegible] civil process, until peace returned, it would have been consonant to the [illegible]ution, and have been answerable pretext of the act.

We do not derive our property from the state, or from the laws; property is but natural right, and government is intended to support and protect us in the use and enjoyment of it. The dollar I earn is mine, independent of the power of the State, and they can have no right to take it away from me, and give it to you; for as Mr. Locke says, "What property have I, in that which another by legal right can take from me, and give to another, at his pleasure?"—If then the dollar I have, is beyond the controul of the legislature, surely, when on a voluntary and fair contract, I deliver it over to another, on his promising to pay me an equivalent at a future day, the legislature have no more right to say he shall not comply with that contract, than they had in the first instance to take my money from me. You may say, that they may withdraw their aid from me, and not assist me in compelling my debtor to pay me. So they might, when a man intended to rob or murder me, withdraw their protection, and give me no aid. Both alike would be a dissolution of the original compact, and discharge me from all allegiance to the Commonwealth.—Upon these principles the constitution is predicated; and the legislature have no right to take my property and give to another, or to take it for the publick use, without the greatest necessity, or without giving me an equivalent for it.

As these measures are against the constitution of government, so are they opposed to every principle of sound policy. The moment they are adopted, credit ceases, and the specie is sent out of the country, or locked up. When private credit is well supported, a man may get a sum of money upon his estate, for a present emergency; he may by payments and loans, supply a whole neighbourhood, and one guinea, in the space of a week, by quick circulation, will perhaps pay one hundred guineas worth of various debts. But now, a man worth a thousand pounds clear estate, may be ruined for want of a hundred, while his neighbour Ready Cash is also ruined, by living upon the principal of that money, which *he is afraid to lend*. It is very unimportant to the State who has the property, provided it can be taxed.

But though equality of property, may be necessary to the well being of a republican government; yet the idea of an agrarian law, and abolition of debts,

is totally condemned by Monteſquieu, and other experienced and learned writers; becauſe, as on the one hand, it deſtroys commerce, which depends altogether on good faith and credit; ſo on the other, it juſtifies, or rather inculcates and encourages, idleneſs and diſſipation, and prevents incentives to induſtry and frugality; for who will toil for property, he is not able to keep? and who will labour for that which he may obtain by an act of the legiſlature, and falſe and unjuſt principles of ſtate policy?

But however dangerous theſe meaſures are in themſelves, they have their advocates, who juſtify or excuſe them, becauſe, as they ſay, the people are oppreſſed by the ſcarcity of money, and there muſt be ſome expedient hit upon to relieve them; but this is like giving a patient rum becauſe his fever rages. Had the people no ideas of the introduction of paper money, or the advantage of tender acts, they would be quiet enough; but there are always idle, profligate men, who wiſh and expect ſuch unjuſt expedients, and who will raiſe the hopes and ſtir up the inclination of debtors, to procure them. It is this that raiſes the commotions in the country. Were the people well aſſured that they muſt pay their debts, they would loſe the ideas of rebellion on the one hand, and on the other be afraid to run in debt.

While it is ſuppoſed that the legiſlature has the authority of interfering with private contracts, we never can have a quiet and proſperous government; for we cannot live without commerce and credit; and a great part of the community being at all times debtors, will keep us always in a ſtruggle for expedients to evade the payment of juſt demands.

Such is the perverſeneſs of the human heart, that men, on the hope of ſucceſs, would rebel againſt Heaven itſelf. This is not an uncharitable expreſſion; for the moment we are brought to an entire reſignation to the laws of the Divine Being, we are perfect enough for the enjoyment of Heaven; and who is there, that does not complain of the heat, cold, the ſtorms and the wind?

It always ought to be conſidered as diſhonourable to evade the payment of an honeſt debt; but theſe extemporaneous meaſures of the legiſlature, with the general clamour of men of influence, renders it too reputable to defraud an honeſt creditor.

An union of ſentiment that debts muſt be paid; that government cannot evade or annul them, may bring us to the path of publick and private happineſs, eſtabliſh our credit, reſtore the bonds of ſociety, and make us a happy people.

TRIBUNUS.

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From a late NORTHAMPTON PAPER.

*The following is a DEPOSITION given by* JOSEPH METCALF, *Eſquire.*

I JOSEPH METCALF, of Orange, in the county of Hampſhire and Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, of lawful age, do certify and ſay, that on Monday the 21ſt day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Cheſterfield, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinſdale, ſtate aforeſaid, taken priſoner by a party of about twenty inſurgents, commanded by one Col. William Smith, late of New Salem, in the ſaid county of Hampſhire; On my heſitating to conſider myſelf their priſoner, Smith drew his ſword and ſwore he would take my life inſtantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the ſtate of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the houſe of Giles Day in the town of New Marlborough, ſtate of Vermont aforeſaid; previouſly being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of thoſe who were under ſentence for the late inſurrections, and that they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Eſq; and Col. Mayo, of Warwick, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and ſuch other characters as would moſt likely produce (if held as hoſtages) a pardon for their friends, and that they ſhould execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends inſtantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforeſaid, they poſted a centinel to prevent any ſurpriſe by the inhabitants, of whom they ſeemed to be very apprehenſive. Two perſons paſſed the houſe, ſaid to be two deputy ſheriffs, who had warrants againſt Luke Day, which ſo alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they ſhould repair to the woods, but were determined otherwiſe by the return of a perſon who had ſeen the ſheriffs, and reported that they ſaid they had purſued to ſilence

any ſpeeches that might elſe have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the inſurgents ſhould paſs them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my eſcape, about eleven o'clock on Tueſday night enſuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their reſolutions to diſturb and moleſt the citizens of Maſſachuſetts, and that they ſhould plunder promiſcuouſly in future—indeed their whole conduct was moſt morally abandoned and wicked; and further ſaith not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

HAMPSHIRE ſ. *May* 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared *Joſeph Metcalf*, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Depoſition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, jun. J. Pac.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, March 30.

IN the whole world of Mechaniſm and Mechanical Architecture, there is no object a greater curioſity than Albion Mill, by Black Friars Bridge.—The fame of it has already ſpread far beyond our own country. France has employed our artificers, to do the ſame for them; and when Mr. Bolton and Mr. Fotheringham have finiſhed at Paris, they have offers, both from Peterſburgh and Vienna.

To the praiſe of the Czarina and the Emperor—they both imitate the example of the king of France, and like him, magnificently give a *Charte Blanche*, as to price.

The particulars of this admirable work, are as follows, viz.

Two fire engines.—The cylinders a thirty ſix inch bore.—The length of the ſtrokes, ſeven feet.—The number of ſtrokes, twenty in a minute.—There are to be thirty pair of ſtones; the diameter of the ſtones, five feet.—The diameter of the log wheels, ſeven feet.—There are to be twelve bolting mills.—The conſumption of coals for the copper of each engine, five buſhels in an hour.—The quantity of work done by each pair of ſtones in an hour, five buſhels of meal.

The fire engine and its application, are, as has been ſaid, the work of Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham.—Mr. Wyatt is the architect, to whom the world is indebted for the edifice!

SAVANNAH, *(Georgia)* April 26.

One of the five hoſtages, given by the Creek Indians for the performance of the treaty held with this ſtate in November laſt, has put an end to his exiſtence by hanging himſelf; and there is the greateſt reaſon to think we ſhall immediately be involved in a war with that nation.

CHARLESTON, *(South Carolina)* May 3.

Gen. Clarke has ſent information to Au-
gu war with the Indians being daily
ex and that on the 18th ult. as a
m ... ... ſettlers were taking fiſh on Oco-
ni party of Indians fired on them,
ar ... are miſſing; and on the 20th
th a block houſe built for the de-
fe that country, drove off a number of
ho ...

BALTIMORE, *(Maryland)* May 29.

An *Act* declaring the *treaty of peace* between the *United States* and his *Britannick Majeſty*, the Supreme law within this ſtate.

"*Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly of Maryland, and it is hereby declared*, That the treaty of peace made between the United States of America, and his Britannick Majeſty, is the Supreme Law within this ſtate, and ſhall be ſo conſidered and adjudged, in all Courts of law and equity; and all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by the ſaid Courts reſpectively, ought, and ſhall be determined according to ſaid treaty, and the tenor, true intent and meaning thereof.

The profeſſor Spitler, at Gottingen, has publiſhed a hiſtory of Hanover, in which are the following particulars.

"It contains a ſurface of 78,000 ſquare miles and one quarter; its population does not exceed 280,000 ſouls; the ſubſidy furniſhed annually by that country, to the military cheſt, amounts to fifty five thouſand pounds ſterling; the other provinces appertaining to the king of England, in Germany, are leſs charged; thoſe of Bremen and Werden, where the population is equal to that of Hanover, do not pay more than forty eight thouſand pounds; and Lunenburgh, which is infinitely more populous, pays no more than ſixty thouſand pounds." According to the above author, it appears, that every father of a family, having a wife and two children, about the age of fourteen years, pays annually, in direct taxes, two pounds ſterling, although he poſſeſſes neither land or cattle.

The Jeſuits at Mohilaw, a town in Poland, erected a canopy for the Empreſs of Ruſſia to ſit under, while ſhe attended at divine ſervice in their chapel; but ſhe refuſed the uſe of it, ſaying, "that queens and kings, in the ſight of, or before God, were no more than other people."

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

We learn from Malaga, that a *Settee* of three maſts, had arrived there about the 6th of January laſt, from Algiers; the Captain of which, Robert Norrie, reported that he had frequently been in company with the *American ſlaves*—that the Captains lodge with

a Genoese watch maker, and have a table to themselves, though a small iron ring is fixed on one of their legs, to denote that they are held in slavery. The sailors have been taught, and are obliged to work at the various trades of carpenter, joiner, blacksmith, stone mason, and sail maker, from six o'clock in the morning, until four o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission, except half an hour which is allowed them at dinner time—each man's allowance per day, is two small loaves of bread, which weigh about fifteen ounces. The Spanish consul, from a principle of humanity, pays to each man also, 4d. sterling per day.—A common rug or blanket is given them, to wrap themselves up in, when they go to rest,—but they are in daily expectation of being relieved by their countrymen. When favours are to be granted, preference is given to the Americans, by the General of Marine, or the General who commands all the slaves, and who is in the character of Secretary of slaves. The boys act as servants and waiters to the *Dey*, and are cloathed in his livery. The Captains are paroled by the Spanish Consul, who, in case of an escape, has generously bound himself in the penalty of £.560 sterling.

A strict calculation has lately been made in Massachusetts, of the number of inhabitants in that state, by which it appears, that exclusive of a considerable portion of persons not rateable, there has been an encrease of 28,000 freeholders, since the last calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In so short a period as fifteen years, ten of which have been consumed in a destructive war, this seems an almost incredible multiplication of the human species.

A few days ago, a young man in Chester county, being violently afflicted with the tooth ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the aching tooth, and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's scull. He accordingly repaired to *Brandywine*, and opened the grave of a Hessian, who had been killed and buried there; in lifting the head, a considerable number of *guineas*, which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldier's hair—so much to the astonishment and joy of the invalid, that he instantly lost, or forgot, his malady.

*May* 30.—Ten States, we hear, were yesterday represented in Convention.

In Lord Kaim's sketches, is the following observation. Every form of government must be good, that inspires *Patriotism*; and the best form to invigorate that *noble passion*, is a *Commonwealth* founded on rotation of power, where it is the study of those in office to do good, and to merit the approbation of their fellow citizens.—What will our American Aristocraticks say to this?

*May* 31. It is not more essential to freedom, says a correspondent, that the press should be unrestrained in its productions, than that the circulation of its productions should be uninterrupted and universal. That the people may publish their sentiments without fear or controul, would be but an unprofitable right, if the government could so fetter the exercise of it, as to circumscribe, by the influence of taxes and other impositions, the extent of the publication. This would in effect, be granting the power to write, but denying the liberty to read,—Nor can it be material whether the evil arises from a *stamp act*, which operates directly by shackling the press, or a *post charge*, which operates indirectly by impeding the transportation of publick prints: the obstruction, whether at the source or in the stream, is equally pernicious; for what odds is it to the parched traveller, whether the heat of the sun has exhausted the spring, or the malice of an enemy has poisoned the current? Upon these principles, recognized by an ordinance of Congress, there has hitherto been no charge for the conveyance of newspapers throughout the continent; but it has lately been said, that a new arrangement is agitated by the postmasters, which will either deny to the printers the only eligible mode of supplying their subscribers, or impose so heavy a tax, that the remote circulation of their papers, must be eventually discontinued. Besides the general arguments against this projected measure, something may be urged from the peculiar circumstances of the country. The strong and invidious distinction, which different habits, manners and pursuits, will naturally create between the eastern and southern inhabitants of so extensive an empire, can only be counteracted by the freest communication of their opinions and politicks, and, at this awful moment, when a council is convened, it may justly be said, to decide the fate of the confederation, would it not be dangerous and impolitick to divert or destroy that great channel, which serves at once to gratify the curiosity, and to collect the voice of the people?

Men, says a correspondent, are continually deceived themselves, with vain hopes of advantage from the terrour of example, by putting their fellow creatures to death for crimes, and at the same time are removing the only true ground of that hope, by holding up even the most guilty as penitents likely to obtain mercy from the Creator. How vain this hope of advantage from such punishments is, the fate of Robert Elliot, lately executed here, may be cited as incontestible evidence and invincible argument. This man's eldest brother was hanged in Ireland for robbery, on which his father with his two remaining sons fled to this country. One of these sons, Fleming Elliot, was hanged at Chester, for murder. We should suppose that these examples were brought as close home to the feelings of Robert, as example can possibly be pressed, and its utmost force on the heart of man fully and

fairly tried; yet so feeble is the effect of this ever failing experiment, that the execution of *two brothers* was insufficient to preserve, from the same fate, the *third*, to the twenty seventh year of his age! and, continues this correspondent, it may be worth the enquiry, whether the idea of the efficacy of repentance between the sentence of death and the time of execution, often held out in our publick papers, does not really tend to encourage crimes, punishable with death? Is it not probable, that men of base and abandoned principles, on whose hearts the terrours of future punishments may yet have some impressions, at the very time they are meditating such crimes, may deceive themselves by trusting to such opportunity of repentance, and the more boldly make their attempts?

NEW YORK, June 5.

*By the United States in Congress assembled, May 3, 1787.*

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion for repealing the special requisition of the 21st of October last, together with the resolve directing the board of treasury, to open a loan on the credit of the said requisition:

*Resolved*, That all monies accruing from the requisition of the 21st of October last, or advanced by any of the states, for the recruiting, subsisting or cloathing of the troops directed to be raised by the resolves of Congress, of the 20th of October last, be credited to such states, on the specie requisition of 1784, 1785, or 1786, at the option of the states respectively: Provided, that no state having made such advances, shall obtain credit therefor, until the accounts relative to the same, are adjusted at the treasury of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the act of Congress, of the 21st of October last, directing the board of treasury, to open a loan on the credit of the said requisition, be, and it is hereby repealed.

"Whereas Phineas Bond, Esq; has presented to the United States, in Congress assembled, a commission in due form, bearing date the 5th of April, 1786, from his Britannick Majesty, constituting and appointing him the consul of his said Majesty, in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland; and, although no commercial treaty or convention, subsists between his Britannick Majesty and the United States, whereby either have a perfect right to establish consuls or commissaries, in the dominions of the other; yet as the United States are disposed, by every proper mark of liberality and attention, to promote a good correspondence between the two countries, and particularly as amicable negociations are now depending between them.

"*Resolved*, That the said Phineas Bond, Esq; be, and he hereby is received and recognized as the consul of his Britannick Majesty, throughout the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and that his commission be registered in the secretary's office."

BENNINGTON, May 14.

We hear from Addison, that a shocking accident lately happened at the house of Mr. Case, in that town:—A barrel of powder being deposited in the garret, is supposed to have taken fire from a candle, which was carried up by a son of Mr. Case's, in company with a negro man, belonging to the family. The roof of the house was blown off by the explosion, and the young man and negro blown into the air, and carried several rods from the house—the upper floor breaking down, in consequence of the shock, fell upon a young woman, and bruised her in so shocking a manner, that her life was despaired of for some time, but by the last northern post, we are informed that she is in a fair way of recovery.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

*Extract of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Northfield, dated 26th May, 1787.*

"Last Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Esq; of Swanzy in the state of New Hampshire, that he had taken up Lieut. Isaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, some in this state, but chiefly in Vermont and New Hampshire: In consequence of which, I collected ten horsemen, chiefly of this town, and sent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumstance, for the inhabitants of Winchester, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have rescued Bullard, but the detachment arriving seasonably, they dispersed.

"Last Wednesday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be best to proceed any further, and returned without doing any mischief. We have them frequently round our camp, and our sentries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

SHREWSBURY, June 5.

A late Philadelphia paper furnishes an account of a male child, for publick exhibition, of the most extraordinary size ever known of the same age. His body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle size. Nothing in the human shape, can exceed him in point of beauty, in every respect: He is healthy, amazingly strong and active—has frequently lifted men who weighed from 150 to 160 pounds. He is now six years old, and weighs 145 pounds. He has given the greatest satisfaction to all who have seen him, and is thought to be the greatest phenomenon of the present age, and every certification which can be wished, to prove the age of the child, with the great seal of the state annexed, may be seen, at the place of his residence in Philadelphia.

Died, at a village near Piritz, in Pomera

poſed in him; the primary objects of which, were the protection of his country, and the preſervation of her commerce. He wiſely thought the ſtakes were too great to be hazarded againſt vaſt odds, either upon perſonal, or profeſſional punctilio. It was, however, a difficult conqueſt. He afterwards declared, when compelled to a publick explanation and defence of his conduct, that he never in his life felt ſo deep a melancholy, as when he found himſelf obliged to turn his back on France.—And, that his courage was never put to ſuch a trial as in that retreat; but that it was his firm perſuaſion, that his country was ſaved by it.

*17th.* Upon the return of the fleet to Portſmouth, the admiral had an opportunity of verifying by experience, the neceſſity to a commander in chief, eſpecially in critical ſeaſons, and endowed with large diſcretionary powers, to be well ſupported in the cabinet, and to meet with a diſpoſition to a favourable conſtruction and acceptance of his well directed ſervices, in thoſe nice and doubtful ſituations, wherein no ſpecifick line of conduct can be laid down for his direction, and in which, either perſonal reſponſibility muſt be hazarded, or what appears at the time to be the eſſential intereſts of his country ſacrificed. He had already gone in two inſtances to the limits of his diſcretionary powers. The taking of the frigates, and the return, contrary to expectation and intention, if not to direct orders, from his ſtation, were meaſures of ſuch a nature, as admitted of no medium in their conſtruction. They were either abſolutely right, or they muſt be abſolutely wrong. In the former caſe, they demanded not only immediate, but great approbation; in the latter, the moſt direct reprehenſion. The officer, who had committed errours of ſuch magnitude and danger, ſhould not again, by any means, have been entruſted with a command of ſuch national importance.

The admiral was, however, left in this ſtate of uncertainty; and with ſo great a truſt in his hands, never received the ſmalleſt direct or official approbation of his conduct in either inſtance. But he ſeemed to be immediately delivered over, without mercy, to the obloquy and ſcurrility of thoſe publications, which he conſidered as being under the immediate direction of the miniſters; and which, from the circumſtance of of their abuſe having been ſo frequently the prelude to the downfal or diſgrace of officers, are particularly conſidered being, in ſome ſort, in the ſecret, and having the ſanction of authority for their cenſure and condemnation. B theſe, the admiral's return and conduct were branded with the moſt opprobrious terms which language was capable o beſtowing, and aſcribed to the moſt di graceful motives; his general characte treated with the moſt indecent ſcurrility and as they placed his conduct and hi merits in the ſame ſcale with thoſe o Admiral Byng, ſo they boldly and di rectly threatened him with the ſame fate

The admiral bore all the diſcouraging, as well as the diſagreeable circumſtances he met, with wonderful temper He made no complaints himſelf, di every thing to ſtifle diſcontents in others preſſed forward the preparations for his return to ſea, without noiſe or parade, and bore all the unmerited reproach that was thrown upon him, without being once tempted to a juſtification, which, by the narration of the fact, muſt neceſſarily have criminated the firſt lord of the admiralty.

The fortunate arrival of the two fleets of our Weſt India fleets, and of the Levant trade, brought in a ſupply of ſeamen, at the moſt critical period in which they could have ever been wanted. By this means, and the exertions every where uſed by the admiralty, the admi-

*July 9th.* ral was enabled to put again to ſea, on the 13th day from his arrival at Portſmouth, with 24 ſhips of the line; and was joined on the way by ſix more; the paucity of frigates ſtill continued, there being an addition of only one, to which was alſo added two fireſhips. But the ſhips in general were commanded by men, who in point of ſkill, ability and courage, were of the higheſt eſtimation.

In the mean time, the French had made uſe of the engagement with the Belle Poule, and the taking of the two frigates, as the oſtenſible ground, for iſſuing out orders for reprizal on the ſhips of Great Britain; and the ordinances for the diſtribution of prizes, which we have already obſerved had been paſſed a conſiderable time before, although hitherto kept dormant, was now immediately publiſhed. Similar meaſures were likewiſe purſued in England, as ſoon as the account of theſe tranſactions was received. Thus nothing of war was wanting between the two nations, except merely its name, or rather the form of the proclamation. [*To be continued.*]

*From the* INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, *printed at Philadelphia.*

## *To the* FREEMEN *of the* UNITED STATES.

A CITIZEN of Pennsylvania, in a retired situation, who holds and wishes for no share in the power or offices of his country, and who often addressed you in the years 1774 and 1775, upon the interesting subject of the LIBERTIES of America, begs leave to address you again upon the important subject of her GOVERNMENT.

It is impossible to be happy without freedom, and it is equally impossible to preserve freedom without such constitutions and laws as are adapted to the circumstances and habits of our country.

The *rights* of mankind are simple. They require no learning to unfold them. They are better *felt* than explained. Hence in matters that relate to *liberty*, the mechanick and the philosopher, the farmer and the scholar, are all upon a footing: But the case is widely different with respect to *government*. It is a complicated science, and requires abilities and knowledge of a variety of other subjects to understand it. Unfortunately from the general prevalence of despotism and the monopoly of power in a few hands, mankind have had but few opportunities of profiting by the knowledge they have acquired from experience in this science. The world for the first time, saw a number of freemen assembled in America to compose a system of government for themselves. It now beholds a scene equally new and illustrious—a body of freemen assembled to correct the mistakes of this government. How different is the situation of the citizens of America from the rest of mankind! What would be the fate of the millions of our fellow creatures in the kingdoms of Europe, should they assemble by voluntary association, for this purpose? or what would not the subjects of Great Britain, who complain of the defect, or corruption of their government, give for this inestimable privilege? Let this comparison kindle in our bosoms a due sense of the value of liberty, and let no pains be spared in composing such a form of government as will preserve it forever.

The present federal constitution was formed amidst the confusions of war, and in the infancy of our political knowledge. It has been found ineffectual to support publick credit, prevent hostilities with our neighbours, and insurrections among our citizens: Hence the n[illegible] of an American, which was so re[illegible] in the year 1782, in every part of [illegible] now treated every where with [illegible] attempt. [illegible] we have suffered, and the in[illegible] have incurred, have not been suffi[illegible] us to alter our federal govern[illegible] one argument that should pos[illegible] not should be irresistible. [illegible], glide into a stable go[illegible]ich and the poor soon [illegible]archy. They prefer the order and tranquillity of despotism to popular licentiousness and the oppression of law—hence the success of usurpers in every age and country.

It becomes us therefore to prevent the power which is the offspring of force, by means of a regular constitution founded in a mutual compact between rulers and the people.

There never was a republick of long duration in any country, whose form was not *mixed*. But this mixture was in most cases unfortunately the effect of accidents, or popular commotions—hence the inequality of liberty in most of them, and hence their corruption or extinction in every part of the world.—I see no reason why a republick, composed of a legislature properly compounded and balanced, where representation is equal and elections annual, should not continue to be the vehicle of liberty to the end of time? We have therefore, my fellow citizens, no choice left to us. We must either form an efficient government for ourselves, suited in every respect to our exigencies and interests, or we must submit to have one imposed upon us by accident or usurpation. A bramble will exercise dominion over us, if we neglect any longer to chuse a vine or a fig tree for that purpose. The present relaxed state of government in America is no common temptation to ambition. A federal Shays may be more successful than the Shays of Massachusetts; or a body of men may arise who may form themselves into an order of hereditary nobility, and by surprise or stratagem prostrate our liberties at their feet.

This view of our situation is indeed truly alarming; we are upon the brink of a precipice. Heavens! shall the citizens of America, shall the deposers of the power of George the 3d, and the conquerers of Britain in America, submit to receive law from a bold and successful demagogue, or a confederated body of usurpers? Shall the United States become a theatre on which the crimes of the Cæsars and Cromwells of past ages are to be acted over again? Are the freemen of America to be summed up in accompt of universal slavery, and transferred like cattle at an auction to the highest bidder? Are our fields to be scratched (for they will not then be cultivated) by the hands of slaves—and is the product of our industry, whether in arts or agriculture, to be torn from us by arbitrary edicts issued from a newly established court of American despots? Was it this we drew the sword at Lexington, submitted to, or rather embraced power exile, imprisonment, flames, and death, every stage of the war? Was it for this triumphed in the recovery of our cities, in the reduction of the armies of Burgoyne and Cornwallis? Was it for this we exu

in the peace which we extorted from Great Britain in the year 1782? If it was, then virtue has ſuffered, heroiſm has bled, and heaven itſelf has bleſſed us in vain.

America has it in her power to adopt a government which ſhall ſecure to her all the benefits of monarchy, without parting with any of the privileges of a republick. She may divide her legiſlature into two or three branches. She may unite perfect freedom and wiſdom together, and may confer upon a ſupreme magiſtrate ſuch a portion of executive power, as will enable him to exhibit a repreſentation of majeſty, ſuch as was never ſeen before. I mean the majeſty of a free people. To preſerve a ſenſe of his obligations to every citizen of the republick, he may be elected annually, and made eligible for ſeven years, or for life.

The more we abridge the ſtates of their ſovereignty, and the more ſupreme power we concentre in an ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES (for by this new name let us call our federal government) the more ſafety, liberty, and proſperity will be enjoyed by each of the ſtates.

The ambition of the poor and the avarice of the rich demagogue, can never be reſtrain upon the narrow ſcale of a ſtate government. In an aſſembly of the ſtates they will check each other. In this extenſive reſervoir of power it will be impoſſible for them to excite ſtorms of ſedition, or oppreſſion. Should even virtue be wanting in it, ambition will oppoſe ambition, and wealth will prevent danger from wealth. Beſides, while the eyes of the whole empire are directed to one ſupreme legiſlature, its duties will be perfectly underſtood, its conduct will be narrowly watched, and its laws will be obeyed with cheerfulneſs and reſpect.

Let the ſtates who are jealous of each others competitions and encroachments, whether in commerce or territory; or who have ſuffered under ariſtocratick, and democratick juntos, come forward, and firſt throw their ſovereignty at the feet of the Convention. It is there only, they can doom their diſputes—their unjuſt tender and commutation laws—their paper money—their oppreſſive taxes upon land, and their partial ſyſtem of finance, to deſtruction.

Let the publick creditor who lent his money to his country, and the ſoldier and citizen who yielded her their ſervices, come forward next, and contribute their aid, to eſtabliſh an effectual federal government. It is from the united power and reſources of America only, that they can expect permanent and ſubſtantial juſtice.

Let the lovers of peace, add their efforts to thoſe that have been mentioned, in increaſing the energy of a federal government. An aſſembly of the ſtates alone, by the terrour of its power, and the fidelity of its engagements, can preſerve a perpetual peace with the nations of Europe.

Let the citizens of America, who inhabit the weſtern counties of our ſtates, fly to federal power for protection. The Indians know too well the dreadful conſequences of confederacy in arms, ever to diſturb the peaceful huſbandman, who is under the cover of the arſenals of thirteen ſtates.

Let the farmer who groans beneath the weight of direct taxation, ſeek relief from a government, whoſe extenſive juriſdiction will enable it to extract the reſources of our country, by means of imports and cuſtoms.

Let the merchant who complains of the reſtrictions and excluſions, impoſed upon his veſſels by foreign nations, unite his influence in eſtabliſhing a power, that ſhall retaliate theſe injuries, and enſure him ſucceſs in his honeſt purſuits, by a general ſyſtem of commercial regulations.

Let the manufacturer and the mechanick, who are every where languiſhing for want of employment, direct their eyes to an aſſembly of the ſtates. It will be in their power only, to encourage ſuch arts and manufactures, as are eſſential to the proſperity of our country.

To beget confidence in, and an attachment to, a new federal government; let us attend to the characters of the men, who are met to form it.

Many of them were members of the firſt Congreſs that ſat in Philadelphia, in the year 1774.

Many of them were part of that band of patriots, who, with halters round their necks, ſigned the declaration of independence, on the 4th of July, 1776.

Many of them were diſtinguiſhed in the field, and ſome of them bear marks of the wounds they received, in our late conteſt for liberty.

Perhaps no age or country ever ſaw more wiſdom, patriotiſm and probity, united in a ſingle aſſembly, than we now behold in the convention of the ſtates.

Who can read or hear, that the immortal WASHINGTON has again quitted his belove retirement, and obeyed the voice of God and his country by accepting the chair of this illuſtrious body of patriots and heroes, and doubt of the ſafety and bleſſing of the government we are to receive from their hands?

Or who can read or hear of Franklin, Dickinſon, Rutledge, R. Morris, Livingſton, Randolph, Shearman, Gerry, Miffin, Clymer, Pinckney, Read, and many others that might be mentioned, whoſe names are ſynonimous with liberty and fame, and not long to receive from them the precious art that is to preſerve and tranſmit to poſterity the freedom of America?

Under the preſent weak, imperfect, and diſtracted Government of Congreſs, anarchy, poverty, infamy, and SLAVERY await the United States.

Under ſuch a Government as will probably be formed by the preſent Convention, America may yet enjoy peace, ſafety, liberty, and glory.

HARRINGTON.

*From the* COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, *printed at Philadelphia.*

Mr. EDITOR,

I HAVE lately ſeen a piece upon the ſubject of WHITE WASHING, in which that neceſſary duty of a good houſe wife is treated with unmerited ridicule—I ſhould probably have forgot the fooliſh thing by this time—but the ſeaſon coming on, which moſt women think ſuitable for cleanſing their apartments from the ſmoke and dirt of the winter, I find this ſaucy author diſhed up in every family, and his flippant performance quoted wherever a wife attempts to exerciſe her reaſonable prerogative, or execute the duties of her ſtation. Women generally employ their time to better purpoſe than ſcribbling. The cares and comforts of a family reſt principally upon their ſhoulders—hence it is that there are but few female authors—and the men, knowing how neceſſary our attentions are to their happineſs, take every opportunity of diſcouraging literary accompliſhments in the fair ſex. You hear it echoed from every quarter—My wife cannot make verſes, it is true; but ſhe makes an excellent pudding—ſhe cannot correct the preſs; but ſhe can correct her children, and ſcold her ſervants with admirable diſcretion—ſhe cannot unravel the intricacies of political economy and federal government; but ſhe can knit charming ſtockings—and this they call praiſing a wife, and doing juſtice to her good character—with much nonſenſe of the like kind.—I ſay, women generally employ their time to better purpoſe than ſcribbling; otherwiſe this facetious writer had not gone ſo long unanſwered.—We have ladies who ſome times lay down the needle and take up the pen, I wonder none of them have attempted ſome reply.—For my part I do not pretend to be an author. I never appeared in print in my life; but I can no longer forbear ſaying ſomething in anſwer to ſuch impertinence. Only conſider, Mr. Editor, our ſituation. Men are naturally inattentive to the decencies of life—but why ſho[illegible] ſo complaiſant—I ſay, they are [illegible] naſty beaſts: If it were not [illegible] connexion with the refin[illegible]d their manners, and had a h[illegible] uence on the general econo[illegible]my life, theſe lords of the creation wo[illegible] w in filth, and populous citi[illegible] nfect the atmoſphere with the[illegible] ; vapours. It is the atten[illegible]tion [illegible] duity of the women that prevent men from degenerating into ſwine.—How important then are the ſervices we render—and yet for theſe very ſervices we are made the ſubject of ridicule and fun—baſe ingratitude—nauſeous creatures!—Perhaps you may think, I am in a paſſion—No, Mr. Editor, I do aſſure you I was never more compoſed in my life—and yet it is enough to provoke a ſaint to ſee how unreaſonably we are treated by the men.—Why now there's my huſband—a good enough ſort of a man in the main—but I will give you a ſmall ſample of him—He comes into the parlour the other day, where, to be ſure, I was cutting up a piece of linen.—Lord, ſays he, what a clutter here is—I cannot bear to ſee the parlour look like a Taylor's ſhop—beſides I am going to make ſome important philoſophical experiments, and muſt have ſufficient room.—You muſt know my huſband is one of your would be philoſophers—well, I bundled up my linen as quick as I could, and began to darn a pair of ruffles; which took up no room and could give no offence—I thought however, I would watch my lord and maſter's important buſineſs.—In about half an hour the tables were covered with all manner of trumpery—bottles of water, phials of drugs, paſte board, paper and cards, glue, paſte and gum arabick, files, knives, ſciſſars and needles, roſin, wax, ſilk, thread, rags, jags, tags, books, pamphlets and papers—Lord bleſs me! I am almoſt out of breath, and yet I have not enumerated half the articles—well—to work he went—and although I did not underſtand the object of his manœuvres, yet I could ſufficiently diſcover that he did not not ſucceed in any one operation—I was glad of that, I confeſs—and good reaſon too—For, after he had fatigued himſelf with miſchief, like a monkey in a China ſhop, and had called the ſervants to clear every thing away, I took a view of the ſcene my parlour exhibited—I ſhall not even attempt a minute deſcription—Suffice it to ſay, that he had overſet his ink ſtand, and ſtained my beſt mahogany table with ink; he had ſpilt a quantity of vitriol, and burnt a great hole in my carpet; my marble hearth was all over ſpotted with melted roſin—beſides this, he had broken three China cups, four wine glaſſes, two tumblers, and one of my handſomeſt decanters—and after all, as I ſaid before, I perceived that

had not succeeded in any one operation.—By the bye—tell your friend the white wash scribbler, that this is one means by which our closets become furnished with—"halves of China bowls, cracked tumblers, broken wine glasses, tops of tea pots, and stoppers of departed decanters,"—I say, I took a view of the dirt and devastation my philosophick husband had occasioned—and there I sat, like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief—but it worked inwardly—yes, Mr. Editor, it worked inwardly—I would almost as lieve the melted rosin and vitriol had been in his throat, as on my dear marble hearth and my beautiful carpet.—It is not true that women have no power over their own feelings—For notwithstanding this provocation, I said nothing, or next to nothing; for I only observed very pleasantly, that a lady of my acquaintance had told me that the reason why philosophers are called *literary* men is, because they make a great *litter*—not a word more—however the servant cleared away, and down sat the philosopher.—A friend dropt in soon after—Your servant, sir, how do you do?—"Oh Lord!—*I am almost fatigued to death—I have been all the morning making philosophical experiments.*"—I was now more hardly put to it to smother a laugh, than I had been just before to contain my rage.—my *Precious* went out soon after, and I, as you may suppose, muttered all my forces; brushes, buckets, soap, sand, lime-skins, and cocoa nut shells, with all the powers of housewifery were immediately employed—I was certainly the best philosopher of the two; for my experiments succeeded, and his did not—all was well again, except my poor carpet—my vitriolized carpet—which still remained a mournful memento of philosophick fury, or rather philosophick folly. This operation was scarce over, when in came my experimental philosopher and told me, with all the indifference in the world, that he had invited six gentlemen to dine with him at three o'clock—It was then past one—I complained of the short notice—poh, poh, says he, you can get a leg of mutton and a loin of veal, and a few potatoes, and it will do well enough—Heavens! what a chaos must the head of a philosopher be? a leg of mutton, a loin of veal and potatoes!—I was at a loss whether I should laugh or be angry—but there was no time for determining—I had but an hour and an half to do a world of business in. My carpet, which had suffered in the cause of experimental philosophy in the morning, was destined to be most shamefully dishonoured in the afternoon, by a deluge of nasty tobacco juice—Gentlemen smokers love segars better than carpets.—Think, Mr. Editor, what a woman must endure under such circumstances, and then, after all, to be reproached with her cleanliness, and to have her white washings, her scourings and scrubbings, made the subject of ridicule—it is more than patience can put up with—What I have now exhibited is but a small specimen of the injuries we sustain from the boasted superiority of men. But we will not be laughed out of our cleanliness—A woman would rather be called any thing than a *slut*, as a man would rather be thought a knave than a fool.—I had a great deal more to say; but I am called away—we are just preparing to white wash, and of course I have a deal of business on my hands.—The white wash buckets are paraded—the brushes are ready—my husband is gone off—so much the better—when one is about a thorough cleaning—the first dirty thing to be removed is one's husband—I am called for again—Adieu.

Yours, NITIDEA.

*April* 18.

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## *MEMORANDUMS, from CHASTELLUX's (a French Nobleman) TRAVELS through NORTH AMERICA.*

COLONEL Vanhorn, an American gentleman, had the extraordinary fortune to give in the same day, a breakfast to Lord Cornwallis, and a dinner to General Lincoln. Lord Cornwallis, informed that the latter had slept at Mr. Vanhorn's, came to take him by surprize; but Lincoln, getting intelligence of his design, retired into the woods. Lord Cornwallis, astonished not to find him, asked if the American General was not in the house?—"No," replied Mr. Vanhorn, bluntly.—"On your honour?" says Cornwallis. "On my honour, and and if you doubt it, here are the keys, you may search every where." "I shall take your word for it," said Lord Cornwallis, and asked for some breakfast; an hour afterwards he returned to the army. Lincoln, who was concealed at no great distance, immediately returned, and dined quietly with his host.

I HAD often occasion to observe, that there is more of ceremony than compliment in America. All their politeness is mere form, such as drinking healths to the company, observing ranks, giving up the right hand, &c. But they do nothing of this but what has been taught them, not a particle of it is the result of judgment; in a word, politeness here is like religion in Italy, every thing in practice, but without any principle.

THE 22d day commenced, like every other day in America, by a great breakfast. As the dinners are very late at the Minister's, a few loins of veal, some legs of mutton, and other *trifles* of that kind, are always introduced among the tea cups, and are sure of meeting a hearty welcome. After this night repast, which only lasted an hour and an half, we went to visit the ladies, agreeably to the Philadelphia custom, where the morning is the most proper hour for paying visits. We began with Mrs. Bache; she merited all the anxiety we had to see her, for she is the daughter of Mr. Franklin. Simple in her manners, like her respectable father, she possesses his benevolence. She conducted us into a room filled with work, lately finished by the ladies of Philadelphia. This work consisted neither of embroidered tambour waistcoats, nor net work edging, nor of gold and silver brocade—

*It was a quantity of shirts for the soldiers of Pennsylvania!*

The ladies bought the linen from their own private purses, and took a pleasure in cutting them out, and sewing them themselves. On each shirt was the name of the married or unmarried lady who made it, and they amounted to *two thousand two hundred.*

AMONG many facts cited to me by Mr. Samuel Adams, Deputy for Massachusetts Bay, I shall relate one which merits to be transmitted to posterity. Two young soldiers had deserted from the army, and returned to their father's house. Their father, incensed at this action, loaded them with irons, and conducted them himself to their General, Lord Stirling. He did what every other officer would have done in his place; he pardoned them. The father, as patriotick, but less austere than a Roman, was happy to preserve his children; nevertheless, he seemed astonished, and approaching the General—"My Lord, (says he, with tears in his eyes) *it is more than I hoped for.*"

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON's* MISCELLANY. No. XV.

*Against Delay.*

LET's take the instant by the forward top;
For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.

*Calumny unavoidable.*

No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape; backwounding calumny
The whitest virtue strikes. What king so strong
Can tie the gall up in the sland'rous tongue.

*Merit always modest.*

It is the witness still of excellency
To put a strange face on its own perfection.

*An accomplished young gentleman.*

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head unmellow'd, but his judgment ripe;
A [illegible] word (for far behind his worth
C[illegible] praises that I now bestow)
He is complete in feature as in mind,
With all good grace to grace a gentleman.

*Sorrows rarely single.*

When sorrows come they come not single spies,
But in battalions.

*Defamation.*

I see the jewel, best enamelled,
Will lose its beauty; and the gold 'bides still
That others touch; yet often touching will
Wear gold; and so no man that hath a name
But falsehood and corruption doth it shame.

*Virtue.*

The man, whom *virtue* does not bind,
No *real comfort* knows;
Nor e'er enjoys that *peace of mind,*
Which *innocence bestows.*
In *folly's* most licentious scenes,
Amidst its *choicest hours,*
*Reproaching conscience* intervenes,
And *every transport* sours.

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*From a late London Paper.*

[illegible]VING in the publick papers, sev[illegible] n the name of "*Strange*" calls t[illegible] *one* that was made on the la[illegible] ge, who was a lawyer, and a[illegible] ictest integrity, and the most e[illegible] proachable character, in the ti[illegible] Charles the second, and, in our humble opinion, the only *good pun* that ever was made on the name. This appeared on the tomb stone of the above ge[illegible] was recited in the following w[illegible]

"Here lies an honest lawye[illegible]
"And that's——*Strange.*"

# Act for raising TROOPS, and granting INDEMNITY.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, June 13th, 1787.*

WHEREAS it appears to this Court, that a conſiderable number of perſons concerned in the rebellion, and now lurking in the neighbouring States, do frequently enter into parts of the weſtern counties, and commit robberies, burning of buildings, and other outrages, and threaten the peaceable and well affected; whereby it has become abſolutely neceſſary for their protection and ſecurity, that a force ſhould be raiſed and kept in ſervice, ſo long as the preſent circumſtances ſhall continue. Therefore

*Reſolved*, That his Excellency the Governour be, and he hereby is requeſted, to raiſe by detachments from the militia, or by voluntary inliſtment from the troops now in actual ſervice (if practicable) and if not, from the citizens at large, a body of troops, not leſs than *five hundred men*, nor more than *eight hundred men*, rank and file, as the publick exigency, in his Excellency's opinion, ſhall require; to be formed into one regiment, and properly officered, to be ſtationed in the counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, and in ſuch places in thoſe counties, as the Commanding Officer, under the direction of his Excellency, ſhall determine, and to be continued in ſervice for ſix months, unleſs ſooner diſcharged, in whole or in part, by the Governour, with the advice and conſent of Council.

And whereas it is the intention of this Court, not only to adopt every vigourous and efficacious method neceſſary to ſuppreſs the preſent traiterous oppoſition to the laws, and to reſtore peace and harmony to the Commonwealth, but alſo to repeat the offers of grace and mercy to the penitent citizen, and to extend the ſame as far as may be conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this Commonwealth, and the ſecurity of her citizens in future.

Therefore, it is further *Reſolved*, That each and every citizen of this Commonwealth, who have committed any treaſons, or miſpriſions of treaſon, againſt the Commonwealth, ſince the firſt day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they are hereby pardoned and indemnified for the ſame, and for all felonies which have been perpetrated ſince the time aforeſaid, by any of the ſaid citizens, in the commiſſion of ſuch treaſons, and which are overt acts of the ſame: And each and every of the citizens aforeſaid, are hereby diſcharged of all the pains, penalties, diſqualifications and diſabilities of the law in ſuch caſes provided: And any of the citizens aforeſaid, may, upon trial for any of the ſaid offences, give this reſolution in evidence upon the general iſſue, which ſhall have the ſame operation as if ſpecially pleaded, except as herein after provided.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That all and every of the citizens aforeſaid, be, and they hereby are reſtored to all the rights and privileges of citizens, to all intents and purpoſes whatever; any act or acts, reſolution or reſolutions of the General Court, heretofore paſſed to the contrary notwithſtanding, which acts and reſolutions, ſo far as they affect the rights and privileges aforeſaid, are hereby repealed and made void.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That any of the citizens aforeſaid, who have heretofore delivered up their arms, upon receiving a pardon or indemnity, or a promiſe of a pardon or indemnity, by force, or in purſuance of any act or reſolution of the General Court of this Commonwealth, or who have had their arms taken from them, by any perſon or perſons acting under the authority of this government, ſhall be entitled to receive the ſaid arms, upon application to the officer under whoſe care the ſame are depoſited, and ſuch officer is hereby directed to deliver the ſame accordingly.

*Provided nevertheleſs*, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend to, or in any manner avail, *Daniel Shays*, of *Pelham*, in the county of Hampſhire, Gentleman; *Luke Day*, of *Weſt Springfield*, in the ſame county, Gentleman; Lieutenant Colonel *William Smith*, of the ſame county; *Eli Parſons*, of *Adams*, in the county of Berkſhire, Gentleman; *Perez Hamlin*, of *Lenox*, in the ſame county; Yeoman; *Eliſha Manning*, of a place called the *Eleven Thouſand Acres*, in the ſame county, Yeoman; *David Dunham*, of *Sheffield*, in the ſame county, Yeoman; *Ebenezer Crittendon*, of *Sandiſfield*, in the ſame county, Yeoman; and *Jacob Fox*, of *Waſhington*, in the ſame county, Gentleman; but they, and each of them, ſhall be liable to be tried, convicted, and puniſhed, for any of the offences aforeſaid, in the ſame manner as if theſe reſolutions had not been made.

And, *Provided further*, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend to, or in any manner avail, any of the citizens aforeſaid, who, not having taken and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, ſince the firſt day of June, A. D. 1786, ſhall not take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath before any Juſtice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the 12th day of September next: And a certificate of ſuch oath ſhall be tranſmitted by the Juſtice, before whom the ſame ſhall be taken and ſubſcribed, to the Secretary, to be depoſited in his office.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to any perſon or perſons whatever, who ſtand convicted of any of the offences aforeſaid, by due courſe of law, but the power of pardoning the ſame, remain ſubject to the diſcretion of the Governour, with the advice and conſent of Council, agreeably to the Conſtitution of this Commonwealth.

And it is further *Reſolved*, That nothing in theſe reſolutions ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to bar any civil action already commenced, or which may be hereafter commenced, for the recovery of damages occaſioned by the commiſſion of any of the offences aforeſaid, but ſuch action may be commenced or proſecuted to final judgment

and execution, in the ſame manner as if theſe reſolutions had not been paſſed.

Sent down for concurrence,
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
*June* 13, 1787.

Read and concurred,
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved——JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.
Atteſt, JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, March 30.

A VERY important diſcovery has lately been made at Calcutta, reſpecting the influence of the moon in fevers and other diſeaſes incident to the human race. Doctor Balfour, who has lived at Bengal upwards of 14 years, has obſerved the influence of this planet to ſhew itſelf with reſpect to fevers in a very remarkable manner, and has found, from repeated experience—1ſt. That in Bengal, a conſtant and particular attention to the revolution of the moon, is of the greateſt conſequence in the cure and prevention of fevers.—2d. That the influence of the moon in fevers prevails, in a ſimilar manner, in every inhabited part of the globe; and, conſequently, that a ſimilar attention to it is a matter of general importance in the practice of medicine.

BALTIMORE, *(Maryland)* June 1.

Laſt evening arrived here, Mr. Alexander Dromgoole, on his way to Congreſs, with an Indian Chief, one of the Cherokee nation, who will remain in town a few days.—We are told, that this Chief's buſineſs is principally concerning a treaty held at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between the Commiſſioners of the United States of America, and the head men and warriours of the Cherokee nation. By this gentleman, we are informed, that the Creek nation are encouraged to war againſt the ſettlements of Georgia and Cumberland; and is ſaid, that all their towns at this time, are ſupplied with large quantities of powder and lead, by the Spaniards, for that purpoſe. It is alſo ſaid, that the northern Indians, are all determined to take up the hatchet this ſummer, in retaliation for the depredations committed by the Kentuckey people, in burning their towns laſt fall. That there have been ſome French traders at the Muſcle Shoals, on the Teneſſe river, laſt winter, trading from Detroit, who have been encouraging the Cherokees to go to war, but they pay very little attention to their coun-

accounts from Kentucky, it ap-
five perſons have lately been kill-
Indians, on the north ſide, among
were a ſon and overſeer of General
who were out on a fowling party—
ree women were killed in a place
Valley, near the head of Holſ-
others killed on the waters of
Several of the Indians have been
great road that leads from Holſ-

ton to Wincheſter, which has alarmed the people very much.

By a gentleman from Charlotteſville, we are told, that there is a Choctaw Chief, and a Chickeſaw, on their way to Congreſs; they paſſed through that town, about the 20th of May.

WILMINGTON, *(Delaware)* May 13.

The following is an extract from a late paper, under Belfaſt head, dated January 12.—"The mode of watering flax by boiling water, inſtead of immerſing it in bogs, we are aſſured, by a gentleman converſant in country buſineſs, is practicable. He aſſures, that he has known one of his under tenants, whom neceſſity obliged to have a little linen yarn ready for market the next day, pull the flax green, boil it in a large iron pot, ſcorch and ſpin it in the ſame night. So that it went through every operation neceſſary for the loom, in the ſpace of eight hours."

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

*To the Honourable Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennſylvania, and of the American Philoſophical Society, &c.*

The PETITION of JOHN CHURCHMAN,
*Reſpectfully ſheweth,*

THAT whereas he mentioned, in the month of July laſt, a ſlight account of ſome diſcoveries he apprehended he had made, which he rather attributes to accident than his own abilities, as he had ſpent little time on this ſubject; but has lately examined into the ſame more minutely, and finds, according to his ſentiments, every circumſtance to correſpond, he is encouraged in diffidence to mention the matter to a perſon whoſe reputation is univerſally eſtabliſhed as the patron of all uſeful arts. Although he bluſhes under an apprehenſion that he muſt certainly appear an enthuſiaſt, before the matter is explained, for daring to advance ſuch opinions; he apprehends, from the ſimplicity of the ſyſtem, at the firſt view, it will appear conſiſtent with reaſon and truth; and if any good ſhould happen to ariſe from the ſame, he hopes to reap the advantage; but whether or not, he deſires neither the affair nor the principles may be yet known. He wiſhes to have a certificate of this date, ſetting forth about the time of his firſt mentioning the firſt hints; and he will, as in duty bound, ever pray. JOHN CHURCHMAN.

*14th of 2d month, February*, 1787.

The effects ſuppoſed to be produced by

the diſcoveries above mentioned, are as follows:

1. A method for aſcertaining the Longitude by land or ſea, day or night, in any part of the globe.

2. In knowing the variation and difference of the magnetick needle in any place.

3. The uſe of the globes improved and enlarged, with the addition of ſeveral uſeful problems.

The requeſt in the petition was granted by the Preſident, who alſo ſent the principles to ſome of his friends in Europe.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Norfolk, to his friend in Peterſburg.*

"Accounts juſt received from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, informs of advice from England, relative to a prolongation of the powers granted to the Commiſſioners, and alſo enlarges their commiſſion, by allowing them to grant relief unto Britiſh ſubjects in the States, and who were there prior to the war, except only thoſe who bore arms, thoſe who did not, will be paid every ſhilling of property they have loſt. A number of claims have been rejected that were offered the Commiſſioners at Halifax; in conſequence of which the King and Council have declared, that every perſon offering ſurreptious claims, who ſhall be at any time convicted thereof, ſhall be liable to the pains of pillory in ſome caſes, and in others to tranſportation to Botany Bay. A large quantity of ordnance ſtores are arrived—may conjectures about their intentions. This place is ſinking faſt in every ſhape, and from cauſes which cannot perfectly be aſcertained. A prohibition has lately taken place upon all tobacco, and a variety of other enumerated articles. I trouble you with theſe lines for the information of our friends in the country."

The following curious circumſtance, which happened near Belfaſt, we are aſſured, from good authority, is an abſolute fact:—A number of people were aſſembled at a houſe near Kilmore, to hear a Methodiſt preacher. A ſoldier and a trumpeter paſſing that way, on their road to Belfaſt, being much fatigued, on ſeeing a light, made up to the houſe; but, as the people within were engaged in ſinging pſalms, they could not gain admittance; they were obliged to lay themſelves down on ſome ſtraw in a barn adjoining the room where the preaching was, and from which it was ſeparated by a wall of but few feet high. The preacher took his text from Rev. chap. 8, beginning at verſe 6, deſcribing "the ſeven angels ſounding their trumpets, and the following hail, mingled with blood, &c." In the midſt of the preacher's harangue about death, hell, laſt trumpet, &c. when the feelings of his auditors were wrought up to the higheſt pitch of enthuſiaſm, the trumpeter ſounded a charge—every one thought it was the day of judgment—the preacher was ſo panick ſtruck that he dropped from the chair on which he was ſtanding, flat on his face—the hearers were not leſs terrified; ſome of them fell down in the ſame manner, afraid to look up, while men, women, and children, tumbled over each other in the greateſt confuſion, and thought themſelves happy in getting out with the loſs of hats, wigs, cloaks, &c. In the mean time the trumpeter and ſoldier ſlipped off undiſcovered, nor was it known for a long time from whence theſe ſounds had proceeded, which had occaſioned ſo much confuſion and diſmay.

*Extract of a letter from New Orleans, May 2.*

"This government gives great encouragement for raiſing and curing tobacco—all the laſt crop was bought for the king, at ten ſilver dollars per cwt. part of which was ſent to Mexico, and part to old Spain. The Natchez diſtrict, notwithſtanding the revolutions that have happened there, furniſhed laſt year to the amount of 60,000 dollars, and if the place remains annexed to this government, will, in a little time, treble that ſum. It if the only produce that is paid for in hard money; 180 papers dollars are given for 100 hard."

The injuries which old *Korbmacher*, of *Spring Garden*, has lately received near the *New Market*, under the idea ſhe was a *witch*, has opened the door in all companies, for *ſuperſtitious* converſation and conjecture. Another *Fairyland* is preſented to the publick view; and, as in a mirrour, we behold *New England* in all her former follies.

There is ſcarcely an old withered woman, with a wrinkled face, a fierce and terrifick eye brow, with a wart, mole, or any thing elſe remarkable about her, wandering the ſtreets like *Korbmacher*, but is in imminent danger of the *corps of witch hunters*.

We could wiſh, remarks our correſpondent, to releaſe mankind from the many impoſitions and deluſions, which interfere with their peace and happineſs; and baniſh, from this place at leaſt (the choſen reſidence of freedom and philoſophy) the vulgar impreſſions and fears of *ſpirits* and *witches*, which more or leſs, have afflicted every country, and produced the greateſt miſchiefs and cruelty, to be found in the page of hiſtory.

Before the memorable *revolution* in England, *witches* were hanged in whole dozens, at every ſeſſions; and even ſince, one of our ſiſter ſtates harboured the ſame unworthy prejudices; and almoſt every poor woman, unqualified for work and ſervice (eſpecially if a Quaker) was conſigned to puniſhment immediately, like an arrant criminal and malefactor.

"Some only for not being drown'd—
Others for ſetting above ground
Whole days and nights upon their breech
And feeling pain, were hang'd for witch

Government were obliged to interpoſe, explode the *barbarous* practices. In pro tion afterwards, as men became *civiliz enlightened*, theſe abſurd tenets were ſu dered or abandoned, and lodged in the ſ and dungeons of original ignorance and barity!

We are very sure the great author of Heaven and earth, and preserver of this universe, does not leave us in uncertainties and perplexities, to be under the lawless domination of *Endor*, and the guardians of *evil* deities, and *malevolent* spirits.

Neither scripture nor reason assert, that *Satan* and his *infernal myrmidons*, can play *hide and seek*, and do as they please here on earth. So far otherwise, the holy records acquaint us, that the Prince of darkness, "the power of the air," is chained down with the damned in hell; and to believe in his power, on this subject, is the highest blasphemy against Heaven itself!—Where are we taught to believe the devil is permitted to run up and down, amusing himself in seducing and deluding the ignorant part of the creation, and pestering people walking the streets at noon day—killing pigs and cattle, or making them miscarry—entering into cats, and making noises, and playing monkey tricks in church yards or empty houses?

These are merely the pitiable *phantoms* of empty skulls, and the growth of no generous or gentle soil—they are the ravings of warm and unrestrained imaginations, tempted into boundless regions of ignorance and conjecture—nursed up by melancholy, enthusiastick old men and women, or by crazy young ones, whose heads are giddy and intoxicated, and prepared for the marvellous stories long before; or else they are the tricks and juggles of *conjurers*, or of men worse than conjurers, and of a more busy wicked invention, to cheat and deceive the credulous and unwary, in order to promote the purposes of errour and *superstition*, and pave the way for absolute fraud and imposition. In one word, it is well observed, the heathen poets first invented these stories, and the heathen priests stole them from them, as badgers dig holes for themselves, and afterwards are *skunked* out of them, by the *foxes*.

An accomplished Orator speaking, before the revolution, of the enterprising genius of the Americans, delivered the following eulogium:

"Whilst we trace them among the tumbling mountains of ice, and behold them penetrating into the deepest frozen recesses of Hudson's Bay, and Davis's Streights; whilst we are looking for them beneath the artick circle, we hear that they have pierced into the opposite region of polar cold, that they are at the Antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the north. Falkland's Isl-

which seemed too remote and roman-

bject, for the grasp of national am-

s but a stage and resting place in the

of their victorious industry. Nor is

equinoctial heat more discouraging to

accumulated winter of both

know that while some of

ne, and strike the harpoon

f Africa, others run the lon-

, and pursue their gigantick game, a-

he coast of Brazil. No sea but what is vexed with their fisheries: No climate that is not witness to their toils. Neither the perseverance of Holland, nor the activity of France, nor the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprize, ever carried this most perilous mode of hardy industry, to the extent to which it has been pushed, by this recent people; a people who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."—To this eloquent, but just picture of the enterprizing genius of America, may be added one trait from a scene, to which her citizens could only have been introduced, by their emancipation from the British dominion. India, hitherto the exclusive and productive resource of European avarice, has extended her invitations to this country, and promises, by a diligent cultivation of her favours, to render ample compensation, for the vigourous prohibitions of the British navigation act.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (*New York*) May 30.

On Wednesday evening last a most shocking accident happened at the house of Mr. Jesse Oakly, merchant, in the Nine Partners. He having received five or six quarter casks of gunpowder, with other goods, and through hurry of business neglecting to secure the powder by conveying it from the store room, put it in a closet in one corner of it. Having several persons in the store with him, one of them taking a candle which had burnt in a manner to the snuff, and carelessly going to the closet, unobserved by Mr. Oakly, let what was left of the candle fall into one of the kegs, which taking fire instantly, blew up the whole—by which melancholy affair the person who had the candle was torn to pieces, and one, who stood next to him, was thrown through the window into the street, another carried into the cellar, and there buried in rubbish, and the remainder in the store very considerably burnt and bruised. We are however informed that they are all alive except the one who had the candle, though it is expected the person thrown into the street, and the one in the cellar, will not recover, the rest are likely to do well, amongst whom is Mr. Oakly. We sincerely regret that our merchants in general are too careless with this very dangerous article, and ardently wish this dreadful catastrophe may be duly regarded, and be a sufficient warning to those who keep the article of gunpowder for sale. It appears to be very extraordinary that the powder, when going off, carried away the corner of the store in which it stood, and instead of taking its course upward, went through the lower floor in the cellar, where the most damage was done, by starting several hogsheads of liquor and

rels of fish.

NEW YORK,

Monday last being the birth day of his Britannick Majesty, a very elegant entertainment was given upon the occasion, by Sir John Temple, Baronet, his Majesty's Resident in the United States.

PORTSMOUTH, June 12.

On Wednesday last the Great and General Court of this State convened at Concord, and proceeded to buſineſs in the following order:

About ſixty of the gentlemen returned to ſerve as repreſentatives in General Court, aſſembled in the State Houſe, and taking the uſual oaths, made choice of the Hon. *John Sparhawk*, Eſq; for their Speaker, and *John Calfe*, Eſq; for their Clerk.

Then ſuch of the members of the Hon. Senate as were choſen by the people at large, aſſembled in one room with the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, and proceeded to examine, ſort and count the votes for a Preſident; the whole number of which, throughout the ſtate, amounted to 9285, and were divided in the following manner, viz. for

| | |
|---|---|
| His Excellency John Sullivan, Eſq; | 3642 |
| Hon. John Langdon, Eſq; | 4034 |
| Hon. Joſiah Bartlet, Eſq; | 628 |
| Hon. Samuel Livermore, Eſq; | 603 |

About 378 votes for ſundry other gentlemen, by which it appeared that the people had not made choice of a Preſident agreeably to the conſtitution. The Court then proceeded to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

Died on Friday evening laſt, *Daniel Fowle*, Eſq; aged 72, original proprietor and publiſher of the New Hampſhire Gazette, and yeſterday his remains were reſpectfully interred, attended by a large number of citizens, the Brethren of the Type walking as mourners. He was the oldeſt Printer in the United States.

PORTLAND, *(Maſſachuſetts)* June 8.

The three Eaſtern Counties have but 10 Repreſentatives in Court—York 7, Lincoln 3, and Cumberland none; while the county of Worceſter alone has near 50.

BOSTON, June 18.

The following is a copy of a Meſſage ſent by his Excellency the Governour, to the two Barnches of the General Court, on the 5th inſtant, upon the ſubject of continuing the Forces in the Weſtern Counties, viz.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

THE Secretary will lay before you a letter I have juſt received from Colonel Badlam, Commanding Officer of the Troops ſtationed in the County of Hampſhire, repreſenting his ſituation, and the complexion of our publick affairs, in that quarter, by which it appears, that after the time for which the Troops ſtationed there is expired, the inhabitants, in and near that County, will live very uncomfortably.

You will find, upon peruſing this letter, that thoſe who have been in oppoſition to Government, have, from Vermont and New Hampſhire, repeatedly made incurſions into this State, with an intention to plunder and carry off the friends to Government, and in two inſtances have accompliſhed their purpoſe, by taking off Doctor Pomeroy and Mr. Metcalf, both reſpectable characters: That the Colonel has been obliged to ſtation a detachment of his Regiment in particular towns to guard the friends of Government, and that he has had application from other towns for the like protection.

I therefore ſubmit it, Gentlemen, to your conſideration, whether it will not be ABSOLUTELY neceſſary, for the ſupport and protection of Government, to continue in ſervice, the Troops now ſtationed in the Counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, for ſo long a time after the term of their enliſtment expires, as you may judge neceſſary to reſtore peace, tranquillity, and ſecurity to thoſe Counties.

JOHN HANCOCK.

*Council Chamber, June 5th, 1787.*

On Saturday ſennight, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, amended the Reſolve of Senate which had been before them for ſeveral days, for raiſing eight hundred men, to be ſtationed in the Weſtern Counties.—The ſubſtance of the amendment was, that the Reſolve ſhould be conſidered as a part of a conciliatory ſyſtem, to be adopted for reſtoring peace to the Commonwealth, upon broad and liberal principles. But the remainder of this ſyſtem being in commitment, it was thought beſt, that the Reſolve ſhould be referred until to morrow, when the whole meaſures might be brought more definitely before the Houſe. In order, however, that the friends and defenders of the Government might not miſconſtrue this reference into a ſymptom of affection for lawleſs men, or an indifference to them, the following ſpirited Reſolve, moved by Dr. Jarvis, was unanimouſly agreed to:

*Reſolved unanimouſly*, As the ſenſe of this Houſe, that the end of the ſocial compact, is to ſecure the exiſtence of the body politick, and to furniſh the individuals who compoſe it, with the power of enjoying in ſafety and tranquillity their natural rights, and the bleſſings of life; and that therefore, this Houſe do conſider it, as their firſt, greateſt, and moſt eſſential duty, not only to take the moſt effectual methods to eſtabliſh and confirm them, but that they will employ all the powers veſted in them by the Conſtitution, civil and military, to give permanency and effect to theſe important objects.

The Hon. *James Sullivan*, Eſq; was on Monday laſt, by the Hon. Legiſlature, elected Counſellor, in the room of the Hon. *Joſeph B. Varnum*, Eſq; who declined accepting a ſeat at the board.

Yeſterday both Houſes of the Legiſlature aſſembled in Convention, for the purpoſe of qualifying the gentlemen elected Counſellors to adviſe the Governour in the Executive part of government, for the enſuing

year, when the Hon. *Nathan Cushing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, James Sullivan,* and *Israel Hutchinson,* Esquires, took and subscribed the oaths and declarations required by the Constitution, to qualify them to exercise the important truft.

The Hon. Legiſlature on Monday laſt elected the Hon. *Joſeph Hoſmer,* Eſq; *John Carnes* Eſq; and the Hon. *Noah Goodman,* Eſq; a Committee for the preſent year, for examining and paſſing on publick accounts.

HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *Wedneſday, June* 13, 1787. *P. M.*

The Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the reſolve reported by the Committee appointed to conſider the expediency of repealing the diſqualifying act, &c. for raiſing a number of troops, not exceeding 800, nor leſs than 500 men, to be ſtationed in the weſtern counties, and for pardoning all perſons concerned in the late rebellion, excepting as is therein mentioned, with the proceedings of Senate thereon. And the ſame being taken up by paragraphs, it was moved and ſeconded, that the names of ſix of the excepted perſons might be expunged, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 72 only. It was then moved, and ſeconded, that the names of all the excepted perſons might be expunged, ſo that the reſolve might operate as a general pardon, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 67 only. It was then moved, and ſeconded, that four of the names of the excepted perſons might be expunged, and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 94 only. It was then moved, and ſeconded, that the clauſe, limiting the operation of the reſolves as to perſons convicted of crimes, might be expunged; and the queſtion being put, paſſed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 81 only.

The conſideration of the ſaid report, by paragraphs, being finiſhed, the queſtion, whether Houſe would concur with the vote of the Senate, in accepting the ſaid report, was determined by yeas and nays, as follows, viz.

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Caleb Davis, | Edward Barnes, | Eliſha Mitchel, |
| Samuel A. Otis, | Will. Thompſon, | Lemuel Curtis, |
| Thomas Dawes, | Jonathan Hale, | Jacob Smith, jun. |
| Charles Jarvis, | John Minot, | Soloman Freeman, |
| Samuel Brett, | William Rice, | Jeremiah Bickford, |
| John Coffin Jones, | Iſaac Jones, | Seth Smith, jun. |
| John Winthrop, | Charles Whitman, | SilveſterRichmond, |
| Thomas Clarke, | Abner Sanderſon, | Joſiah Dean, |
| John Read, | Joſeph Heald, | Samuel Brooks, |
| JamesBowdoinjun. | Parker Varnum, | Samuel Robinſon, |
| Eben. Thayer, jun. | John Webber, | Rufus Putnam, |
| Aſa White, | Thomas Noyes, | David Wildider, |
| Theophi. Cuſhing, | Eleazer Brooks, | Moſes Gill, |
| Nath. Kingsbury, | Samuel Read, | Benj. Richardſon, |
| John Baxter, | Samuel Lyman, | Jeremiah Hill, |
| Benjamin Randell, | William Stebbins, | Joſeph Noyes, |
| John Whiting, | Benja. Sheldon, | John Fox, |
| John Goddard, | William Lyman, | Wm. Thompſon, |
| Enoch Ellis, | Oliver Smith, | John Aſhley, jun. |
| Ri d Ward, | Noah Goodman, | William King, |
| Eb z. Beckford, | Benjamin Smith, | Theodo. Sedgwick, |
| Ed d Pulling, | Samuel Fowler, | HenryVanſchaack, |
| Ri d Manning, | Robert Wilſon, | William Luſk, |
| Jo an Glover, | Giles Hubbard, | Jonathan Smith, |
| Jo Carnes, | Eliſha Hunt, | Reuben Hinman, |
| Pe Oſgood, jun. | Joſeph Browning, | Nath. Kingſley, |
| La n Thorndike, | Abel Goodell, | William Brunſon, |
| Jo i Wood, | Lemuel Pomeroy, | Daniel Taylor, |
| Th as M | hy Robinſon, | Joſhua Lawton, |
| Jo i M | Smith, | Henry Badger, |
| Iſa Oſg | an Brewſter, | Azariah Aſhley, |
| Wi | nah Bonney, | James Ayrault, |
| Th | coft, | Joſiah Yale, |
| Da | er Judd, | David Sylveſter, |
| Ste | p. Maxwell, | William Jones, |
| Iſa | Davis, | DavidGardner. 108 |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederick Pope, | Ebenezer Wood, | Seth Newton, |
| Aaron Melbrook, | Perez Thomas, | Steph. Maynard, |
| Moſes Richardſon, | Noah Fearing, | Iſaac Harrington, |
| jun. | Nath. Mammond, | John Fuller, |
| Robert Fuller, jun. | Abraham Holmes, | Daniel Putnam, |
| Thomas Bacon, | Lot Nye, | Samuel Willard, |
| John Manning, | Thomas Smith, | Joſiah Whitney, |
| John Patch, | Jonathan Howes, | Jonathan Day, |
| Nathaniel Amory, | Nath. Leonard, | Simon Houghton, |
| Ebenezer Carlton, | Phanuel Biſhop, | Thomas M. Baker, |
| Nathan Andrews, | Frederick Drown, | Joſh. Harding, jun. |
| Marſhal Spring, | William Winſor, | Martin Kingſley, |
| Edward Fuller, | Chriſtopher Maſon, | Joſiah Stratton, |
| William Flint, | James Luther, jun. | Iſaac Gleaſon, |
| Joſeph Simonds, | David Willcox, | John Taylor, |
| Samuel Fletcher, | John Pratt, | Luke Drury, |
| Daniel Adams, | William Stanley, | Jonathan Grout, |
| John Haraden, | Ambroſe Barnaby, | Samuel Peckham, |
| Ezra Kendal, | Jahleel Hathway, | Joſiah Fuller, |
| Phineas Gleaſon | Abiel Mitchell, | Ezek. Knowlton, |
| Phineas Stebbins, | Seth Pope, | Jacob Willard, |
| Daniel Cooley, | Michael Newhall, | Joſiah Wood, |
| Joſiah Allis, | Edwa. Thompſon, | Samuel Eddy, |
| William Rudman, | Nath. Jenks, | Jeſſe Kendall, |
| Robert Hamilton, | Jeremi. Learned, | David Stearns, |
| Joſeph Packard, | Caleb Curtis, | Jonas Temple, |
| Nche. Stebbins, | James Freeland, | Eſais Preble, |
| Robert Blair, | Samuel Denny, | Mark Adams, |
| Ezekiel Kellog, | James Hathway, | Joſeph Hubbard, |
| Chiliab Smith, jun. | Abram. Waſhburn, | Samuel Naſon, |
| Aſaph Lyon, | Jonathan Bullard, | Wm. Wedgery, |
| Stephen Aſhley, | John Black, | Daniel Coney, |
| Enoch Collamore, | William Muzzy, | Benj. Warren. |
| Joſhua White, | Benjamin Joſlyn, | 100 |

So the queſtion was determined in the affirmative.

We are informed that the Federal Convention, among other things, has reſolved, that Rhode Iſland ſhould be conſidered as having virtually withdrawn herſelf from the union, and that the right of emitting paper money by the ſtates jointly, or ſeverally, ought to be abrogated. It is propoſed in the firſt caſe, that for the proportion of the federal debt now due from Rhode Iſland, ſhe ſhall be held, and, if gentler means will not avail, ſhe ſhall be compelled to be reſponſible; but upon no account ſhall ſhe be reſtored to her ſtation in the Union. And in the other caſe, it is propoſed to eſtabliſh a mint for the receipt of Bullion, from which the ſtates are to draw coin, in proportion to their reſpective contributions. The Convention has ſent to New York for the laſt return of the accounts between the individual ſtates and the confederated body.

Col. William Lyman, of Northampton, is appointed Commandant of the troops lately granted by the Hon. Legiſlature to do duty in the Weſtern counties.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives, on Thurſday, paſſed a Reſolve for removing the ſeat of government from this town; and have made choice of one member from each county to fix on ſome place in this Commonwealth, ſuitable for the reception of the honourable legiſlature.

Since our laſt arrived here the Ship Fair Slave, Capt. Dumora, from Cadiz, in Spain—the Captain on his arrival entered at the Naval Office, Twelve Thouſand Dollars.

## WORCESTER.

A gentleman from the county of Hampſhire informs us, that the two priſoners under ſentence of death, for treaſon, who were confined in priſon at Great Barrington, in the county of Berkſhire, on Friday night laſt week effected their eſcape, having previouſly found means to intoxicate the guard.

We have received intelligence from the county of Berkſhire, that a few days ſince, a number of thoſe men who ſtill remain in arms againſt this Commonwealth, and hover on the confines of Vermont, made an incurſion in the town of New Aſhford, and entered the houſe of Mr. Starkweather, at New Aſhford, and robbed him of about 150 dollars in caſh, a quantity of beef and pork, and a number of other articles.

It is ſaid, *Luke Day* was ſeen a few days ſince riding, with a cutlaſs drawn, through a bye road in the town of Williamſton, county of Berkſhire; he was purſued, and came near being taken, but finally eſcaped in a wood.

On Tueſday laſt two companies of the federal train of Artillery, in new and complete uniform, paſſed through this town. They are from the caſtle, and bound to the federal arſenal at Springfield.

DIED, J—In Italy, the celebrated mathematician, Father Boſenvich, aged 76

## *ANECDOTE of JUNIUS.*

THE letters of Junius having excited the admiration of all Europe, it may not be unacceptable to our readers, to make them acquainted with the elegant author of them. Not long before Junius terminated his literary career, the Duke of Richmond was one day taking a morning walk, when he accidentally met with the right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, who asked his grace if he had that day read Junius, for that he was greater than ever. Mr. H——— then began to recite several parts of the letter, which led the duke to return home, in order to peruse the remainder, when, to his great surprise, he found that no such letter had made its appearance in the Publick Advertiser of that day. His grace mentioned the circumstance to several of his friends, and on the *day following*, the identical letter appeared; having by accident or mistake, been omitted to be inserted as intended by Mr. H———, the preceding day. This led to the long wished for discovery of the author of Junius, and a cabinet council was forthwith assembled, to determine on what was necessary to be done. The Earl of Suffolk, at that time, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, was very violent on the occasion, and recommended committing Mr. H——— (he being a member of parliament, and privy counsellor in Ireland) close prisoner to the Tower. This measure, the *sagacious* Lord Mansfield as violently opposed; wisely observing, that the letters of Junius, had already sufficiently roused and alarmed the spirit of the nation, and the sooner it was quieted, the better. In consequence of this salutary counsel, a message was sent to Mr. H———, to acquaint him, that he *was known*, and that it was his Majesty's pleasure, he should continue to hold for life, the apartments which he has ever since occupied on the palace of Hampton court.

## *ANECDOTE of a distinguished Lord Chief Justice.*

THIS celebrated judge, being on the Midland circuit, a Mr. Shirley, of the county of Leicester, was brought before him, charged with having committed a rape on the body of one of his tenant's daughters.—The judge was remarkable for possessing an uncommon share of delicacy, and therefore on the day preceding that of the intended trial, ordered the crier of the court, to give publick notice, that it would come on the next morning, at seven o'clock, thereby trusting that the female sex would absent themselves, on such an occasion.—Instead of which, the ladies came pouring in numbers into the court, and filled the gallery by six o'clock. At length the judge having heard all that the witnesses had to say in support of the charge, desired the prisoner would enter upon his defence. Mr. Shirley, therefore, informed the court, that as he was one evening walking over his grounds, he espied his prosecutrix carrying away a bundle of faggots, from a pile that belonged to him, and observing she was a handsome girl, he jocosely told her, if ever he caught her repeating the transgression, he would assuredly repay himself, in a way most agreeable to his wishes.—Business calling him the next day to town, he was absent about a fortnight, and on his return home, one of his servants desired to know, whether he had given permission to a young woman, to carry away faggots from such a pile, for that she had done it every evening since his departure.—It immediately occurred to him, that it must be the girl he had seen before, and about the same hour, he repaired to the old spot, where he had not waited long, before she made her appearance.—To be brief—he jocularly desired the girl to make personal restitution, which, without hesitation or reluctance, she complied with.—Mr. Shirley, in short, was honourably acquitted; but before he departed the court, the judge desired to give him one piece of advice. If, says his Lordship, you should ever find a woman stealing your faggots again, do not threaten her with such a punishment, for if you do, believe me, that the ladies in the gallery will not leave you a stake in your hedge.

## *On RELIGION.*

TO profess Christianity, or to be a Christian in name, is all the religion of thousands; while to possess the *internal* evidence of religion, or a conscience void of offence, and the love of God in the heart, together with unaffected piety in the life, is the happy lot of hardly one in a thousand: Many are called, but few chosen.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XIII.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in June, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

ON the day preceding the departure of the Britiſh fleet from Portſmouth, the French fleet ſailed from Breſt, amounting to 32 ſail of the line, and a cloud of frigates. They were divided in three ſquadrons or diviſions, the whole being under the command of the Count d'Orvilliers, who was aſſiſted in his own particular diviſion, by Admiral the Count de Guichen. The ſecond was commanded by the Count Duchaffault, aſſiſted by M. de Rochechovart; and the third by the Duke of Chartres, (prince of the blood) who was ſeconded by Admiral the Count de Graſſe. M. de la Motte Piquet, although an admiral, acted as firſt captain in the Duke of Chartres' ſhip. On their departure from Breſt, the Lively frigate, which had been ſent to watch their motions, got ſo involved amongſt them that ſhe could not poſſibly eſcape, and was accordingly taken.

The Engliſh fleet was likewiſe thrown into three diviſions; the van being commanded by Sir Robert Harland, Vice Admiral of the Red; and the rear by Sir Hugh Palliſer, Vice Admiral of the Blue. The commander in chief was aſſiſted by the voluntary ſervices of Rear Admiral Campbell, a brave and experienced officer, who from ancient friendſhip, and a long participation of danger and ſervice, condeſcended to act as firſt captain in his own ſhip the Victory.

The two fleets came in ſight of each other on the afternoon of the 23d of July. It appears from the movements and conduct, both then and after, of the French admiral, that he had no knowledge of the increaſe of Mr. Keppel's ſtrength, at their firſt meeting; but conſidered his fleet as being ſtill in about the ſame ſtate as to number, in which it had been at the time of quitting its ſtation at Breſt. Under this impreſſion, he ſeemed diſpoſed for bringing on an immediate engagement; but as ſoon as the fleets had approached ſo near, as pretty well to diſcover each others force, he ſeemed evidently to relinquiſh that determination, and continued afterwards to evade with great caution and knowledge in his profeſſion, all thoſe endeavours which were conſtantly uſed on the other ſide to bring on an action.

As night was near, and that general actions by ſea are always to be avoided at that ſeaſon, the Britiſh admiral only brought the fleet to, in a line of battle, leaving the option of attack to the enemy. A freſh gale, and a change of wind in the night, made ſome conſiderable alteration in the relative ſituation of the oppoſed fleets. The French had now gained the weather gage, which afforded them the great advantage, of either bringing on an action, nearly in the time and manner they liked, or of avoiding it totally. Two of their line of battle ſhips had, however, fallen conſiderably in the night to leeward; and the admiral now ſeeing that they ſtudiouſly avoided an engagement, and being ſenſible of the difficulty of forcing them to that deciſion, while the wind held in its preſent ſtate, determined if poſſible to profit of this ſeparation, and to reduce his opponent to the alternative, of either ſacrificing two of his capital ſhips, or of hazarding a general action.

The French commander choſe to ſubmit to the riſque of the former. Although the two ſhips were not taken, they were ſo effectually cut off from the reſt of the fleet, that they were never able to rejoin them during the remainder of the cruize; and another ſhip, which had ſuſtained ſome damage during the night in the gale, was expoſed to ſuch imminent danger of being taken, as to

owe her escape merely to a sudden shift of the wind. By the cutting off of the two former vessels, the hostile fleets were placed upon an equality in point of number, with respect to line of battle ships.

For four successive days, the fleet continued constantly to beat up against the wind in pursuit of the enemy; who might have chosen any hour of that time to have come to a general engagement. This slackness with respect to action, is not, however, to be attributed to any want of spirit in Mons. D'Orvilliers, the gallantry of that officer be unquestioned; but the motives which operated on both commanders were as totally different as their conduct. Mr. Keppel had the strongest and most urgent reasons, for pressing on an engagement with the greatest possible expedition; and the same reasons operated, though in a lesser degree, upon his adversary, to abstain from that final issue. The greatest bodies of the British trade were then on their return home. Two East India, and two West India fleets, of immense value, were hourly expected. The French fleet, from their order of sailing, and the number of their frigates, spread over so vast an extent of ocean, that Mr. Keppel found it necessary to warn the admiralty in his letters, of the unavoidable danger to which any ships that attempted to join him would thereby be exposed. As the British fleet cut off that of France from their own ports, so the fleet of France was spread athwart that course, which our homeward trade was likely to hold; and from the situation of both fleets, and the state of the wind, might have taken them in the British admiral's sight, without a possibility of his preventing it.

Nor was this state of things rendered less irksome, nor the apprehensions resulting from it qualified, by any well founded confidence that it might not be of long continuance. On the contrary, our own naval histories record an example in the reign of King William, when the celebrated Admiral Russel was obliged to undergo for two months the mortification, of being almost in the daily view of the French fleet, without his being able in all that time to bring them to action. The admiral had also another motive for his anxiety to bring to an engagement upon any terms whatever. This motive was founded in his instructions. For although he did not for prudential reasons think fit to produce them on his trial, he made no scruple of declaring freely to the court, that his instructions went directly and absolutely to that point of fighting the enemy.

In this pursuit of the French fleet, the preserving of a regular line of battle, with any hope of bringing them to action, was evidently impracticable. That signal was accordingly hauled down from the 23d, and that for chacing to windward kept constantly flying. In this measure, the admiral was supported, not only by his own judgement, but by the practical example of some of the greatest names who had ever supported or established the honour of the British flag. But the measure was of a nature, which rendered all precedent unnecessary for its justification. The assiduous and continual endeavours of the French admiral to avoid an engagement, afforded full cause for apprehending that he expected a reinforcement, and that, independent of all other motives, would have been sufficient for using every means to bring it suddenly on. By adhering to a line of battle, the French fleet would have been evidently out of sight in a very short time, and the probable consequence would have been, either the loss of our foreign convoys, or insult to the coast of England. The admiral accordingly continued the chace without intermission, keeping his fleet at the same time as much collected, the nature of a pursuit would admit of, in order to seize the first opportunity which a change of wind might afford of bringing the enemy to a close and decisive action. [*To be continued.*]

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XVI.

LOVE all; trust a few;
Do wrong to none; be able for thine enemy
Rather in power than use; and keep thy friend
Under thy own life's key: Be check'd for silence
But never tax'd for *speech*.

*Precepts against ill fortune.*

——You were us'd
To say, extremity was the trier of spirits;
That common chances common men could bear;
That when the sea was calm, all boats alike
Shew'd master-ship in floating. Fortune's blo

When most struck home, being gently wooed,
craves
A noble cunning. You were us'd to load me
With precepts, that would make invincible
The heart that conn'd them.

*A father's advice to his son going to travel.*

——Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act;
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar;
The friends thou hast and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new hatch'd, unfledg'd comrade. Beware
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,
Bear it, that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend;
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This, above all, *to thine own self be true*;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

## *DEBATES in the House of Assembly of Connecticut, on a TENDER ACT.*

STATE of CONNECTICUT. *In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES.

*Friday, May 25.*

MR. *Hopkins*, at an early day of the session, moved for leave to bring in a bill for exempting the land of the inhabitants of this state from being sold for the payment of taxes. Leave being given, when the bill came before the house, many objections were raised against the form and provisions of the bill. Upon this, Mr. Hopkins moved for leave to take back the bill, and that a committee might be appointed to draft a bill more agreeable to the sense of the house. The motion was granted, a committee appointed, and a new bill brought in. The subject was debated at several times; the principal objections against it were, that it would greatly impede, and in many cases defeat, the collection of taxes; and that it would afford no substantial relief, because the hardship of being imprisoned for taxes, is quite as great as that of having one's land sold. When the bill was put to vote, scarce a hand was lifted up in its favour.

*Wednesday, May 30.*

Mr. *Peter Bulkley* of Colchester, moved for leave to bring in a bill for a tendry act. Leave was given and the bill laid in. Upon its being proposed to have this bill considered at the same time, with one which Mr. Collet of Stamford, was to bring in for an emission of paper money;

Col. *Hinman* wished to have this bill read now; for, to have both read at once, would give so great a shock, that the house would not be able to bear it.

Maj. C. *Phelps* seconded the motion of having it read, and moved that it might be assigned for consideration in the afternoon.

Mr. *Davenport* mentioned that the bill had been long in agitation, and had been handed round to the members of the house, so that they were in general acquainted with it; he therefore moved the house to take it into consideration immediately.

Mr. *Taylor* thought that, as the two bills were twins, the attempt should be made to bring them both into the world at once; but he believed they would be still born.

C—— *Wyllys* hoped they might be so marked, that the house would know them apart.

Mr. *Davenport*'s motion being seconded by several gentlemen, and the motion for assigning being withdrawn, the house proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. *Peter Bulkley* said that the bill ought to be treated seriously and not laughed out of the house; that the states round us had made such laws to secure their inhabitants; that the people of those states could still collect their debts of us; that when a man offers up all to his creditors, it is wrong to imprison him; that the bill ought to be fairly treated; that, if there were mistakes in the bill, they ought to be altered; that people abroad did expect they should do something of this nature; and that he wished the yeas and nays might be taken.

Mr. *Webb* was in favour of the bill; because it put it out of the power of creditors to torment poor debtors.

Mr. *Wilson*. Mr. Speaker, I rise with diffidence on the present subject. I am sensible I shall have to meet all the learning and eloquence of this house. These will be against me; yet I propose to launch out into an unbeaten road. I trust the importance of the subject will lead the house to hear me with patience. I shall consider this subject in the first place as it respects our constitution and laws; and secondly, as it relates to the manners of the people. The great Legislator of the universe gave his ancient people not only a system of moral law, but also of civil and political law. That plan of government was popular or democratical. Although the government was the institution of God himself; yet the continuance of it was to be by the people. For this purpose an equal distribution of property was necessary. We may as well think to repeal the great laws of attraction and gravitation, as to think of continuing a popular government without a good degree of equality among the people as to their property. By these laws, established by infinite wisdom, usury was prohibited, and lands were to revert to their former owners at the end of every fifty years.

When the people broke over theſe regulations, and added field to field, the prophets preached repentance; they exhorted the people to undo the heavy burdens—to looſe the bands of the priſoner—to break every yoke—and to let the oppreſſed go free. Now let us take up our collecting laws, and ſee whether they agree with theſe precepts. I need not dictate to the members of this houſe what theſe laws are; they are well known. The creditor wants to get judgment; judgment is given for him; and no notice is taken of the manner in which the debt aroſe; whether from an honeſt bargain, from inevitable providence, or from idleneſs and bad huſbandry. When execution comes out, the debtor is obliged to turn out his perſonal eſtate to be ſold on execution. Men of feeling avoid the ſale; it is to them a painful ſight. The goods are ſold low; part of the debt is collected; and the coſt is paid. The debtor is willing to turn out his other eſtate at its juſt value; but the creditor will not take it. The debtor muſt be torn from his family and deareſt friends, and carried to goal, there to be kept until he has paid the uttermoſt farthing. He muſt ſell his land. Avaricious men ſtand round. They know the horrours of a priſon; and, that rather than bear them, a man will do any thing. The land muſt be ſold for very little; and then the debtor may ſwear out of goal. If we would only diveſt ourſelves of old prejudices, we ſhould ſee the unreaſonableneſs of theſe things.

I know that arguments will be uſed on the other ſide. They will ſay that contracts are ſacred, and muſt not be violated; that credit is important, and muſt be maintained. On the other hand, I ſay, juſtice and righteouſneſs without goodneſs of heart are tyranny. But the beneficial effects of goodneſs and mercy are unlimited; we all ſtand in need of theſe. I have gone over ſome of the arguments on this ſubject; I will proceed further; and conſider the bill in a retroſpective view. Its operating upon paſt contracts is the greateſt objection againſt it. But I would aſk, what can a man do more than reſign up all that he has? The law of juſtice and kindneſs requires no more. As to the operation of ſuch a law upon future contracts, I think it would be beneficial. It would put a check upon trading and living extravagantly. It would eſtabliſh private credit; becauſe a man muſt either pay down, or eſtabliſh a character of performing his contracts honourably. It would eſtabliſh publick credit; becauſe publick and private credit depend upon each other.

Mr. *Cleveland*. One of the gentlemen who ſpoke firſt on the bill, wiſhed it might be treated ſeriouſly. I join with him in this wiſh; but upon ſerious principles, I am againſt the bill. Contracts are ſerious things, and moral honeſty requires a ſpecifick performance of them. Let us conſider the caſe of two individuals, who enter into a contract. They know what their agreement is; they know that the law enforces it; and each of them voluntarily ſubjects himſelf to the conſequences of his inability to perform. It is true, there are diſadvantages in our preſent ſyſtem of always. Nor can we ever expect they will be perfect, ſo long as human nature continues the ſame. As to the idea of an equal diviſion of property, it never can be reduced to practice. We, however, come as near to it as can be expected. There is a free circulation of property; when the owner of an eſtate dies, it is divided among his children; when the profuſe and extravagant ſpent their eſtates, the induſtrious acquire them. In this way and by ſuch means, there is a ſufficient equality among the people of this ſtate. But this bill would not anſwer any ſuch purpoſe. The ſtate has no right to interfere with paſt contracts; and take away one man's money, and give it to another, becauſe he ſtands in need of it. This bill would be attended with the diſadvantage of raiſing the prices of articles. Suppoſe a man has ſtock which he would ſell; he does not know what property would be put off to him in payment; he muſt demand a higher price. When that property is appraiſed off to him in payment, if the appraiſers mean to keep ſtrictly to the agreement, or if they undertake to arbitrate, it will produce nothing but confuſion. As to the leſſening of law ſuits, this bill would be ſo far from it, that it would increaſe them. Thoſe perſons who would feel the inconveniences of this law, would contrive ſome way to elude it. They would keep out of the way ſo that a tender could not be made; or perhaps the tender would be made in the wrong place. This would occaſion a diſpute. The caſe muſt be tried in the county court, and then, if large enough, in the ſuperiour court. There would be the coſt of attornies, witneſſes, and fees. Further, this bill would deſtroy private credit. Thoſe who lend money are generally neither farmers nor traders; they are not in a capacity to take in the various articles which might be tendered to them. They ſee what diſadvantages the law ſubjects them to, and lock up their money in their cheſts; a free circulation of caſh is exceedingly beneficial. Only one dollar conſtantly circulated, would, in a ſhort time, pay off debts to the amount of an hundred pounds. But this bill would prevent the benefits of a free circulation; it would put a ſtop to all induſtry; it would be ruinous to the ſtate. There is no ſuch ſtimulus to induſtry as what we commonly call a medium, which is hard money.

Mr. *Peter Buikley* ſpoke, and repeated much of what he had ſaid before; which gave riſe to a diſcuſſion relative to the rules of the houſe.

Col. *Seymour*. In conſidering this ſubject, Mr. Speaker, it is of importance that the bill

be clearly understood. I will attempt to diſcriminate the contents of it, to as to make it intelligible. The firſt clauſe of the bill makes all real and perſonal eſtates receivable in payment of executions. If the debtor offers it in payment, it is to be appraiſed off to the creditors, and all collecting officers, meaning ſheriffs, and conſtables, are to proceed accordingly. By the ſecond clauſe, a tender of real or perſonal eſtate ſhall ſtop the intereſt on all contracts. After the debtor has made an inventory of all his eſtate, and tendered it to his creditors, he is not liable to imprifonment. All rates or taxes, whether due to the ſtate, or town, ſociety, &c. are excepted; and the perſon who owes, is liable as heretofore. I am ſeriouſly and concernedly oppoſed to this bill.

I conceive it, Mr. Speaker, to be fraught with ruin. I highly reſpect that gentleman (Mr. Welton) for the ingenuity and ſolemnity, with which he treated this ſubject. But I do not deſpair of convincing him, that his ſentiments are not right, and converting him to this ſide of the queſtion. If he ſhould not be convinced, I wiſh him to riſe and ſtate his objections. This bill I would conſider in a moral point of view: It relates to paſt contracts. Can the members of this houſe lay their hands upon their breaſts, and ſay, that they will ſtep in and nullify paſt contracts. I cannot believe they will do it. If they ſhould, it would be, to uſe the words of a great writer, a *pia fraus*. It would be impious. I will not follow the gentleman through the Jewiſh hiſtory. But when was the law, which he mentions, promulgated? Was it not while they were travelling through the wilderneſs? It was a law before they had bought or ſold, or even acquired their lands. It was a law at firſt; there was notice that there would be a Jubilee once in fifty years; and they contracted accordingly. Is not Mr. Welton ſmitten at this? He muſt be convinced that the inſtance from the Jewiſh law does not juſtify us in interfering with contracts after they are made. This bill, Mr. Speaker, would dry up every ſpring of induſtry and common honeſty. It would deſtroy our commerce. Is not our commerce now decaying? I would aſk the farmers, what ſhall we do with the produce, when all nature is blooming around us; and we have out cattle (as I ſaid the other day) upon a thouſand hills? What ſhall we do with the produce of our farms, if the merchant is unable to receive it. Some are for diſcouraging commerce. Cut it all up, ſay they. Is not the merchant the agent, the factor, the ſervant of the farmer? Let us ſee the operation of this bill. Suppoſe that I owe Major Phelps a large ſum of money, and that he has no farm, but a ſtore of goods. In the fall of the year, when he cannot take them, I go, and tender him a number of cattle and horſes. It is more juſt to cut off at one ſtroke one half or three fourths of his debt. The neighbouring ſtates, who have tried ſuch acts, are now under the clouds of ruin. New Hampſhire has made the trial. The inhabitants of that ſtate cannot now gain credit for the ſmalleſt articles with us. They are deſpiſed. Buſineſs is ſtopped. Ruin follows the bill. I would rather caſt my bread upon the waters, than make ſuch a law as this. I dare not do it. It would deſtroy like the devouring inſect.

Major *C. Phelps*. It is an important maxim, that the legiſlature ſhould not make laws, unleſs there be a neceſſity for them. It is proper for us to enquire, what would be the operation of this bill; whether it would do good or hurt? One of the gentlemen ſays, it would prevent law ſuits. But I obſerve, Mr. Speaker, that there is a blank left in this bill, for a certain number of years to be inſerted; it is to exiſt only for a limited time. It might prevent people from demanding their dues for a time. But it would be like damming up a ſtream, which would cauſe it to riſe, and ſwell, and ſweep all before it. This bill is unneceſſary. The people in this ſtate are not ſo much crouded with ſuits and executions now as they were in the year 1774. Hence I infer, they are not ſo much in debt. It is not then, from the inconſtancy of republican governments, that ſome are for ſuch an alteration. This bill would take away all confidence in dealing between man and man. We never can depend upon any thing, if private contracts are liable to be altered by the legiſlature. It would encourage idleneſs and prodigality. My debtor may be careleſs and prodigal. This law would prevent my calling upon him until he had ſpent the greater part of his eſtate. It would take the whole to pay me, and he would be ruined. Whereas a more ſeaſonable hint from his creditors would have awaked him from his idle dreams, and ſhewn him the neceſſity of paying his debts. This miſchief would likewiſe follow from the bill, that it would greatly increaſe the coſt of executions. Where the debt is ſmall, the appraiſers fees, recording the execution, &c. would be more than the debt. Beſides, moſt people, who involve themſelves in debt, do it by their own careleſſneſs; now if this aſſembly ſhould throw the burden from theſe negligent perſons upon their induſtrious creditors, the people would loſe all confidence in the legiſlature.

Mr. *Davenport*. The tendency of laws ſhould be to make the people virtuous and happy; and to this end they ſhould be calculated to make people induſtrious. I agree with Col. Seymour, that this bill authoriſes injuſtice. The contracts which are to be affected by this bill, were made when the laws ſtood as they are now; and when there were as many complaints of the ſcarcity of money as there are at this time. People contracted with their eyes open. Have then the legiſlature a right, when a man has promiſed ſilver and gold, to ſay that the creditor ſhall receive ſomething elſe far inferiour in value. The debtor may live in a remote part of

state, and the creditor may as well lose his debt at once, as take it in articles appraised far above their value, and which are useless to him. The apprehension of such a law as this has done great mischief; it has destroyed credit. Credit might supply the place of money. But while those, who have money, are apprehensive lest such a law should be passed, they never will lend. Much has been said of the cruelty of creditors. But creditors in general are not cruel; they have waited upon their debtors, and are willing to wait. One of the gentlemen who first spoke, introduced the example of the Jews, and their law of dividing estates. To this I answer, that our laws are very provident in this respect. They provide that a man's estate, after his decease, shall be divided among all his children, or near relations; and this is an effectual bar to any such accumulation of estates, as would be dangerous to our system of government. But that gentleman's argument goes to prove, that we should make a law to take away the estate of every wealthy man, and divide it among those who possess a smaller share of property. Again, he says, if we should pass such an act as this, that people would stand upon their honour; and that it is honourable to fulfil contracts. If this be so, we ought not to make a law which would justify people in acting dishonourably. Our laws relative to the collection of debts are mild. It allows those who owe, and are unable to pay, to take the poor debtor's oath; and upon his doing this, it frees him from imprisonment. Debtors apply to the general assembly for acts of insolvency; and upon resigning up their property are liberated. This bill is glaringly unjust in its principles. By the second clause of it, a man who lives remote from his creditor, may tender him some cumbersome articles, which he cannot receive; and then the interest is to stop, and the creditor is to be totally deprived of the use of his money. It is said the neighbouring states have made tendry laws, which are injurious to our citizens. If other states have done injustice to us, let us retaliate upon them, and reduce them to reason. But surely their injurious conduct cannot be a reason why we should make laws to wrong each other. The assembly have a right to regulate future contracts; they may say that chips shall be taken and received as money. But such an edict would be absurd, impolitick, and attended with ruinous consequences. It is necessary that mankind should be urged to fulfil their contracts. People now begin to be industrious. To hinder them, to make a law which would take away the necessity of industry, would be the most ruinous policy which the legislature could possibly adopt. I am against the bill.

Mr. *Fenn* was for the first paragraph, which made all kinds of property a tendry to executions. He said, it was hard and discouraging for a debtor who had but little property, to be put to gaol, and incur expence in that way; or else to have his property sold for one quarter of its value. He was against that paragraph, which provides that a tendry shall stop interest, as being unjust. He wished the paragraphs might be tried separately.

Col. *Wadsworth*. It is not necessary for me to go into the subject at large, after so much has been said upon it. Though I am against this bill, I am willing to hear what can be said in its favour. Mr. Welton, whom I esteem for his integrity and good sense, has spoken in favour of the bill. He has introduced the Jewish constitution and laws, which the Jews themselves never observed. We have a constitution; we have a system of laws which have stood the test of ages. Estates tail, as they once stood with us, bore the nearest resemblance to the Jewish law, which has been mentioned. But there have been complaints against those entailments; they were looked upon as a grievance, and are now done away. These laws which exempt people from paying their debts are unjust. I know men who have spent more time and money in evading the demands of their creditors, than would have been sufficient to have paid them honestly. Who are the persons that have been relieved by insolvent acts? has this relief been confined to the honest debtor? or has it been extended to those who have the poorest claim to such favours? I shall not take up the time of this house, in mentioning the instances where the debtor, by one general citation, has been permitted to lug his creditor before the assembly; or has been heard *ex parte* without due notice; and has obtained protection against their demands. I cannot lift up my hand for such measures, until I am absolved from the oath which I have taken, to do justice in the causes which I hear. I know an instance of the iniquity of a tender law, in a neighbouring state. A man attached a horse for a debt of 15l. The horse was appraised at 25l. The debtor brought his action to recover the surplus, and the horse was appraised back to him at 10l. I am against this bill, as both unjust and impolitick.

Mr. *Webb* said, that much depended upon the contract; that the creditor trusted the debtor upon the credit of his land, crops, and stock; which was an implied contract that he would take these in payment.

Mr. *Hopkins* mentioned that there was a defect in this bill; for where it enacts that, upon the debtor's rendering, &c. he shall not be subject to imprisonment, there should be a long insolvent act, prescribing the mode of delivering up all property; that an insolvent act had been tried in this state, and had been found to do mischief.

Mr. *Chauncey*. Much has been said for and against this bill. Its advocates wish to have it considered candidly; my wish is the same; I have no disposition to laugh it out of the house. The enquiry before us is,

whether juſtice or good policy require ſuch a bill; if either of theſe make ſuch a meaſure requiſite, I am for the bill. But if, on the contrary, the principles of juſtice and good policy be againſt the bill, I am againſt it, and I hope all the members of this houſe will be ſo. I can think of no reaſon for paſſing it, unleſs juſtice, good policy, or neceſſity requires it. Is this bill conſiſtent with juſtice? Two parties make a contract; they know their own ſtipulations; they know what the law is at the time. One gives ſo much property; they agree it is of ſuch a value; the receiver of the property promiſes to pay the price agreed on; and the law ſays, he ſhall fulfil his contract. In theſe tranſactions the legiſlature agree, that they will enforce a performance. It is a part of the original compact of ſociety; by which the ſubject engages that he will obey the laws of the ſupreme power; and the ſupreme power promiſes the ſubject protection for his perſon and property. Contracts between individuals are a ſpecies of property; therefore the legiſlature are bound to protect it, by the fundamental laws of ſociety. The bill itſelf acknowledges the injuſtice of altering contracts; for the reaſon which it gives in the preample is, that the people are unable to do juſtice. A gentleman, whom I eſteem for his real worth, has introduced the Jews into this debate. But I wiſh to have no concern with that ſtubborn and ungrateful people. The principles of their government do not apply to ours. Our conſtitution is a democracy. Their conſtitution was the moſt ſovereign of any on earth. They were ruled by the ſovereign of the univerſe; by him were their laws given; and yet they never kept theſe laws. But look into the civil law of the Jews; they ſay not a word of mercy; the whole ſpirit of them is to enforce ſtrict, rigid juſtice. Their jubilee bears no reſemblance to ſuch a law as this bill propoſes. It was eſtabliſhed for a reaſon totally different. It was eſtabliſhed at firſt; it had no relation to paſt tranſactions. If we leave the Jews, and go to the hiſtory of ancient and modern nations, we ſhall find no inſtance where the legiſlature have ventured to alter paſt contracts.

This bill would be ſo far from being beneficial to the people, that it would be extremely hurtful. It will neither free people from debt, nor make them rich. If we would be rich, we muſt encourage real riches, which conſiſt in the ſurplus of commodities which we raiſe or manufacture, over and above our own conſumption. But this bill would diſcourage the increaſe of ſuch commodities; it would take away the neceſſity of induſtry, and increaſe idleneſs.

Is there any neceſſity for ſuch a law? The preamble of the bill ſays, that law ſuits are increaſing. I ſay, this is falſe. I have practiſed in moſt of the counties in the ſtate; I know, that law ſuits are diminiſhing; and I hope they will continue to diminiſh. There have been not much more than half ſo many law ſuits the year paſt, as there were three years ago. All that we want now is to keep ſteady. But this bill would encreaſe law ſuits. We all know that continental money, and the old tender act, increaſed litigation in this ſtate exceedingly.

Col. *Wadſworth*. I would mention one thing which ought to have weight in deciding this queſtion. All the States, but this and one other, have broken the treaty of peace. We have complied with the treaty thus far; but this bill would be a direct infringement upon it. I ſecond Mr. Bulkney's motion to have the yeas and nays taken. I ſhall not be aſhamed to ſee my name appear in publick oppoſed to his.

Col. *Hinman*, mentioned the difficulty of the debtor's making out an inventory of *all* his eſtate, as an objection againſt the bill.

Mr. *Webb*, ſaid he was for the ſpirit of ſuch a law; but was not for this bill.

Mr. *Silliman* enforced the argument, that this bill would infringe the treaty of peace; and prevent the Britiſh from ſurrendering the weſtern forts.

Mr. *Gillet*, ſaid that contracts ought to be performed; that ſilver and gold was not to be had; and when creditors ſee that the aſſembly will not make ſuch a law, they will preſs more upon their debtors; he was not pleaſed with the bill, but wiſhed ſomething might be done.

Mr. *Peter Bulkley*, moved for leave to take back the bill.

Col. *Burral* objected; he ſaid the houſe had ſpent much time in the debate, and their ſenſe ought to be taken.

The queſtion being put, whether the Houſe would do any thing on the ſubject matter of the bill, the yeas and nays were as follows, viz.—Yeas 22.—Nays 124.—Majority 102.

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## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Governour of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts,*

# A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth, with an intention "not only to adopt every vigorous and efficacious method, neceſſary to ſuppreſs the preſent traiterous oppoſition to the laws, and to reſtore peace and harmony to the Commonwealth, but alſo to repeat the offers of grace and mercy to

the penitent citizen, and to extend the ſame as far as may be conſiſtent with the true intereſt of this Commonwealth, and the ſecurity of her citizens in future; have, by a reſolve of the thirteenth day of June inſtant, made proviſion for the raiſing and ſupporting a force, to defend the Commonwealth, againſt all wicked and rebellious men; and have alſo with a very extenſive clemency, by the ſame reſolve, provided, that "each and every citizen of this Commonwealth, who have committed any treaſons or miſpriſions of treaſon againſt the ſame, ſince the firſt day of June, A. D. 1786, be, and they thereby are indemnified for the ſame, and for all felonies which had been perpetrated by any of the ſaid citizens in the commiſſions of treaſons, and which are overt acts of the ſame; and each and every citizen aforeſaid, are thereby diſcharged of all pains, penalties, diſqualifications and diſabilities of the law in ſuch caſe made and provided:" *Provided*, That purſuant to the ſaid reſolve, ſuch of ſaid offenders, who have not taken and ſubſcribed the oath of allegiance to this Commonwealth, ſince the firſt day of June, A. D. 1786, ſhall take and ſubſcribe the ſaid oath, before any Juſtice of the Peace within the Commonwealth, on or before the twelfth day of September next; excepting out of the ſame indemnification, as well all ſuch perſons as had been convicted of ſuch crimes by due courſe of law, as *Daniel Shays*, of Pelham, Gentleman, *Luke Day*, of Weſt Springfield, Gentlemen, both of the county of Hampſhire, and Lieutenant Colonel *William Smith*, of the ſame county, *Eli Parſons* of Adams, Gentlemen, *Perez Hamlin*, of Lenox, Yeoman, *Eliſha Manning*, of a place called Eleven Thouſand Acres, Yeoman, *David Dunham*, of Sheffield, Yeoman, *Ebenezer Crittinden*, of Sandisfield, Yeoman, *Jacob Fox*, of Waſhington, all within the county of Berkſhire, whoſe crimes are ſo attrocious, and whoſe obſtinacy ſo great, as to exclude them from an offer of that indemnification, which is extended to thoſe who have been miſled, and are not ſo flagrantly guilty.

I have therefore, by and with the advice of Council, and at the requeſt of the General Court, thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, that the extention of mercy and indemnification offered by the Legiſlature, may be fully known to thoſe unhappy offenders who are the objects of it, and who have been deceived by wicked and deſigning men, and to give them aſſurances of their indemnification for all paſt treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſon and felonies, and of being again renewed to the arms of their country, and once more enjoying the rights of free citizens of the Commonwealth.

As the lenient meaſures taken by the General Court, coinciding with the wiſhes of all good men who love their country, and ardently wiſh for the perfect reſtoration of peace and tranquillity, cannot fail to convince the people of the whole State, that ſhould the unhappy and deluded offenders, the ſubjects of ſaid indemnity, again ſpurn at the clemency of government, and continue their atrocious and traiterous exertions to overthrow the Commonwealth, the moſt ſpirited and deciſive meaſures muſt be adopted: And I cannot but believe, that the good ſenſe of my fellow citizens, the regard the people have for the Conſtitution of civil government eſtabliſhed by themſelves; their knowledge of their true intereſt; the obvious neceſſity of good government, and the unhappy and diſtreſſing conſequences of ſupporting government by the ſword, will unite all ranks and orders of men, in the purſuit of peace, good order and due obedience to the laws.

And all officers civil and military, who may be called upon in the duty of their offices to carry the reſolve aforeſaid, into execution, are hereby ſtrictly enjoined to yield a ready and punctual attention to the ſame,

*GIVEN at the Council Chamber in* Boſton, *the fifteenth day of June, in the Year of our Lord, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and in the eleventh Year of the Independence of the United States of America.*

JOHN HANCOCK.

*By His Excellency's Command.*

JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

I BEG leave to aſk Mr. *Tribunus* what diſtinctions are to be made between publick and private contracts? And whether the legiſlature have not the ſame authority to interfere in the one caſe as in the other, when the publick good re-

quires it? And what pretence a man can have to whom a ſum of money is due from a private perſon, which his neighbour will not have to whom the like ſum is due from the government?

The ſolution of the above queſtions, will give great ſatisfaction to the publick, and much oblige your humble ſervant,

RETRIBUO.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *DIRECTIONS for alleviating the MISERIES of People confined in PRISON.*

### To the PUBLICK.

THE priſons are places, where people of all ranks, orders and degrees, are frequently confined:—The high and the low, the rich and the poor, the innocent and the guilty, all ſhare the ſame fate—great care ought therefore to be taken, that the laws of humanity are properly exerciſed in all caſes, when people are juſtly, or unjuſtly impriſoned:—Hence ſuitable perſons ought to be authoriſed, to inſpect priſons, and enquire into the condition of thoſe under confinement, in order to relieve their neceſſities.

Of late I have been much pleaſed, by reading an account of the inſtitution of the Philadelphia ſociety, for alleviating the miſeries of publick priſons.—This is a moſt excellent inſtitution, and ought to be imitated by every county; not only in Chriſtendom, but through the whole world,—What a ſhame, and what a diſgrace it is, that ſo little pains have been taken, to relieve thoſe that have ſuffered with hunger, cold and nakedneſs, in the gloomy priſons. What innumerable multitudes have loſt their lives, by being neglected, when they have been ſhut up in cloſe dungeons, and noiſome holes; where, for the want of air and proper nouriſhment, they have languiſhed until their lives have expired: And the deſtruction has not ended here, for thouſands that were not in confinement, have been murdered, through the pernicious practice of keeping people thus confined;—for, thereby epidemical diſtempers have been generated; which, like the peſtilence that waſteth at noon day, has cut down multitudes, that have lived in the vicinity of the places of confinement. In mean time, the perpetrators of theſe ers, have been ſuffered to eſcape, impunity. Is it not a ſcandal to chriſtian religion, that ſuch inhuities ſhould be practiced in Chriſom, when they are repugnant to the of that holy religion which we proand have a direct tendency to pro: the Almighty, to pronounce that dful ſentence—*Depart from me, ye curſed, into everlaſting fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels:—For I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat—I was thirſty, and ye gave me no drink—I was naked, and ye clothed me not—Sick, and in priſon, and ye viſited me not.*

It is earneſtly recommended to all thoſe that would eſcape the judgment denounced againſt the authors of the aforementioned abomination, that they eſtabliſh a ſociety, in every county, for the purpoſe of alleviating the diſtreſſes of priſoners; by providing for, and adminiſtering to them, the neceſſaries of life.

Let the members of thoſe ſocieties, be veſted with proper authority, to make ſuitable enquiries into the conditions of thoſe under confinement; in order to know, whether they are juſtly or unjuſtly confined—whether they have a ſuitable air to breathe in—and whether they ſuffer for the want of meat, drink, cloathing, waſhing, lodging, or any other neceſſary.

Great care ought to be taken, that priſons are conſtructed in theſe forms that are moſt convenient; and that they are erected in places where the circumambient air, is not impregnated with poiſonous exhalations.—It is therefore improper to build them near to ſtagnant waters, or vegetable poiſons; becauſe the effluvia of the former, generates dangerous fevers, and of the latter, violent ſpaſms, cardialgick anxieties, conſtrictions and compreſſions of the precordia, nauſeas, vomitings, fevers, inflammations, hard tumours, and cutaneous eruptions.

Great care ought alſo to be taken, that priſons be kept clean: Hence they ought to be built over wholeſome ſtreams of running water; or where the tide ebbs and flows.

When priſoners are in cloſe confinement, they ſhould be kept clean; and to cleanſe and purify the air, a ſmall fire ought to be kept in the warmeſt of the weather. The fumes of vinegar, when it is burnt in an iron veſſel, and the ſmoke of tobacco, by reaſon of their antiſeptick virtues, are of great utility, in preſerv-

ing those that are confined, from the violence of putrid, malignant disorders.

It is hoped that the foregoing may have a suitable impression upon the minds of all those that may read it; and that they may so conduct, that instead of the dreadful sentence that has been mentioned, they may have that blessed one pronounced—*Come ye blessed of my father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the first foundation of the world:—For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat—I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink—naked, and ye clothed me—sick and in prison, and ye visited me.*

From the publick's most obedient and most humble servant,
PHILANTHROPOS.

*June 15th, 1787.*

## Summary of late Intelligence.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* May 3.

AT a meeting of the Augusta district society of the Cincinnati of the state of Georgia, held at Thomson's tavern, the 19th of April, 1787,

Present—his Excellency the Governour, and several other members.

The business of the day being over, an elegant dinner was served up, after which, the following toasts were drank.

1st. The militia of Massachusetts, who fought the battle of Lexington.

2d. The United States.

3d. Congress.

4th. His Excellency General Washington, our late illustrious commander in chief.

5th. The state of Georgia.

6th. The immortal memory of those heroes who fell in the cause of American liberty.

7th. His most Christian Majesty.

8th. The immortal memory of General Greene.

9th. General Lincoln, the supporter of the civil authority of Massachusetts.

10th The Marquis de la Fayette.

11th. The officers and soldiers of France, who served in the late American war.

12th. May liberty and justice be the characteristicks of Americans.

13th. May American commerce flourish, and may the flag of the United States be respected in every part of the globe.

We hear, that Doctor White, superintendant of Indian affairs for the southern district, who returned from the Creek nation, on Saturday last, has appeased the minds of the Indians for the present.

ALEXANDRIA, *(Virginia)* May 31.

In a cause lately tried in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as the counsel were pointing out the boundaries of the land in question upon a map, one said "we lie on this side," "and we (replied the other) lie on this side." "If you lie on both sides (exclaimed a jury-man) what are we to believe?"

BALTIMORE, June 8.

A late Letter from London, mentions, that Dr. Watson, Bishop of Landaff, observed in the House of Lords, in regard to the slave trade, that it was a branch of commerce, too shocking and enormous to hear any comment in that house.—The same writer adds, that the subject of the slave trade, had lately excited the earnest attention of the British legislature, both Lords and Commons; that of the latter, several of them have had meetings for the purpose of considering the best method of removing or correcting the evil.

NEW YORK, June 13.

Tuesday evening last the Coroner's inquest sat on the body of Andrew Gribpell, a cooper by trade, who was found hanging in his work shop, but how long was not exactly known, as he had not been seen since the Friday before. He had taken pains, with an iron wedge, to raise the floor board from the upper beam, in the centre of the shop, that he might pass the cord over it, which he did by casting a loop on it, to prevent the possibility of its slipping. From what evidence could be collected respecting him, it appears that he was prompted to the perpetration of that most attrocious of crimes—SUICIDE—from the fearful forebodings of a guilty conscience; having about four or five weeks ago fled from the State of Pennsylvania, where he had seduced a young woman, whom he left pregnant; and seemed to be under the greatest apprehensions of the consequences of his perfidy. Before he committed the horrid deed, he wrote, on the fall of a desk, with chalk, these words, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Alas! poor wretch, to endeavour to sanction thy high handed offence against the Majesty of Heaven, by an application of sacred Scripture to thy impious act, as erroneously as that of Satan's, the enemy of all righteousness, who tempted Christ himself to a similar act, by desiring him to *cast himself down from the pinnacle of the Temple—for he Lord had given charge, &c.*—The Jury brought in their verdict self murder.

*Extract of a letter from Mercer County, in the district of Kentucky, dated Feb. 24, 1787.*

"The Indians have been very troublesome on the frontiers of Kentucky, many of the out settlers are moving in very fast. A few days past a company of militia turned out after them, killed seven, and wounded four or five, without the loss of a single man."

It is with pleasure we inform the publick, that on Monday last, the Honourable William S. Johnson, Esq; L. L. D. Delegate from the state of Connecticut to Congress, and to the Convention now sitting in Philadelphia, was unanimously elected President of Columbia College, by the Trustees of that Seminary.

From a London paper of the 3d of April; It appears, that after many learned debates in the British House of Commons, upon the subject of Warren Hastings' conduct in the West Indies, a majority of 111 against 64, resolved for the impeachment of the said Warren Hastings, for high crimes and misdemeanours.

In the Irish House of Commons, on the 26th of February, Mr. Arthur Wolfe declared, that papers were found in possession of some of the Right Boys, of a very alarming tendency, and that 5000 of them, marched through the country with Thirteen American Stripes on their standard, the intention of which, he said, need not be explained to the Members of the House.

We hear that the commissioners appointed by the Hon. the legislature of Georgia, to settle the boundaries between that state, and the state of South Carolina, have adjusted every point relative thereto, by a convention, which was concluded the 28th of April, at Beaufort, in South Carolina. The outlines of this important business, it is said, are that the most northern branch or stream, of the river Savannah, from the sea to the fork, or confluence of the rivers Tugoloo, and Keowee, and from thence, the most northern stream of the main branch of Savannah river, now called Tugoloo, until it intersects the northern boundary line of South Carolina, is declared to be hereafter the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina, leaving all that is South and West of it, as far as East and West Florida, and the Mississippi, to the state of Georgia; and that the uninterrupted navigation of the main stream of that river, from its source, to the West end of Hutchinson's island, and from thence, along the north side of said island, and Cockspur island, to the sea, is to be the common right of the citizens of both states; leaving the streams South of that description, to be the exclusive right of Georgia.

It is said that the *grand horse furniture*, of the well remembered *Prince of Parma* (which he left in the Netherlands) is now in this city: and that it is in high preservation, considering the length of time it has been kept. The Prince of Orange, it is said, wished for it, but could not obtain the favour.

A melancholy accident happened on the [illegible]ant, at the house of Major William Ballard, who lately removed from Amesbury in the State of Massachusetts, to Warner, in that state of New Hampshire.—A little daughter to Major Ballard, who, with [illegible] children, was left at home, while the family went to attend divine service, it is supposed, carried a coal of fire into a chamber, where there were some shavings, which taking fire, soon communicated the flames to the whole house, which was new and almost finished; but that, together with the unhappy girl, was soon consumed. Mrs. Ballard perceived the flames from the Meeting house, which was about a mile distant, and got home as speedily as possible; but alas! too late to afford any assistance, or save even the smallest article—she arrived only soon enough to behold some remains of the head and arms of her only daughter, which the fire had separated from her body, and had just fallen through the floor. The distressed parents had buried an elder sister to the deceased, but a few days before, who died while her father was absent, on business in Amesbury, whither he had returned again but the day before a messenger was sent with the above dismal tidings.

NEW HAVEN, June 14.

The legislature on Friday ended their May session. We congratulate our fellow citizens on that spirit of candour and unanimity which has signalized the house of representatives. No spirit of faction or party has appeared.

NORWICH, June 14.

Last week, a mare belonging to Mr. Zebelon Edgerton, of Franklin, folded, and brought forth two fine mule colts, they are now both alive, and thriving.

PORTSMOUTH, June 9.

A gentleman who arrived here on Sunday last, in nine days from Quebeck, informs, that Lord Dorchester is using every effort, to have the militia of Canada well regulated, and under proper discipline. All the male inhabitants, from 16 to 60 years, are enrolled as militia men; out of whom, are to be selected, all the able bodied unmarried men, from 18 years to 45, who are to be embodied as occasion may require, for the security of the *frontiers*, and to be in readiness to march, in four days from the time of notice being given—that the frontier posts have been strengthened by an additional regiment—that five regiments were daily expected to arrive at Quebeck, three from Ireland, and two from Portsmouth, in England—that the British were preparing to equip, and fit out their shipping upon the Lakes; one of which (a ship of considerable force) was actually fitted out—that the administration of Lord Dorchester, was very pleasing to all ranks and orders of the citizens of that province; the inhabitants of which, have lately been favoured with that inestimable privilege, the right of trial by jury; a blessing which they have been deprived of, ever since they became a province to Britain.

The above gentleman confirms the account of Shays' having visited Montreal, but received no encouragement.—After tarrying a short time there, he decamped, and it was reported (not without foundation) that he carried off a quantity of powder with him.

BOSTON, June 21.

Several vacancies having taken place in the Council (occaſioned by reſignations) and thoſe vacancies being now filled up, the Honourable Council for adviſing the Governour in the executive part of Government for the year enſuing, ſtands thus—Hon. Nathan Cuſhing, Jonathan Greenleaf, Edward Cutts, James Sullivan, Oliver Phelps, Iſreal Hutchinſon, John Froſt, Thomas Dawes, and Peter Penniman, Eſquires.

On Tueſday laſt, his Excellency the Governour ſent the following meſſage to the two Branches of the General Court, viz.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*
*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

BY your reſolution of the 13th inſt. you have extended the clemency of government to all the unhappy and deluded people who have been concerned in the late inſurrections, excepting nine of the principal leaders. This act of benignity and mercy, I conceive cannot fail to induce theſe unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country, and again to enjoy the bleſſings of a free government; but ſhould their deluſion and infatuation be ſtill continued, ſhall the honeſt and loyal part of the community be burthened with taxes for ſupporting a force to defend the State againſt a few citizens who depart from the original compact, and refuſe to be governed by a majority of the Repreſentatives annually elected by the people? Surely no man who loves the peace and tranquillity of the government, will ſuppoſe that the whole force of the Commonwealth, if neceſſary, ſhould not be exerted to reduce ſuch of them as ſhall hereafter continue unreclaimed!

But you are ſenſible, gentlemen, that, by the conſtitution, it is out of my power as Governour, to tranſport any of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the ſame, without their free and voluntary conſent, or the conſent of the General Court; and therefore ſhould a very ſmall force be continued to annoy the State without the limits of the ſame, I cannot march the forces you have ordered to oppoſe them, unleſs you make ſome proviſion for the ſame.

Beſides this, ſhould a number of men, who have relinquiſhed their connection with all government, be ſuffered to collect on the borders of this State, their accumulation of force from theives, debtors and other fugitives, would very ſoon render them troubleſome, if not formidable to other States, as well as this.

You will alſo pleaſe to conſider the difficulty of marching troops into another ſovereign State, without the conſent of the government there, and that this may render it neceſſary to treat with ſome of the other States on that ſubject.

As the effect of your act of indemnity cannot be ſoon fully known, and as the citizens of the State may be endangered by new hoſtilities, before the next meeting of the General Court, I think it my duty to ſuggeſt theſe ideas, that you may pay them ſuch attention as you may think they deſerve.

The object of my meaſures ſhall be to reſtore peace and good order to the Commonwealth, and I cannot doubt of your countenance and ſupport in every meaſure which you may think is pointed to that great and deſirable end. JOHN HANCOCK.

*Council Chamber, June 19, 1787.*

*John Foſſendon* and *Joſeph Stone*, Eſquires, were on Tueſday laſt, by the two Houſes, choſen Senators for the county of Worceſter, in the room of *Samuel Curtis* and *Jonathan Grout*, Eſquires.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleaſed to appoint Col. *Andrew Symmes*, Col. *Thomas Cuſhing*, jun. Col. *William Denniſon*, and Col. *William Turner*, to be his Excellency's Aids de camp.

*June* 25.—A correſpondent having favoured us with a copy of the warrant of the reprieve, iſſued in favour of Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Auſtin, we here give it to our readers. A ſimilar one hath been iſſued in favour of Henry McCullock, Jaſon Parmiter, and Henry Gale.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*To CALEB HYDE, Eſq; Sheriff of the County of Berkſhire. Greeting.*

(L. S.) WHEREAS Peter Wilcox, and Nathaniel Auſtin, were, at our Supreme Judicial Court, held at Great Barrington, in and for our ſaid County of Berkſhire, the third Tueſday of March, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and eighty ſeven, in purſuance of an act of the General Court, made and paſſed in February laſt paſt, convicted of Treaſon; and thereupon the ſaid Peter Wilcox and Nathaniel Auſtin, were, by the Juſtices of our ſaid Supreme Judicial Court, adjudged to ſuffer the pains of death; and a warrant having thereupon iſſued to the Sheriff of our ſaid county of Berkſhire, to put the ſame ſentence into execution, upon Thurſday the twenty firſt day of June inſtant. And whereas the General Court have by their Reſolve of the 13th inſtant, made ample proviſion for ſupporting and defending the Commonwealth; and at the ſame time extended ſuch mercy and clemency to the unhappy and deluded men, who have (under certain leaders excepted in ſaid indemnity) diſtreſſed the ſtate by the late unhappy commotions, as will probably induce them to ceaſe their oppoſition to the juſt government of this Commonwealth, and return to the duty of their allegiance, whereby peace and tranquillity may be reſtored to the citizens of this State; and ſome further time being neceſſary as well to diſcover whether the lenient meaſures above mentioned will have the happy conſequences which they are intended to procure, as to determine, whether ſpirited, deciſive, and forceable meaſures will be neceſſary to ſupport the government, and to protect the citizens in that ſecurity they are entitled to have under the Conſtitution. We therefore, by and with the advice of Council, of our ſpecial grace and favour, do hereby direct and command you, to ſuſpend and delay the ſentence aforeſaid, until Thurſday, the ſecond day of Auguſt next. And hereby require

you, then, between the hours of twelve and three of the clock, in the day time, to put the said ſentence of death in execution againſt them, and cauſe them to be hanged up by the neck, until they be dead, as directed in ſaid warrant.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed our publick ſeal to be hereunto affixed. Witneſs JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; our Governour and Commander in Chief, at Boſton, this 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

Our preſent diſintereſted and patriotick Governour (Hancock) has, by a meſſage to the Hon. Legiſlature, voluntarily relinquiſhed Three Hundred Pounds of his ſalary as Commander in Chief.

We are happy in communicating to the publick the pleaſing intelligence, that on Saturday laſt a motion was made in the Houſe of Repreſentatives for an emiſſion of Paper Money, and after a ſhort debate, the idea of ſo fraudulent a currency, ſtruck the houſe with ſuch abhorrence, that the motion was rejected by a majority of 56. (197 voting.)

Had the Supreme Executive of the ſtate, ſuffered the convicts to be executed under a death warrant iſſued and reſpited, by the late adminiſtration, they might have been charged with an act of revenge, which would have been ſaid to enrage the diſaffected ſo much, that the lenient meaſures adopted by the General Court, would have been fruſtrated, and war might have been again kindled, *more eſpecially as nearly all the men who had ſupported government in the weſtern counties, have become petitioners in their favour.* Had they been pardoned, then a charge of puſillanimity and irreſolution, of party ſpirit and timidity, would have been made; therefore, a reprieve, as granted, ſhews that government had force ſufficient to execute them, becauſe they were carried to the place of execution before the reprieve was communicated. At the ſame time, it exhibits in the executive, the ſame ſpirit as appears in the legiſlature—a determination to ſpare, if it can be done with ſafety to the publick; but ſhould the inſurgents continue their oppoſition, and again commit acts of violent treaſon, the priſoners being reprieved under the gallows, can be no bar to an execution, which the exiſtence of the commonwealth may in a great meaſure depend upon.

Yeſterday a bill was read three times, and paſſed to be engroſſed in the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, for continuing until the firſt of January next, the Tender Act (ſo called) paſſed by the General Court laſt year, and which expires in July next. The bill paſſed by a majority of 141 to 32. In the Senate, the report of the Committee of a bill for the above purpoſe was read and *not* accepted.

The Committee, raiſed by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, to fix on a ſuitable place in the country, as the ſeat of government, yeſterday reported to the Houſe in favour of *Concord*, in the county of Middleſex.

A gentleman, who arrived in town yeſterday from the county of Berkſhire, informs, that a few days ſince, a party of inſurgents entered the houſe of a Deputy Sheriff in Pittsfield, in that county, and deſtroyed all the writs, executions, and other legal papers they could lay their hands on.

## WORCESTER.

On Thurſday, laſt week, Henry Gale, the priſoner in gaol in this town, under ſentence of Death for Treaſon, was carried to a gallows erected on the Common, and there reprieved to the ſecond day of Auguſt next. The warrant for reprieving Gale, was ſimilar to that for reprieving Wilcox, &c. inſerted in page 166 of this Magazine. On the ſame day Jaſon Parmiter, and Henry McCullock, priſoners in the gaol at Northampton, and likewiſe under ſentence of death for the like crime, were alſo reprieved at the place of execution, until the ſaid ſecond day of Auguſt. The High Sheriff for the county of Berkſhire, we are told, had received a reprieve for Wilcox and Auſtin, whoſe execution was appointed on the ſame day for the ſame crime, but they, a few nights before, made their eſcape from the gaol in Great Barrington, as mentioned in our laſt. The time appointed for the execution of Shattuck is Thurſday this week.

It is hoped the lenient meaſures adopted by government will have the happy tendency of reſtoring the tranquillity of this Commonwealth; but ſhould they fail, it is ſaid thoſe of a different complexion will be purſued.

We hear the diviſion in the Senate for continuing the Tender Act was 13 for, and 14 againſt it.

At the time of the paſſing the late Stamp Act, by our legiſlature, *ſixteen* newſpapers were publiſhed in this Commonwealth; ſince then, and the paſſing the preſent act laying a Duty on Advertiſements as a ſubſtitute for the Stamp Act, *eight* of thoſe newſpapers have droop'd and died! a *ninth* was diſcontinued for ſeveral months, but was revived again by a hope that the act would have been ſpeedily repealed. In the room of thoſe newſpapers thus diſcontinued, *two* only have ariſen, one in a neighbouring, and one in a diſtant county, the former in a place where no newſpaper was before publiſhed. And at this time only *ten* newſpapers are publiſhed in this State. The Continental Journal, publiſhed in Boſton, was laſt week diſcontinued.

We hear from Sterling, that on Monday the 18th inſtant, the people of that town killed 3087 birds of prey.

DIED.]—At the Rev. Mr. Whitney's in Shirley, Mr. James Sullivan, jun. aged 19.—Deacon Timothy Auſtin, late of Charleſtown, aged 69.—At Newbury Port, Capt. Nicholas Tracy, aged 61.—At Salem, Mrs. Ruth Ward, aged 74.—At Richmond, Virginia, Mr. John Hunter Holt, Printer.

# ELIJAH DIX,

Has just received, in the last Vessels from London, and opened for Sale, exceeding Cheap,

*At his VARIETY STORE, in WORCESTER,*

A Fresh, Large, and General Assortment

## Of DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Also, a neat Assortment of HOSIERY, suitable for the season, Physical Authors, Surgeon's Instruments of various kinds, Painter's Colours and Oils, &c.

*He has also for SALE,*

OIL Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis,
Ground Redwood,
Press Papers, Clothier's Cards,
Indigo, Otter,
Madder, Fustick,
Redwood and Logwood,
Copperas, &c. Also,
Figs, Raisins, Cinnamon,
Cloves, Nutmegs,
Pepper, Allspice,
Ginger, Loaf and Brown Sugars,
West India and New-England Rum,
Brandy,
Wines of various kinds,
Watch Chains and Seals per dozen.
Dial Plates, &c.
Neat Beams with Copper Scales. Also,

An Assortment of Shop Furniture for Apothecaries,

With other Articles too many to enumerate.

Cash, Pot and Pearl Ash, Bees-Wax, and Flax-Seed, will be received in payment.

As said DIX imports his Articles from the first Medicinal Warehouses in England, Gentlemen Practitioners, Apothecaries, and others, may always depend upon being supplied with the very best articles in the Medicinal way, in large or small quantities, on the best terms, as well by letter as if present.

Punctual attendance given at said Store, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.

*Worcester, Nov. 7th, 1786.*

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DESERTED from my Company, on the night of the 18th inst. the following described Soldiers, viz.

ABNER RICHARDSON, 23 years of age, 6 feet high, his complexion, eyes and hair dark, marked with a hair mole on his right cheek, late resident in Weston.

AMOS READ, 23 years old, complexion, eyes and hair light, his last place of residence was Stockbridge.

ELIAS WHEELER, 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair, has lost the fore finger of the right hand, late resident in Springfield.

JAMES CUTTER, 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion, eyes and hair dark, a Shoemaker, his last place of residence was Little Cambridge.

PRESTON LOVEJOY, 19 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, complexion and eyes dark, and black hair, his last residence in Andover.

JOHN SCUDDER, 27 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion and eyes dark, and black hair, has a scar on his upper lip, born in Rhode Island, and lately resided in the town of Amesbury, in Massachusetts.

WILLIAM TRAIN, aged 20 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, and brown hair, late resident in the town of Adams, in the county of Berkshire.

The above named men are all natives of the country. I do hereby offer a reward of FIVE DOLLARS to any person who will take up and secure either of the above deserters, in any gaol of this Commonwealth, and give me information at Springfield. The above men deserted with their uniforms complete, consisting of a blue coat with red facings, and white overalls and vests.

*June 19th, 1787.* HENRY BURBECK, Capt. Federal Artillery.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XIV.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in July, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

ON the morning of the 27th of July, the French fleet were at day break, as much to windward, and at as great a diſtance, as they had generally been during the preceding days; and ſeemed alſo to avoid an action with as much induſtry as ever. The vice admiral of the blue was then rather more to leeward than his ſtation required, and having his mainſail up, it obliged the ſhips of that diviſion to continue under an eaſy ſail. This induced the commander in chief to throw out a ſignal, for ſeveral ſhips of that diviſion to chace to windward. The enemy's fleet were then near three leagues to windward, and going off cloſe by the wind with a preſſed ſail. The motive aſſigned for the ſignal was to collect as many of thoſe ſhips to windward as could be done, in order to fill up that interval between the commander in chief's ſhip and the vice admiral, which had been occaſioned by the latter falling ſo far to leeward; and thus, by ſtrengthening the main body of the fleet, to be ready for any chace that might occur of bringing the enemy to action. And the reaſon why the ſignal was not made to the whole diviſion inſtead of particular ſhips, was, that they then muſt have chaced in a body, which would have retarded the beſt ſhips, by an attendance on their immediate commander. Indeed the vice admiral ſeemed ſo ſenſible of the object of the ſignal, that it pro-

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tentional effect produced by an evolution on the French ſide, being all improved upon by the moſt maſterly efforts on the other, brought the two fleets ſo cloſe, that they could not part without an engagement. But as this was a ſituation not ſought, and a deciſion not wiſhed by the French commanders, they endeavoured to evade its conſequences as much as poſſible; and accordingly, inſtead of ſhortening ſail, and lying to, in order to receive the Britiſh fleet in a line of battle on the ſame tack, by which every ſhip on either ſide, would have been fairly engaged with her adverſary in the oppoſite line, and the action could ſcarcely fail of being deciſive, they ſuddenly put about on the contrary tack. By this manœuvre, the heads and courſe of the ſhips in each fleet, being directed to oppoſite points of the compaſs with thoſe of the other, they could only engage as they paſſed, inſtead of lying ſide to ſide, ſo as to make an effectual impreſſion.

Thus it will be eaſily conceived, that in this courſe of engagement, any Britiſh ſhip that could fetch the head of the French fleet, would receive and return the fire of every ſhip from firſt to laſt in their line; which would have been ſtill kept up by thoſe that followed, until both fleets had totally paſſed each other. It neceſſarily followed of co
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be the ſooneſt out of action;
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cumſtances; as it prevented the ſucceſs-

ful adverſary from being capable of immediately purſuing with effect, either the blow which he had given to a ſingle ſhip, or the general impreſſion which he had made in the enemy's line. The neceſſity which induced the Britiſh commander to bring on an engagement, and the determined perſeverance of the enemy in avoiding it, rendered him, of courſe, incapable of preſcribing the terms.

The French began the engagement, by firing at a great diſtance at the headmoſt of Sir Robert Harland's diviſion, as they led up; who on the contrary, did not return a ſhot until they came within a very cloſe diſtance. The example was followed, or a ſimilar conduct purſued, by the fleet in general, as faſt as each ſhip could cloſe up with the enemy; and notwithſtanding their being neceſſarily extended by the chace, they were all ſoon in battle. As the fleets paſſed each other very cloſe on the oppoſite tacks, the cannonade was very heavy, and the effect conſiderable. The action laſted from firſt to laſt ſomething about three hours. As the French, in their uſual way, directed their fire principally at the rigging, ſeveral of the Britiſh ſhips were a good deal crippled, and ſuffered conſiderably in their maſts, yards, and ſails. The fire on their ſide, which was principally levelled at the hulls of the enemy, was not deficient in its effect of another kind.

As ſoon as the commander in chief had paſſed the rear of the enemy, and that the ſmoke was ſo far cleared as to admit of any obſervation, his firſt object was to look round to the poſition of the ſhips which were already come out of action, and to conſider of the beſt means of bringing on a cloſe and general engagement, as ſoon as the remainder of the fleets, which were ſtill fighting, had paſſed and cleared each other. He ſoon perceived, that the vice admiral of the red, with part of his diviſion, had already tacked, and was ſtanding towards the enemy; but obſerved at the ſame time, that none of the other ſhips which were come out of action had yet tacked, and that ſome of them were dropping to leeward, and ſeemingly employed in repairing their damages. His own ſhip, the Victory, had ſo conſiderable a ſhare in the action, as not to be in condition for immediate tacking; nor, if it had been otherwiſe expedient, could he immediately wear, and ſtand back on the ſhips coming up aſtern of him out of the action, without throwing them into the utmoſt diſorder and confuſion.

This movement was, however, performed as ſpeedily as poſſible, and notwithſtanding the damages ſuſtained by the Victory, ſhe was not only the firſt ſhip that wore off the center diviſion, and that got round again towards the enemy, but it was ſome time before the example could be followed, and not above three or four were then able to cloſe up with her. In this ſituation of the fleet, the admiral hauled down the ſignal for battle, which he judged improper to be kept abroad, until the ſhips could recover their ſtations, or at leaſt get near enough to ſupport each other in action; and in order to call them together for that purpoſe, he immediately made the ſignal to form the line of battle a head, which is of all others, that conſidered by ſeamen as the moſt forcible, and as commanding the moſt prompt obedience.

At this time the Victory was a head of all the center and red diviſions, and had time to unbend her maintopſail (which had been rendered totally unſerviceable) while the ſhips aſtern were endeavouring to get into their reſpective ſtations. As the vice admiral of the blue commanded the rear diviſion, which was of courſe the laſt out of action, he was at this time a head of the Victory, which was now become his proper ſtation; yet without regard to the ſignal, he (on whatever motives, poſſibly juſtifiable ones) quitted his ſtation in the front of that line of battle for which it was flying, and paſſing his admiral to leeward on the contrary tack, whilſt he was advancing to the enemy, never came into the line during the reſt of the day.

The following is repreſented as being then the exact ſituation of the fleet. The Victory was the neareſt ſhip to the enemy, with no more than three or four of her own diviſion in any ſituation, either to have immediately ſupported her or each other in action; Sir Robert Harland, with ſix or ſeven ſail of his diviſion, was to windward, and ready for inſtant ſervice; the vice admiral of the blue was on a contrary tack, and totally out of the line; other ſhips were far aſtern, and five that were diſabled in their rigging at a great diſtance to leeward. Thus, the admiral could not at that time, which was about three, o'clock in the afternoon, collect above twelve ſhips to renew the engagement.

[*To be continued.*]

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *CHRESTON*'s MISCELLANY. No. XVII.

STEDFAST and true to virtue's fixed laws,
Unaw'd by vulgar cenſure or applauſe,
Let the world talk, my friend; that world we know
Which calls us guilty, cannot make us ſo.
Unaw'd by numbers, follow nature's plan,
Aſſert the rights, or quit the name of man.
Conſider well, weigh ſtrictly right and wrong;
Reſolve not quick, but once reſolv'd, be ſtrong.
In ſpite of dullneſs, and in ſpite of wit,
If to thyſelf thou canſt thyſelf acquit,
Rather ſtand up, aſſur'd, with conſcious pride,
Alone, than err with millions on thy ſide.

*Rules of Economy.*

1. Never contract a debt but for things abſolutely neceſſary.
2. Never purchaſe conveniences when neceſſaries are wanted.
3. Never purchaſe ſuperfluities but when you have money you know not what to do with.
4. Be always ready to do acts of charity, according to your ability, of what can be ſpared.
5. Never do acts of mere hoſpitality, but when there is more than neceſſity requires.
6. Never do acts of mere generoſity, but with what ariſeth from the ſurplus of neceſſity, convenience, charity and hoſpitality.

*From the* NEW HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE.

*We have ſelected the following Obſervations, for the better preſerving the Rennet Bag, or otherwiſe Stomach Bag, than is now practiſed by our farmers in general, from the celebrated* Hale's Body of Huſbandry, *and hope they may at leaſt prove intereſting to thoſe of our readers who may think them worthy their attention.*

### OF RENNET, OR THE RENNET BAG.

THE Rennet Bag is properly the Stomach Bag of a young ſucking calf, that never taſted any other food but milk, and where the curd lies undigeſted.

In the ſpring ſeaſon let the farmer recollect the occaſion he ſhall have for theſe Bags, and get himſelf a ſufficient ſtore of them. And he muſt order and prepare them in this manner.

Firſt let him open the bag, and pour out the curd and thick ſubſtance into a baſon, leaving the reſt that is not curdled in the bag.

Then let the curd in the baſon be carefully examined and picked clean. There may be ſpecks of dirt, hair, or other foulneſſes among it; theſe muſt be all taken out, and the curd is then to be waſhed in cold water ſeveral times. By this means it will become perfectly clean and white. When thus cleaned it muſt be laid on a clean cloth to drain, and then put in a clean diſh; in this it is to be ſprinkled well over with ſalt, uſing a handful or more to this purpoſe, and with the hand rubbing well in the ſalt to every part of the curd.

When the curd is in this condition let it be covered from duſt, and let the bag be cleaned. This is to be done by waſhing it ſeveral times over in cold water. When it is perfectly clean let it be rubbed well with ſalt, and then put in the curd, which has been ſo well cleaned, with the ſalt among it. Finally let the outſide of the bag be alſo well rubbed over with ſalt.

There is a great deal of nicety and care to be uſed in this preparation of the Rennet Bag, for on that depends its value.

When a ſufficient number are thus got ready, let them be all laid together in a pot, and the pot tied down carefully. —Now the whole work is done, except what is to be the effect of time. Theſe bags will keep without any danger of ſpoiling, and they are in their full perfection a year after the preparing them.

This is the right preparation of rennet, and a moſt ſurpriſing thing it is, that all this waſhing and cleaning cannot remove or get out the acid of the ſtomach from the curd, but that it perfectly anſwers the purpoſe of curdling the reſt of the milk, whenever the farmer pleaſes; and that in a manner greatly preferable to any other that can be named.

Though the rennet is beſt after a year's keeping, it may be uſed freſh and new; but the effect is not ſo good. The curd gets its right condition from the very time of its being ſeparated by the rennet; and a fault at this time is not to be remedied afterwards. When the rennet is freſh, the curd is not made ſo firm and ſtrong; and the cheeſe never gets a good, firm, and even conſiſtence; therefore it is better the farmer purchaſe ſuch as are of a right age, than uſe his own too ſoon.

The old way of managing the rennet bag was, after a very ſlight cleaning, to

hang it up to be ſmoak dryed in a chimney corner; but that is by no means ſo good a way as the ſalting and potting a number of them together; it is neither ſo cleanly, nor does it keep the rennet in the needful degree of ſtrength.

*Advertiſement of the expected return of the* COMET *of* 1532 *and* 1661 *in the year* 1789. *By the Rev.* Nevil Maſkelyne, *D. D. F. R. S. and Aſtronomer Royal.*

THE Comet of 1531, 1607, and 1682, having returned in the year 1759, according to doctor Halley's prediction in his *Synopſis Aſtronomiæ Cometicæ* firſt publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in 1705, and republiſhed, with his Aſtronomical Tables, in 1749, there is no reaſon to doubt that all the other comets will return, after their proper periods, according to the remark of the ſame author.

In the firſt edition of the *Synopſis*, he ſuppoſed the comets of 1532 and 1661, from the ſimilarity of the elements of their orbits, to be one and the ſame; but, in the ſecond edition, he has ſeemed to leſſen the weight of his firſt conjecture, by not repeating it. Probably he thought it beſt to eſtabliſh this new point in aſtonomy, the doctrine of the revolution of comets in elliptick orbits, as all philoſophical matters in the beginning ſhould be on the moſt certain grounds; and feared that the vague obſervations of the comet, made by Apian in 1532, might rather detract from, than add to, the evidence ariſing from more certain *data*. Aſtronomers, however, have generally acquieſced in his firſt conjecture of the comets of 1532 and 1661 being one and the ſame, and to expect its return to its perihelium accordingly in 1789.

The interval between the paſſages of the comet by the perihelium in 1532 and 1661 is 128 years, 89days, 1 hour 29 minutes (32 of the years being biſſexile) which added to the time of the perihelium in 1661, together with 11 days, to reduce it from the Julian to the Gregorian ſtyle, which we now uſe, brings out the expected time of the next perihelium to be April 27th. 1h. 10 min. in the year 1789.

The periodick times of the comet, which appeared in 1531, 1607 and 1682, having been of 76 and 75 years alternately, doctor Halley ſuppoſed, that the ſubſequent period would be of 76 years, and that it would return in the year 1758; but upon conſidering its near approach to Jupiter, in its deſcent towards the ſun, in the ſummer of 1681, he found, that the action of Jupiter upon the comet was, for ſeveral months together, equal to one fiftieth part of the ſun upon it, tending to increaſe the inclination of the orbit to the plane of the ecliptick, and lengthen the periodick time. Accordingly, the inclination of the orbit was found, by the obſervations made in the following year, 1682, to be 22 min. greater than in the year 1607. The effect of the augmentation of the periodick time could not be ſeen until the next return, which he ſuppoſed would be protracted by Jupiter's action to the latter end of the year 1758, or the beginning of 1759. M. Clairaut, previous to its return, took the pains to calculate the actions both of Jupiter and Saturn on it, during the whole periods from 1607 to 1682, and from 1682 to 1759, and thence predicted its return to its perihelium by the middle of April. It came about the middle of March, only a month ſooner, which was a ſufficient approximation to the truth in ſo delicate a matter, and did honour to this great mathematician, and his laborious calculations.

The comet in queſtion is, alſo, from the poſition of its orbit, liable to be much diſturbed both by Jupiter and Saturn, particularly in its aſcent from the ſun after paſſing its perihelium, if they ſhould happen to be near it, when it approaches to, or croſſes their orbits; becauſe it is very near the plane of them at that time. When it paſſed the orbit of Jupiter, in the beginning of February, 1662, O. S. it was 50 deg. *in conſequentia* of that planet; and when it paſſed the orbit of Saturn, in the beginning of October, 1663, it was 17 deg. *in conſequentia* of it. Hence its motion would be accelerated while it was approaching towards the orbit of either planet, by its ſeparate action, and retarded when it had paſſed its orbit; but as it would be ſubjected to the effect of retardation through a greater part of its orbit, than to that of acceleration, the former would exceed the latter, and conſequently the periodick time would be ſhortened; but probably not much, on account of the conſiderable diſtance of the comet from the planets, when it paſſed by them; and therefore we may ſtill expect it to return to its perihelium, in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the

year 1788, and certainly some time before the 27th of April, 1789. But of this we shall be better informed, after the end of this year, from the answers to the prize question, proposed by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, to compute the disturbances of the comet of 1532 and 1661, and thence to predict its return.*

If it should come to its perihelium on the first of January, 1789, it might probably be visible, with a good achromatick telescope, in its descent to the sun, the middle of September, 1788, and sooner or later, according as its perihelium should be sooner or later. It will approach us from the southern parts of its orbit, and therefore will first appear with considerable south latitude, and south declination; so that persons residing nearer the equator than we do, or in south latitude, will have an opportunity of discovering it before us. It is to be wished, that it may be first seen by some astronomer, in such a situation, and furnished with proper instruments, for settling its place in the Heavens, the earliest good observations, being most valuable for determining its elliptick orbit, and proving its identity, with the comets of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope, would be an excellent situation for this purpose.

In order to assist astronomers in looking out for this comet, I have here given its heliocentrick and geocentrick longitudes and latitudes, and correspondent distances from the sun and earth, on supposition that it shall come to its perihelium on January 1, 1789.—But if that should happen sooner or later, the heliocentrick longitudes and latitudes, and distances from the sun, will stand good if applied to days, as much earlier or later, as the time of the perihelium may happen sooner or later; and the geocentrick longitudes and latitudes, and distances from the earth, must be recomputed accordingly. The calculations are made for a parabolick orbit, from the elements determined by Doctor Halley, from Hevelius's observations in 1661, only allowing for the precession of the equinoxes. The elements made use of, are as follows:

Time of perihelium, January 1, 1789, at noon.—Perihelium distance, 044,851.—Place of ascending node 2s. 24 deg. 28 min.—Inclination of orbit to the ecliptick, 32 deg. 36 min.—Perihelium forwarder in orbit, than the ascending node 33 deg. 28 min.* Its motion is direct.

*Computed places of the Comet, on supposition that it shall return to its perihelium, January 1, 1789, at noon.*

| Times. | Dist. from ⊙. | Dist. from the earth. | Heliocentrick longitude. | Heliocentrick latitude. | Geocentrick longitude. | Geocentrick latitude. | Product of distances from ⊙ and earth. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1788. | | | S. D. M. | D. M. | S. D. M. | D. M. | |
| Apr. 23, 7 | 4, 0 | 4,52 | 11 3 54 | 30 56 S. | 11 16 30 | 27 5 S. | 18,07 |
| June 4, 1 | 3, 5 | 3,54 | 11 7 6 | 31 25 | 11 26 31 | 31 4 | 12,38 |
| July 14, 5 | 3, 0 | 2,57 | 11 11 16 | 31 55 | 0 3 21 | 38 11 | 7,70 |
| Aug. 2,46 | 2,75 | 2,15 | 11 13 47 | 32 10 | 0 4 8 | 42 59 | 5,90 |
| — 20,43 | 2, 5 | 1,79 | 11 16 39 | 32 22 | 0 2 0 | 48 16 | 4,48 |
| Sept. 7, 3 | 2,25 | 1,51 | 11 20 9 | 32 32 | 11 25 6 | 53 28 | 3,39 |
| — 24, 0 | 2, 0 | 1,29 | 11 24 16 | 32 36 | 11 13 12 | 56 45 | 2,58 |
| Oct. 10,26 | 1,75 | 1,13 | 11 29 24 | 32 30 | 10 28 22 | 56 36 | 1,75 |
| — 26,64 | 1,50 | 1,01 | 0 5 51 | 32 4 | 10 15 50 | 52 6 | 1,51 |
| Nov. 9,34 | 1,25 | 0,88 | 0 14 19 | 31 0 | 10 8 36 | 46 47 | 1,10 |
| — 23,39 | 1, 0 | 0,76 | 0 26 4 | 28 32 | 10 4 10 | 39 0 | 0,76 |
| Dec. 7,21 | 0,75 | 0,62 | 1 13 58 | 22 29 | 9 29 18 | 27 45 | 0,46 |
| — 23,32 | 0,50 | 0,50 | 2 20 58 | 2 8 | 9 14 31 | 2 7 S. | 0,25 |
| — 24,35 | 0,49 | 0,51 | 2 24 18 | 0 0 | 9 12 58 | 0 0 | 0,25 |
| 1789. | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0,45 | 0,59 | 3 23 25 | 17 17 N. | 9 2 50 | 13 8 N | 0,26 |

observation made by Hevel- ry long and good telescope; at which time the comet, 1661, was when its it appeared faint and small with it, though the earth was 0,986, and still sufficiently visible. Let us suppose 17, with what he calls, a ve- this to have been a telescope of 9 feet fo-

written, I received the unwelcome news, in a letter from M. Mechain, emy of Sciences at Paris, that the Academy has not received satisfacto- ing the disturbances of the comet between 1532 and 1661, and 1661, proaching return; and that the prize is referred to be adjudged of at Easter, 1788, t will be 6000 livres. N. M.

cal length, with an aperture of 1,65 inch; then, becauſe the diameter of the aperture of a teleſcope, ſufficient to render the comet equally viſiable, ſhould be as the product of its diſtances from the ſun and earth, and the product of the numbers abovementioned, 0,986, and 1,37 is 1,35, we ſhall have the following analogy, to find the aperture of a refracting teleſcope, ſufficient to ſhew the comet as it appeared to Hevelius. As 1,35 : 1,65 inch :: 9 : 11 inches, ſo is the product of diſtances from the ſun and earth, to the diameter of the aperture required in inches.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *June* 18, 1787.

WHEREAS the ſelectmen, and other town officers, of ſeveral towns in this Commonwealth, have entered on the buſineſs of their reſpective offices, having taken, but not ſubſcribed the declaration and other oaths preſcribed by a reſolution of the General Court of the tenth of March laſt paſt: And whereas doubts have ariſen reſpecting the validity of the doings of ſuch officers:

Therefore *Reſolved*, That the doings of all ſuch officers, ſo far forth as they have been or ſhall be conformable to the duties of their reſpective offices, be, and they are hereby eſtabliſhed as legal and valid, the deficiency aforeſaid notwithſtanding: Provided thoſe officers ſhall ſubſcribe the declaration and oaths preſcribed by the reſolution aforeſaid, on or before the 31ſt day of July next.

Sent up for concurrence,
J. WARREN, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *June* 18, 1787.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.
Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

## *COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.*

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES, *June* 25, 1787.

WHEREAS, by a reſolution of the General Court of the 13th day of this preſent month, the clemency of government is extended to all perſons who have committed any treaſons or miſprifions of treaſon, during the preſent rebellion, excepting certain perſons therein deſcribed and named: And whereas one of the perſons ſo excepted, is, therein, named *David Dunham*; which chriſtian name was inſerted by a miſtake; and the perſon thereby intended, is *Gideon Dunham*, of Sheffield, in the county of Berkſhire, yeoman. And the ſaid Gideon Dunham being a malignant and incorrigible offender,

*It is declared and reſolved*, That the ſaid Gideon Dunham, is the perſon meant and intended to be excepted out of the ſaid reſolution of indemnity; and the ſaid Gideon Dunham ſhall not, by virtue thereof, receive any benefit or advantage whatſoever, but is excepted therefrom, and ſhall ſo be adjudged.

*And it is hereby further reſolved*, That the ſaid David Dunham ſhall not be conſidered as within the exceptions of the ſaid reſolution.

Sent up for concurrence.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

*In* SENATE, *June* 25*th*, 1787.
Read and concurred.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy.
Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

## ANECDOTE.

A FRENCH officer at a general review before the king, *dans la plaine des ſablons* in Paris, while he was running on horſe back through the ranks, happened to let his hat fall on the ground; a ſoldier picking it up with a drawn ſword, made a hole into it, which put the officer in ſuch a violent paſſion, that he declared he would rather have had the ſword through his guts than his hat. His majeſty hearing this ſtrange declaration, aſked him the reaſon: "Why, ſaid he, there is a ſurgeon of my acquaintance, who, I am ſure, would give me credit; but I know of no hatter that will."

# PROCEEDINGS of Rhode Island General Assembly.

## NEWPORT, June 21.

THE Hon. General Assembly of this state met in this town on Monday, and on Saturday last, adjourned to the third Monday of August, then to meet at Bristol.—We are favoured, by a correspondent, with their proceedings; which, agreeably to his request, we publish for the information of the publick.

The first of the session was employed in private business; in which, a uniform disposition of administration to pursue their late measures, was fully manifested.—The town of Newport, by an early opposition to their system, had rendered themselves obnoxious to the leading and influential characters, and were threatened with the consequences of their displeasure.—The vacating their charter of incorporation, at a former session, because it tended to give influence, and promote the interest and happiness of the citizens, was a striking proof of their vindictive power:—Influenced by this principle, an application had been encouraged to be brought forward, in order to annul a judgment grounded upon a report of three Hon. Gentlemen of a neighbouring state; who, in pursuance of a rule of court, had adjudged in favour of the then city, against a citizen, respecting the title of the beach, marsh and pond; a petition was now heard, and a new trial granted, notwithstanding it appeared that the parties had been fully heard, that the conduct of the referees was unexceptionable, and their report had received the approbation of a court of law.—Summary and unusual proceedings were had in another instance, by destroying the title a member in the minority of that house, had in a real estate, by a legislative act, without a legal trial.—While this business was transacting, the attention of the Upper House, was called to the more important concerns in government;—convinced that their dissenting from the vote of the Lower House, at May session, for the appointment of deputies to represent this state, in the federal convention at Philadelphia, was ruinous to the government—they now passed a vote for the appointment of delegates, and sent it down for concurrence; the vote was received on Wednesday, however, the consideration of it, was referred to Saturday; when, after a long debate, it was non concurred with, by a majority of 17—although but the last session, a similar vote originated, passed that house.

he Upper House also passed a bill, essen- ny complying with the recommendation of gress, "for repealing all such acts or parts ts of this state, as are repugnant to the ity of peace between the United States and k Majesty"—but the Lower ncurred with it, by a majority A bill was preferred for repealing er law, so far as it respected private tracts.—This gave rise to a very interest- debate; in which, the iniquity and injustice of tenders with our depreciated money, were strongly pointed out. An honourable member of the minority in support of this bill, led the attention of the House, to the last drama of life, and their solemn appearance before the judge of all, to answer for the deeds done in the body.—"How do you know, Sir! (in his address to the speaker) but your soul may be this night required of you, and how can you answer, for establishing injustice, by the solemnities of law?"—The House was at first clamorous, but it gave greater energy to the worthy member—he exhibited, in the striking traits of truth, the extraordinary proceedings of the present administration—he traced the impure source from whence they derived such knowledge, in perfecting their present measures, to the laws for emitting *old tenor*—a system which he said, was fraught with every species of injustice and wickedness; and yet it was the code applied to for information, and adduced as precedents. He arraigned the conduct of the trustees for loaning out the money—charged some of them, who were members, and of the majority in that house, with converting it to their own uses, and loaning it without securities—that their accounts were unsettled, and large balances in their hands, &c.—Truth and justice seemed, for a moment, to triumph, as no answer was made to the speech—but on calling the House, the bill was rejected by the usual majority.

By information from the Treasurer, it appeared that the first quarter part of the debt, amounting to about twenty seven thousand pounds, was discharged with twelve or thirteen thousand in paper money: Had all the creditors called for this dividend, they could not have received it, as there was not a sufficiency in the Treasury, to pay the nominal amount—yet, in pursuance of a former resolution, those who have not received their proportion, have forfeited their right to it. On these principles, government are provided with a fund to discharge the whole debt; they have therefore, in pursuance of the original plan, authorised the Treasurer, to pay the second dividend; but the time of forfeiture is referred to the next sessions, when it is expected there will be a sufficient sum in the Treasury, to pay all who may apply.

At the close of the sessions, a member in the majority, who had given his voice for non concurring with the vote of the Upper House, relative to the bill for repealing all laws repugnant to the treaty, moved, agreeably to the rules of the House, to recede from their non concurrence; but to prevent this, the leading and influential characters, withdrew with some of their brethren, and left not a sufficient number of members to constitute a house, and the assembly were reduced to the necessity of breaking up without a regular adjournment.

# Pegaſus of Apollo!

## ELEGY.

*To the memory of a poor Man, who lived and died an honour to his Species, in the moſt enviable Obſcurity.*

LOW in a fruitful vale, whence Naiads guide
The wild meanders of a limpid rill,
Whoſe chryſtal treaſures unmoleſted guide
With freſh ſupplies to furniſh yonder mill:

There in a nook, ſequeſter'd peep'd a cot,
The lowly manſion of a patient hind,
Whoſe av'rice graſp'd not at a richer lot;
For this retreat was wealth to *Colin's* mind.

Lord of his humble ſhed, Ambition's call
Convey'd a ſound he ne'er had wiſh'd to hear; [wall
The comforts found within his clay-built
To him were pomp—to him were all that's dear.

Nurs'd in the ſhade, to ſylvan labour bred,
Though pageant Fortune ſmil'd not on his birth, [ſhed,
Though Learning deign'd no poliſh'd rays to
Yet *Colin* harbour'd every milder worth.

His morals ſpoke an uncorrupted heart,
His hatch was ever open to a Friend;
To pining Need his little he'd impart,
And feel a wiſh that little to extend.

Oft have I heard him near yon length'ning walk, [nuts riſe,
Where in thick groupe umbrageous wal-
With muſing Fancy undiſſembled talk,
Or ſeen him mark the rill with penſive eyes.

His uninſtructed muſe, with wild eſſay,
Thy pleaſures, Solitude, has often ſung;
Smile not, ye learned, if the death of * *Tray*,
Gave lays pathetick to his maſter's tongue.

And not undeftly did he tune the reed
When † *Mag* eloping from his oſier chains,
Himſelf from durance unrelenting freed,
And ſought the freedom of his native plains.

O lov'd Simplicity; thy modeſt eye
Effus'd ſoft Candour o'er thy *Colin's* breaſt,
Where conſcious Innocence, averſe to ſigh,
Appear'd in robes of native virtue dreſt.

His was the guileleſs heart, the tongue ſincere;
His the elyſium of a ſoul ſerene; [ſphere
Health's full blown roſe was his, whoſe little
Contentment guarded from th' approach of Spleen.

Smile not ye wealthy great, at one ſo low,
Let rich Contempt her meaner ſcorn forbear,
The joys of Wealth he never wiſh'd to know,
The flaſh of Pomp he envied not to ſhare.

Let rich Contempt the bluſh of Shame diſcloſe,
That one ſo low the paths of Virtue trod,
That one ſo low, ſo much ſuperiour roſe,
—"Should look though Nature up to Nature's God."

Yet to his boſom pale Affliction ſtole,
The voice of Friendſhip long had cheer'd his cell;
One friend he had, the deareſt to his ſoul,
Philander he—he heard Philander's knell.

No pen can paint the anguiſh of his mind:
Four moons he bent beneath pale Sorrow's ſway,
But in the fifth, his fleeting breath reſign'd
The freer ſpirit to the realms of day.

Avaunt, ye *Heralds!* What can you proclaim? [plume;
No pomps funeral, here's no waving
The muſe, the Herald of his ſober Fame,
Engraves this tribute on his peaceful tomb.

## EPITAPH.

SHALL venal Flatt'ry proſtitute the muſe,
The ſenſeleſs titles ſpurious honours pay,
And yet to ſylvan worth the lays refuſe,
Which Truth might burniſh with her brighteſt ray?

Forbid it Equity! The taſk be mine
To yield his mem'ry all the praiſe I can?
The whole's compriz'd in one concluſive line,
Here lies "God's nobleſt work, an honeſt man!"

* *His dog, upon whoſe death he made ſeveral plaintive ſtanzas.*

† *A magpie which eſcaped out of a cage.*

# Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, April 2.

WE hear that a new work is preparing for the preſs, and in conſiderable forwardneſs, entitled, "*An hiſtory of the corruptions of chriſtianity ſince the Reformation*;" in which will be clearly proved among other things, that Luther, and Melancton in Germany; Calvin, Viret, and Beza at Geneva; Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley in England, and John Knox in Scotland, were *Unitarians*; and that they held preciſely the ſame principles, opinions, and tenets, reſpecting the *Trinity*, with the Unitarians of the preſent day, commonly called *Socinians*. It is ſaid the work, which is the fruit of much reading, reflection, and anxiety for the improvement of religion, may be conſidered as a proper ſupplement to the learned, pious, and ili-

luſtrious Dr. Prieſtly's *Corruptions of Chriſtianity.*

BALTIMORE, June 19.

Late London newſpapers adviſe, that "the Dutch ſtill remain in their irreſolute ſtate—that party quarrels between the Magiſtrates, Burgeſſes, and Patriots, diſtract every town and village—that the mediators ſtand aloof, and the Stadtholder lives as happily as a private gentleman can do, ſurrounded by a few guards, and in a place where he is popular; while every inſult is offered to him in the other provinces, and faction univerſally prevails—that the States General, on the 23d of March, nominated a Committee to determine and fix the degree of influence which the people have a right to in the government—that great debates had taken place on the occaſion, between the Ariſtocraticks and Stadtholderians; and the nomination took place in conſequence, by only one vote majority." That by the accounts laid before the Notables of France, it appears, that the French army coſts 103 millions of livres; the marine 100 millions; and the military eſtabliſhments of the king 33 millions annually—That the Miniſter of France having made a demand on the Receiver General of ten millions of livres, to be advanced on their receipts—the 48 receivers met to take the ſame into conſideration, and immediately advanced double that ſum—That the whole of the Notables' tranſactions, at Paris, has been publiſhed by authority, in a large volume octavo, divided into two parts, in order to ſatisfy the impatience of the whole kingdom of France.

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia dated June 13.*

"I know you are waiting with anxious expectation to be informed of the proceedings of the *Grand Convention.* Nothing as yet has tranſpired—all that we know is, that a committee is appointed to collect materials, and to form a report for the diſcuſſion of this reſpectable body. *Rhode Iſland*, notwithſtanding her *inſignificance* on the continental ſcale, does not think proper to be repreſented on this weighty and moſt intereſting occaſion—her political obſtinacy and depravity are juſtly treated with the higheſt contempt. You may depend on it, my friend, that to permit *Rhode Iſland, Georgia*, and ſome other little States to an equal ſhare of power, or an equal vote in the union with thoſe ſtates that are ten times more important in wealth and numbers, is a fundamen-
ect in our federal ſyſtem. Repreſenta-
hould be regulated in proportion to
wealth and number of the inhabitants.
ſurely wrong that three or four ſtates,
ſiderable to the importance and ſupport
: union; ſhould enjoy near a quarter
wer; while Maſſachuſetts, Penn-
id Virginia, which are required to
lf of the publick expence, have in
nal Congreſs, but an equal influ-
he twentieth part of America.—
There are *ſingle* counties in Pennſylvania, that have more citizens by many thouſands, and pay more taxes than ſome of *thoſe* ſovereignties, which in truth, have been a great obſtruction to the honour credit and ſtability of our confederation."

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

Whatever meaſure may be recommended by the Federal Convention, whether an addition to the old conſtitution, or the adoption of a new one, it will, in effect, be a revolution in government, accompliſhed by reaſoning and deliberation; an event that has never occurred ſince the formation of ſociety, and which will be ſtrongly characteriſtick of the philoſophick and tolerant ſpirit of the age.

Letters from Oſtend inform us, that the Emperour has laid a conſiderable impoſt upon rice and tobacco, the produce of the United States, not immediately imported from America. While the other European powers ſeem diſpoſed to throw every obſtacle in the way of our trade, it muſt be highly agreeable, as well as advantageous, to receive this mark of favour and conſideration, from ſo illuſtrious a Monarch.

On Wedneſday laſt Sconſtayah, a warriour of the Cherokee nation, ſent with a letter to Congreſs by the king of that nation, conducted by Mr. Dromgoole, was introduced to his Excellency Alex. Martin, late governour of North Carolina, and a number of the gentlemen members of the Convention; was from thence conducted to the State Houſe, where he had the honour of taking his Excellency General Waſhington by the hand. The General ſaid he was glad to ſee him, and hoped he left the King and all his people well when he came from home, which he anſwered and ſaid he did. He alſo aſked him his buſineſs to Congreſs, which he told the General it was chiefly reſpecting the white people incroaching on their lands. The General took him by the hand, and bid him farewel; wiſhed him great ſucceſs in his buſineſs, and ſafe return to the nation, and that he might find all his people well when he returned. Since he arrived in this city, there has been every mark of friendſhip ſhewn to him, and he has frequently had the honour to dine with ſeveral of the Members of Congreſs and Convention.

Every perſon, ſays a correſpondent, muſt view with pleaſure the eſtabliſhment of a college for the benefit of the Germans in Pennſylvania.

By means of this inſtitution ſo happily adapted to the national prejudices, and religious principles of theſe uſeful citizens, the Engliſh language will be conveyed to them, at the ſame time that their own language will be preſerved to them in its purity, and with all the modern improvements. In conſequence of this event, knowledge of every kind will likewiſe be conveyed to them with eaſe, and the government of the ſtate will thereby become more ſafe and uniform.

Seminaries of learning are the only true

bulwark of freedom. It is to theſe America is indebted for the men who firſt enlightened her in the principles of liberty; and to theſe inſtitutions ſhe is indebted for the wiſdom of the preſent illuſtrious convention.

Tyrants are the only enemies of literature, and ignorance and ſlavery always go hand in hand. Nothing but the general diffuſion of knowledge will ever lead us to adopt or ſupport proper forms of government—for weak and abſurd conſtitutions are, like ſlavery, the offspring of ignorance. Nor does learning benefit government alone; agriculture, the baſis of our national wealth and manufactories, owe all their modern improvements to it. Should it even leſſen labour in a few individuals, it ſubſtitutes in the room of it a four fold encreaſe of the products of ingenuity, and cultivated reaſon.

*An exact liſt of the Members of the Federal Convention, aſſembled in this city, viz.*

His Excellency George Waſhington, Preſident.
Benjamin Franklin, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania.
William Livingſton, Governour of New Jerſey.
Edmund Randolph, Governour of Virginia.
The Hon. Thomas Mifflin, Speaker of the Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.
Nathaniel Gorham
John Dickenſon
John Rutledge
Alexander Martin
George Walton
Robert Morris
Rufus King
Elbridge Gerry
William S. Johnſon
Oliver Elſworth
Roger Sherman
Alexander Hamilton
John Lanſing, jun.
Abraham Clark
James Wilſon
George Clymer
Jared Ingerſol
Governeur Morris
Thomas Fitzſimons
George Read
Gunning Bedford
James M'Henry
John F. Mercer
Daniel Carrol
James Madiſon
George Wythe
Richard Dodds Spaight
Hugh Williamſon
Charles Pinckney
Pierce Butler
William Houſton
William Few
William Pierce
William Churchill Houſton
George Maſon
Brig. Gen. C. C. Pinckney
David Brearley
William Richardſon Davie
Caleb Strong
James Blair
James M'Clurg
Richard Baſſitt
Jacob Broom
Robert Yates
William Patterſon
Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer and Luther Martin, Eſquires.

By this very reſpectable delegation, ELEVEN States are repreſented. The delegates from the State of New Hampſhire, though appointed, have not yet made their appearance. *Rhode Iſland* is the only State in the Union that has refuſed to take a ſeat at this honourable board of counſellors; but a very ſhort period will unfold, whether her refuſal will redound to her honour or diſgrace.

We hear that the greateſt unanimity ſubſiſts in the counſels of the Federal Convention. It is to be hoped, ſays a correſpondent, the United States will diſcover as much wiſdom in receiving from them a ſuitable form of government to preſerve the liberties of the people, as they did fortitude in defending them againſt the arbitrary and wicked attempts of Great Britain. Nothing but Union and a vigorous Continental Government can ſave us from deſtruction.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Roſcommon, in Ireland, to his brother in this city.*

"I have made your deſcription of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New York, as publick as poſſible.——But many Gentlemen, officers of the army particularly, aſſert, that your account is exaggerated, and inſiſt that an acre of my land is equal to three of the beſt acres in America. This however, is not my principal objection to move my family and property to the new world. The ſtate of government alone produces the great impediment to the emigration, of men of property, eſpecially Roman Catholicks, from this part of the country; for though I grant you that notwithſtanding great relaxations have been obtained in this quarter, and the penal code is rendered leſs ſanguine, there remain diſtinctions and diſqualifications too odious for human indurance in this enlightened age, and which ſtimulate very powerfully to change hemiſpheres, but every reſolution of this nature, is "ſicklied over with the pale caſt of thought," that great evils might await them in a ſtrange land, torn in ſome places by factions, in others by actual revolt, and your federal head, which once performed ſuch miracles, reduced to a mere cypher."

Accounts have been received from Paris, that the Compte de Graſſe has nearly ſtemmed the torrent of court prejudice, which the Queen's party had raiſed againſt him; and that Monſ. Bougainville was in conſequence falling into great profeſſional diſrepute.

It is a fact of publick notoriety, says a correspondent, that the Members of the Convention, ever since a quorum has been formed, have observed the greatest secrecy in all their transactions: Nothing whatever of a publick nature has been officially communicated or transpired. Very little credit can therefore be given to what has hitherto appeared in the newspapers as to their *resolves* that Rhode Island should be considered as having withdrawn herself from the Union —and shall upon no account be restored to her station again---and for her proportion of the federal debt, if gentler means will not avail, she shall be compelled to be responsible ---the abrogation of paper emissions, and the establishment of a mint for the receipt of bullion, &c.

The mere idle reports of busy bodies, and the absurd foolish suggestions of trifling pretenders, are not to be viewed and considered as the real and regular proceedings of the Convention.

*American Receipt for the Cure of* CORNS.

Take the rind off a flitch of bacon, and a slice thereof apply to the part affected; remove it once in twenty four hours.—Note. The corn cured or taken out this way will never appear again. Seven years experience has evinced this.

MIDDLETOWN, June 25.

Sunday morning the 10th inst. about one o'clock, a female infant, supposed to be only a few hours old, was found at the door of Mr. Timothy Hall, in Cheshire. Mrs. Hall being awake at the time, was alarmed by the crying of the child, and had it brought into the house. It is not even conjectured who its unnatural mother is, or by whom it was left. It had no other covering, than being wrapped in a piece of coarse linen.

NEW HAVEN, June 27.

Monday last was committed to the jail in Litchfield, for trial at the next superiour court, Elisha Forbes of Southwick, and Joseph French of Chester, state of Massachusetts, for counterfeiting and uttering paper currency of the state of New York.

PORTSMOUTH, June 26.

The General Assembly have elected the honourable JOHN LANGDON, JOHN PICKERING, NICHOLAS GILMAN, and BENJAMIN BELLOWS, Esquires, Delegates to represent this state in the Congress of the United States, for the term of one year, from and after the first Monday in November next. Two of the above gentl are authorised to represent this state in Grand Federal Convention, now sitting in delphia.

nmittee appointed to report (among ot s) where and to what time the C ld adjourn, reported, that when th es of the present session is finished th t will adjourn to the second Wed- n .. September next, then to meet at C — No. 4.) [*about 100 miles distant from this town.*] A motion was then made to accept the report, when, after a small debate, the question was put off to a future period by Col. Gains.

A resolve has passed the house to pay one hundred pounds to three gentlemen, who are to be appointed to run the Masonian curve line.

NEWPORT, June 21.

Yesterday morning a very serious *rencontre* happened, between Captain Francis Gornan, of the French ship Les Trois Ames, and his second in command, when the former received a very bad wound in his right breast, with a pistol ball, which, it is feared, will prove fatal; the latter is apprehended and committed to gaol. They met in an adjacent field, without seconds or attendants.

NEWBURYPORT, June 20.

No choice having been made by the people, of a President for the state of New Hampshire, the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last week, agreeably to the Constitution, proceeded to elect two persons of the four who had the highest number of votes; when, upon the first choice, it appeared, that the Hon. Mr. Langdon had 45 votes, and President Sullivan 15.—In the second choice, President Sullivan had 32, and Judge Bartlet 30.—Consequently Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Langdon were returned to the Senate, who proceeded to a choice, when the latter had 4 votes, and the former 6.—His Excellency *John Sullivan* was accordingly declared President.—They have also appointed the Hon. Joseph Gilman, Ebenezer Thompson, John Pickering, Moses Chase, and Daniel Emerson, Esquires, to be his Excellency's Council.—Joseph Pearson, Esq; Secretary.—John Taylor Gilman, Esq; Treasurer—and Supply Clap, Esq; Commissary General.

Lately died in England, Mr. Levi Whitehead, of Brandham, aged 100. He was formerly noted for his swiftness in running, having won the Buck's Head for several years, at Castle Howard, given by the grand father of the present Carlisle. He also won the 5 Queen Ann's guineas, given by William Aisleby, Esq; beating the then noted Indian, and nine others selected to start against him. In his 22d year he ran four miles in 19 minutes; and which is still more remarkable, in his 95th and 96 years, he frequently walked full 4 miles in an hour.

BOSTON, June 26.

The following generous offer of *Three Hundred Pounds*, to be deducted from the Governour's salary for the present year, was, on Thursday last, communicated by the Secretary, to the legislature; and was committed to Mr. Sedgwick, Doctor Jarvis, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Jones, of Boston, and Mr. Ward, of Salem, on the part of the House—Stephen Choate, Charles Turner, Cotton Tufts and Joseph B. Varnum, Esquires, on the part of the Senate, to report thereon.

If any new proof was requisite to fix his

Excellency's character, as a friend to the people, this diſintereſted favour, would inevitably have that effect.

*Gentlemen of the Senate, and*

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

AS it has always given me the higheſt pleaſure to meet the wiſhes of the people; and as the governour's ſalary has been among thoſe objects which engaged the attention of the laſt court, and has already attracted the notice of the preſent—to prevent a deciſion on a ſubject, the conſtitutionality of which, muſt, in its nature, be attended with ſome uncertainty; you will permit me, gentlemen, to make a voluntary offer of *three hundred pounds* to the community, to be deducted from my ſalary for the preſent year.—I ſhall, with pleaſure, confine myſelf to the remaining ſum, which the laſt aſſembly determined to be ſufficient to ſuſtain the importance of that ſtation, to which I have had the honour of being appointed. And when we may rationally preſume, that the future ſituation of our affairs will be leſs perplexed than the preſent, I hope that it will not be conſidered as a precedent to affect any ſucceſſour in office, nor that I have any view, but that of contributing, as far as in me lies, to relieve the burdens of the people.

JOHN HANCOCK.

*Council Chamber, June 21, 1787.*

*Extract of a letter from New York.*

"An act has been paſſed by the aſſembly of New Jerſey, for naturalizing his Majeſty the King of France in that State, as a preliminary to his making a purchaſe of thirty acres of territory on Bergen creek, nearly oppoſite the city of New York, for the purpoſe of a garden and fruitery. Part of this ſpace is at preſent encloſed with a ſtone wall, and an univerſal collection of exotick, as well as domeſtick plants, trees and flowers, are already begun to be introduced to this elegant ſpot, which, in time, muſt rival, if not exceed, the moſt celebrated gardens in Europe. The ſituation is naturally wild and romantick, between two conſiderable rivers, in view of the main ocean, the city of New York, the heights of Staten Iſland, and a vaſt extent of diſtant mountains on the weſtern ſide of the landſcape."

Nearly all the States in the Union have, agreeably to a late recommendation of Congreſs, paſſed laws to repeal all ſuch acts, and parts of acts, in force in ſuch States reſpectively, that are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannick Majeſty.

*July 2.* We are informed, by a gentleman of this town, who left Lake Champlain the 13th inſtant, that the Britiſh have fitted out the ſhip Maria, of 20 guns, in order to cruiſe on that Lake; that ſhe was three miles from the line, within our territories, when he came from thence; that ſhe had taken one veſſel (ſaid to have been on the ſmuggling buſineſs) belonging to the United States; and that the Britiſh were alſo fitting out a gunboat, which was to accompany the Maria in cruiſing on the Lake. This ſhip, it is ſaid, was taken from us during the late war.

On Thurſday, the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives made choice of Collectors of Impoſt and Exciſe for the ſeveral counties, and ſent the ſame up to the Hon. Senate for concurrence.---The Senate have not yet concurred in the choice of all the officers---we are told, however, that the Hon. *James Lovell*, Eſq. is by both branches choſen Collector for the County of Suffolk.

Thurſday ſe'nnight being the day appointed for the execution of Jaſon Parmiter, and Henry McCullock, two of the inſurgents, under ſentence of death, confined in Northampton goal; they were in the morning of that day, taken from their confinement, and under a guard of 400 of the militia, conducted to the meeting houſe, where a diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin of Palmer, from Romans vi. 21. "What fruit had ye then in thoſe things whereof ye are now aſhamed? for the end of thoſe things is death." They were from thence conducted to the gallows, where their death warrants were read, which limited their time to three o'clock; about two minutes previous to which, they were reſpited for two months, and reconducted to goal. Every preparation was made, as if they were really to have been executed; even their coffins were carried with them to the gallows. McCullock, it is ſaid, had ſome hopes of a pardon; but Parmiter had none. There was a great concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion, who were differently agitated by the iſſue of the affair. It was expected by ſome, that an attempt would have been made, to reſcue the culprits, but there was not the appearance of an oppoſition. The ſheriff had orders not to open his inſtructions, until the criminals were at the gallows.

Tueſday evening laſt, about ten o'clock, as a Captain of a veſſel lying at the Long Wharf, was going on board, he was attacked by three villains, at the bottom of State Street, who robbed him of his hat, then felt for his watch, which he luckily left on board, otherwiſe it is probable, he would have been robbed of that.

Laſt night week, the dwelling houſe of Mr. Phillips, of Andover, was robbed of about forty pounds in ſpecie, twelve pounds of which, we hear, had been collected for the ſufferers by the late fire in this town.

James Thompſon, George Heathcote and John Morgan, three of the perſons charged with having piratically robbed the Spaniſh brig, La Santiſſima Trinadad, Joſet Zacaris de Ugarte, maſter, were, on Monday the 18th ult. examined before the judge of admiralty, and committed to priſon. Morgan made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and gave teſtimony againſt Thompſon and Heathcote.

John Harris and John Forteſcue, perſons concerned in the above piracy, were apprehended the 1ſt. inſt. at Cape Charles, where they landed, and ſafely eſcorted to Keps Ville, to undergo their examination for former offences committed in that neighbourhood.

Agriculture and manufactures have been the cauſe, riſe and progreſs of many ſplendid empires; and from theſe alone it is, that we muſt expect to derive a conſequence, worthy of ſo valuable a country—a country abounding with every thing that heart can wiſh. Caſt your eyes to the eaſt, and there you will find the fiſh and the oil. The middle ſtates will furniſh us with beef, pork, grain, pulſe and vegetables of every kind. Virginia and the Carolinas, with tobacco, naval ſtores, rice and indigo; and Georgia would furniſh us with ſilk in abundance.

Let your imagination rove for a moment, into the interiour parts of the United States; there you will find a ſoil, teeming with every thing that is grateful; in ſhort, there is no part of the known wo'' more amply furniſhed.

Will you then ſupinely hang your heads—wrapped in your tattered garments, loitering from place to place, a burden to ſociety?—Rouſe from your lethargy, and with a determination worthy of rational beings, reſolve to improve what Heaven has provided for you.

NEW YORK, June 20.

In publiſhing the following account of ſome villains in Nova Scotia, attempting to counterfeit the paper money of this State, we feel a pleaſure, that at the ſame time we have it in our power to commend the upſightneſs and honourable conduct of the magiſtracy of Shelburne; and the honeſt and diſintereſtedneſs of Mr. Humphreys, the Printer of the Nova Scotia Packet, at that place.

The accounts we have been favoured with, ſtate, at a Court of Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, on the 2d May laſt, Mr. James Humphreys, Printer, of that place, brought a charge againſt *Iſaac Clements*, alſo of that place, by trade an engraver, ſtating that he, the ſaid Clements, had inviegled an apprentice boy of Mr. Humphreys, named William Leonard, and encouraged him to take types out of his printing office, and fix them for the ſaid Clements, in order to print *counterfeit bills*, of the preſent circulating *paper money* of New York. On examination of the boy, before the Magiſtrates, he declared that Clements tempted him, by the promiſe of a con[illegible]le reward, to get a few types of a cert[illegible] ſhewing him a New York five ſhill[illegible] which he wanted to imitate; the boy [illegible]lingly furniſhed the types, and ſet up [illegible] ſhilling bill for him, whi[illegible] of ſaid Clements. The[illegible]ed, that Clements told [illegible]. *Vilkins*, of the 17th regi[illegible] goons. and many others, wer[illegible]ing was the next examined, who ſaid he knew very little about the matter. Next to him, Clements was examined, who confeſſed that he had made the attempt, but had not ſucceeded in finiſhing any of the bills; that he had cut the bordering for the bills himſelf, and that he had a preſs at his own houſe, to print them with. The court then ſent a proper officer to the houſe of Clements; where the preſs, implements for printing, &c. were found and brought into court. After examining one more perſon, it was thought proper by the court, to bind over Clements for his appearance at the next quarter ſeſſions, and to give ſecurity for the ſame:---Wilkins was alſo bound over, and it is expected will be proſecuted for perjury.

We are told by a London paragraph of the 24th of April, that Monſieur Neckar was baniſhed from Paris: But we are aſſured, that it is not the fact; Mr. Neckar ſimply retreated a few leagues, and returned.

It is a notorious fact, that M. de Colonne is diſmiſſed, to which account is added, in private letters to a reſpectable gentleman in this city, the following anecdote reſpecting him—That while on his expeditious route through the country, he paſſed a place of execution, where a malefactor had juſt received the rewards of his demerits; and, on his arrival, the intelligence of his perſonage, ſoon buzzed through the numerous crowd, whoſe rage was ſo great, that it was with difficulty that the police prevented his being abſolutely *hung* upon the gallows, through the two ſtandards of which they paſſed him and his coach.

WORCESTER.

The delegates from New Hampſhire to the grand federal Convention, it is ſaid, will ſoon join that auguſt body, now ſitting at Philadelphia. All the ſtates will then be repreſented, except *Rhode Iſland*, which ſtate has refuſed to ſend any members.

The clouds that hover over our political hemiſphere, we hope, will ſpeedily be diſpelled, and not be permitted to gather, until the ſtorm of diviſion ſhall ſhake the ſtates to their centre, and hurl them into ruin.

It is now ſaid that the tender act is continued until the firſt day of January next.

We hear from Concord, that *Job Shattuck*, who was to have been executed at that place, on Thurſday laſt week, for *Treaſon*, is reſpited until the ſecond day of Auguſt next.

DIED,]—At Keene, in the State of New Hampſhire, Aſa Dunbar, Eſq; Attorney at Law—formerly of Salem, in the county of Eſſex.—At Boſton, Mrs. Margaret Hovey, aged 68.

☞ *The* Editor *requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him for* Newſpapers *and* Magazines, *to make payment.—Butter will be received for ſmall ſums, if brought within a few days.*

THE CONSTITUTION, or FRAME of GOVERNMENT, for the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, agreed on by the Delegates of the People, in Convention, begun and held at *Cambridge*, on the first day of *September*, 1779, and continued, by adjournments, to the second day of *March*, and afterwards Ratified by the People, and took place on the 25th day of October, 1780. To which is added,

The ADDRESS of the CONVENTION for framing the Conſtitution of Government for this Commonwealth, and which accompanied the Conſtitution when it was ſent to the People for their approbation or diſapprobation, previous to its taking place in 1780.

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VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XV.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in July, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

THE French had now got to leeward, and under the expectation of being immediately attacked, had huddled moſt of their ſhips haſtily together in a kind of cluſter, in the operation of wearing, from whence they were gradually ſtretching out into a line of battle; but upon obſerving the expoſed ſituation of thoſe Britiſh ſhips which had fallen to leeward to repair their damages, it induced ſome alteration in their movements, and they began to edge away, with an evident intention of cutting them off from the reſt of the fleet. The admiral inſtantly penetrated into their deſign, and the danger of thoſe ſhips obliged him ſuddenly to wear, and to ſtand athwart the van of the enemy, in a diagonal line, for their protection. At the ſame time, he diſpatched orders to Sir Robert Harland, to form his diviſion at a diſtance aſtern of the Victory, in order to cover the rear, and to keep the enemy in check, until the vice admiral of the blue ſhould in obedience to the ſignal (which was kept conſtantly flying) come, with his diviſion, into his proper ſtation. Theſe orders were inſtantly obeyed by the vice admiral of the red, who was accordingly formed in the wake of the Victory, before four o'clock.

It was this evolution, which was afterwards made the foundation of one of thoſe principal charges which were brought againſt the admiral, it being repreſented "as carrying the appearance of flight, and bringing diſgrace upon th Britiſh flag, by affording an opportu ty to the enemy of claiming the vi ory, and of publiſhing to the world th the fleet had ran away." And it w alſo this movement, which ſome of th -nd moſt experienced officers in ſh ſervice, and who were pr t the time, declared upoh oath, to red, and to have been conſidered by them, both then and after, as a great and neceſſary manœuvre.

In the mean time, the admiral perceiving that he was nearing the enemy, by the courſe which he ſteered for the protection of the crippled ſhips, and that the vice admiral of the blue ſtill continued to lie to windward, and by ſo doing kept his diviſion back from joining him, and from ſupporting the fleet, he made a ſignal for all ſhips to windward to bear down into his wake. This ſignal was repeated by the vice admiral, although he had not repeated that for the line of battle; but as he did not bear down himſelf, his repeating this ſignal ſeems to have been particularly unlucky; it having been interpreted, by the ſhips of his diviſion, as an order for coming into his own wake, and not for their going into that of the admiral.

Theſe appearances of neglect of duty in the vice admiral of the blue, were attributed to the diſabled condition of his ſhip, to which ſeveral witneſſes were produced on his trial, and on the credit of which he was afterwards acquitted. The protection of the diſabled ſhips being accompliſhed, and the French fleet continuing to form their line, ranging up to leeward parallel to the centre diviſion, it became the admiral's immediate and moſt urgent object, to form his as ſpeedily as poſſible, in order to bear down upon them and renew the battle, whilſt it could yet be done with full effect. He therefore, after having repeated the ſignal for ſhips to come into his wake with no better effect than before, ſent to Sir Robert Harland, to ſtretch away ahead, and to take his proper ſtation in the line; in which he was inſtantly obeyed, with the uſual promptneſs of that excellent officer; and ſeeing the vice admiral of the blue ſtill to windward, with his foretopſail unbent,

and more extenſive medical knowledge, to improve on theſe imperfect hints, and favour the publick with their opinion, that from the united endeavours of all, ſome effectual method may be obtained to mitigate the violence of ſo diſtreſſing a diſeaſe.

The preſent putrid malignant Sore Throat, as far as we are able to learn, firſt made its appearance in Sanford, Coxhall, and ſeveral other new ſettled towns in the upper part of the county of York, and commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, in the fall of the year 1784, ſince which it has been ſlowly ſpreading, though more rapidly in the back towns than toward the ſea coaſt.

The three laſt years have not been marked with any remarkable circumſtances as to the weather, or ſtate of the air; the two laſt winters were not uncommonly ſevere, and the ſummers have been remarkably temperate, nor has any great degree of dry or moiſt weather prevailed, a foggy day or night has ſcarcely been known in any part of the ſeaſons, and more general health never prevailed through the country, excepting in the ſummer 1784; when purpureral fevers were remarkbly common through the country in general, and proved fatal to a great number of women.

Whatever then may be the remote or prediſpoſing cauſe of the preſent diſeaſe, muſt remain one of thoſe myſteries that baffle human reſearches. Blindly to puzzle for peccant cauſes, is oftentimes as futile and abſurd, as preſcription founded on prejudice and conjecture are unjuſtifiable.

The author has had an opportunity of ſeeing a conſiderable number under the preſent diſeaſe, he has moſt attentively marked the ſymptoms, compared them with the diſorders that he thought ſimilar, as deſcribed by a number of authors; he has taken the opinion of ſome aged, and formerly eminent, practitioners, and on the whole he is perſuaded that the preſent contagious diſtemper, is a diſeaſe, *ſui generis*; it differs from that deſtructive diſorder that formerly prevailed in this country, known by the name of the *Throat Diſtemper*. This was a dreadful diſeaſe indeed! much more mortal than the preſent one, often deſtroying in a few hours after the attack, while the innocent victim was diverting with its toys, and its fond parents unſuſpicious of danger. Many were ſuddenly carried off, when no marks of the diſeaſe appeared, more than a ſuperficial puſſle or ſmall inflamed ulcer, on a finger or toe; he has not ſeen or heard, of any like effect in the preſent diſeaſe; however it may not be improbable, that the former malignant diſeaſe may aſſociate with the preſent one, as they are both diſorders of a highly putrid nature—the diſpoſing cauſe in the air, and conſtitutional diſpoſition in the habit, may produce them both in the ſame ſeaſon; yet out of a very conſiderable number he has ſeen, not more than one or two have appeared to have had the real *Throat Diſtemper*.——Nor is the preſent diſorder that which often prevails, and is commonly called the ſcarlet fever—this is moſt evident, from numbers that are now under the preſent diſeaſe, who heretofore have had the ſcarlet fever, a diſorder that has not been known to attack the ſame perſons a ſecond time, beſides, an efflorescence always appears in the ſcarlet fever; indeed, it is a characteriſtick of the diſeaſe, but in the preſent diſorder, one third at leaſt are free from every appearance of eruption.

The ulcerous ſore throat of doctor Huxham, the cynanche maligna of doctor Cullen, are in many caſes, a good deſcription of the preſent diſeaſe, the putrid ſore throat of doctor Brooks, but more accurate; the ſcarlatina anginoſa, of doctor Withering, he has not ſeen. The preſent putrid ſore throat is contagious, more ſo with children, frequently with thoſe from twenty to thirty years of age, and thoſe of more advanced life do not always eſcape. It is a diſeaſe of a highly putrid nature; this is moſt evident from the appearance of the ſloughs and ulcers in the throat—the offenſive putrid ſmell of the breath ſo ſoon after the patient begins to complain; the petechial ſpots which in many caſes are diſperſed over different parts of the body. The attack is often ſudden, and the ſymptoms increaſe very rapidly; perſons have been perfectly well at noon, in the evening in the moſt diſagreable circumſtances; a moſt violent fever, pain, and ſtiffneſs in the neck; the uvula, and tonſils, ſo ſwelled as almoſt to cloſe up the throat; in others the ſymptoms advance more ſlowly, beginning with ſlight rigours, and ſickneſs, but in all, ſooner or later, there is great increaſed heat, reſtleſſneſs, difficulty of breathing, with an exceeding full and quick pulſe: and very ſoon the uvula, and tonſils, and in ſome the whole inſide of the throat will be covered with white, or aſhcolour-

ed ſpots, theſe enlarge and become thick ſloughs, the tongue exceeding foul at the baſis, and in young ſubjects, a remarkable drowſineſs;—all theſe ſymptoms increaſe, and are greatly aggravated towards the evening; on the ſecond or third day an efflorescene of a deep eryſipelatous colour appears, more eſpecially on the face, neck, breaſt, and hands, all which appear to be a little ſwelled, the fingers more evidently ſo, and in many tinged in a remarkable manner;—if theſe parts be accurately viewed, an infinite number of ſmall pimples, of an intenſe ſcarlet colour, will be perceived:—But here different from other eruptive diſorders, the patient gains no relief, nor are the ſymptoms the leaſt extenuated by this large deſpumation on the ſkin, on the contrary, the pain, heat, and anxiety increaſe; at night delirium frequently comes on, which generally goes off in the morning, with an abatement of the other ſymptoms, but returns again with equal violence towards the evening.

The tongue and mouth becomes more foul; the ſloughs in the throat increaſe ſo as almoſt to prevent breathing: Theſe are frequently thrown off in large flakes, and leave deep, painful, and ſometimes bleeding ulcers, behind them; from the inſide of the noſtrils, eſpecially in children, is diſcharged large quantities of a thin putrid matter, of a moſt corroſive nature, excoriating whatever it touches.—In infants this virulent matter often paſſes down the *æſophagus* into the ſtomach and inteſtines, bringing on ſickneſs, vomiting, and violent purgings; the fine membrane that lines the *larynx* is corroded off, the *epiglottis* looſes its action, by which every thing the child endeavours to ſwallow paſſes the wrong way, as the common phraſe is, ſtrangles, and flies back through the noſe; a hoarſeneſs and hooping (which by the by is generally a fatal ſymptom, however mild and favourable other appearances may be) comes on, ſuffocation, and death ſuddenly take place. About the 5th day, ſometimes ſooner, and ſometimes a day later, all the ſymptoms become more and more aggravated; the heat, reſtleſſneſs, difficulty of breathing, and delirium conſtant;—the pulſe ſmall, but exceſſive quick; the ſloughs in the throat thicken, and change to a dark livid colour; the fœtor from the breath intolerable; the efflorescence on the ſkin diſappears, or becomes of a dark crimſon colour, with petechial ſpots diſperſed about on the legs, thighs, and ſometimes other parts of the body; the difficulty of breathing increaſes; the patient falls into a ſtupor, and death ſuddenly cloſes the ſcene.

Thoſe who have the diſeaſe more favourable, generally have an abatement of all the ſymptoms on the 4th day; the efflorescence (on thoſe that have it, for as was before obſerved, one third of the patients have no appearance of eruption) diſappear; the ſloughs in the throat ſeparate and come off, and leave ulcers that readily heal;—in ſome a hardneſs and tumefaction of the parotid glands remain, in others a dry hoarſe cough: Theſe however ſoon give way to proper remedies. *(To be continued.)*

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

WITH pleaſur[illegible] have read an account of the inſtitution of the *Philadelphia Society* for alleviating the miſeries of publick priſons, and the obſervations recommendatory thereon, publiſhed in the New York Gazetteer; and alſo, the directions of *Philanthropos*, publiſhed upon the ſame ſubject, in your u[illegible] Magazine: Be pleaſed, Sir, to give [illegible]wing a place in your next, and y[illegible]blige your conſtant reader.

*To the Publick.*

[illegible]S for inſtituting ſocieties [illegible]reſſes

[illegible] be a

[illegible] eſtabliſhed in every county for [illegible] of the diſtreſſes of people that are now, or may be hereafter confined in priſon.

2*d*. That each ſociety ſhall be called the *Philanthropical Society* for the county of &c.

3*d*. That the members of the ſocieties ſhall annually meet in their reſpective counties, on the third Tueſday in May; and ſhall elect, in each ſociety, a Preſident, Vice Preſident, Secretary, Treaſurer, and twelve Truſtees, with ſuch other officers, as may be neceſſary, for the conduction of [illegible] dom and prudence.

4*th*. That the Preſident[illegible] Preſidents, ſhall be empowered to c[illegible]vene their reſpective ſocieties, upon an important emergency; and to alter

and prorogue the ſame, as occaſion may require; and alſo, to diſband any member for illegal conduct.

*5th.* The Secretaries ſhall keep Regiſters of the names of all the members of the ſocieties, and of thoſe choſen into office; and alſo an account of the donations that may be received, and of the diſpoſals of the ſame.

*6th.* The Treaſurer ſhall take care of the donations, and diſpoſe of them, as the Truſtees ſhall direct; and render an account thereof, to the Secretaries, who ſhall record the ſame.

*7th.* When the Truſtees ſhall receive donations for the priſoners, they ſhall depoſit them in the hands of the Treaſurers; who ſhall diſtribute the ſame, amongſt thoſe under confinement, as their neceſſities may require.

*8th.* The Truſtees, or any ſuitable perſons that they may appoint, ſhall inſpect the places of confinement, as often as may be needful; and make report of the ſituation of the priſoners, and ſee that relief is adminiſtered to thoſe in diſtreſs.

*9th.* When members are received into any of the ſocieties, they ſhall ſubſcribe an obligation in the following form, viz—*We the ſubſcribers, being members of the Philanthropical ſociety in the county of , in the commonwealth of , being ſenſible that the laws of humanity, doth lay us under an indiſpenſible obligation to relieve the diſtreſſed, whenever they are deſtitute of the neceſſaries of life; do each of us, therefore promiſe, that we will endeavour to relieve our fellow mortals that are now, or may be hereafter, ſuffering with hunger, cold and nakedneſs, in the priſon, or priſons, in the county aforeſaid: As witneſs our hands.*

*10th.* That no perſons be admitted into any of thoſe ſocieties, but ſuch as can be well recommended for their piety and virtue, and their humane and benevolent tempers and diſpoſitions.

*11th.* No members ſhall be diſmiſſed from any of theſe ſocieties, without the conſent of the Preſidents and Vice Preſidents; nor diſbanded, unleſs it ſhall be for illegal conduct.

*12th.* The ſocieties ſhall keep up a friendly correſpondence with one another, and ſhall annually publiſh an account of the donations that they ſhall receive, together with the part of the ſame that ſhall be expended.

I am, Mr. Editor, your's and the publick's very humble ſervant,

PHILOLOGUS.

*June* 30*th*, 1787.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR, Sir,

Worceſter Gaol, July 5th, 1787.

*My Brother,* ABRAHAM GALE, *has ſent me, for my peruſal, the following copy of a PETITION, which he has cauſed to be preſented to his Excellency the Governour, and the Honourable Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives—you will much oblige me, by giving it a place in your* Magazine.

*I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,*

*HENRY GALE.*

*To his Excelleney the GOVERNOUR, the Hon. SENATE and Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, in General Court aſſembled.*

I THE ſubſcriber, do humbly return you my ſincere and hearty thanks, for the pardon granted to me and others:—I have embraced the offered mercy, and have taken the oath; and will endeavour to conduct myſelf, as a quiet and peaceable member of ſociety: And ſo far as my influence extends, will encourage a due ſubmiſſion to order and government in others;—in the mean time permit me, in your great clemency, to recommend to your pity and commiſeration, the diſtreſſed ſtate of my natural brother, now in priſon, and under ſentence of death, for crimes leſs aggravated than my own—earneſtly praying that he may ſhare in the pardon held forth, and be reſtored to his aged parents and family, who are overwhelmed in ſorrow and grief—and as in duty, and with due ſubmiſſion, ſhall ever pray.

ABRAHAM GALE.

*Warwick, July* 3*d.* 1787.

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From the BAHAMA GAZETTE.

*To the* PRINTER, Sir,

PERMIT one of your readers to communicate through the channel of the Bahama Gazette, what occurred lately in the courſe of his reading, and which is ſent to you in ſupport of the plan propoſed ſome time ago in your pa-

per, of communicating whatever promiſes to be of any ſervice to the intereſts of agriculture or commerce.

In the relation which Woodes Rogers gives of his voyage round the world, he informs us, that when he called at the iſland of Juan Fernandez, the trees he cut for firewood were the Pimento or Jamaica pepper, which grew there in great abundance.—This I read and paſſed over without further notice until I came to that paſſage which gave an account of the famous Alexander Selkirk, whom he found upon that iſland, and whoſe reſidence there, it is well known, gave riſe to the ſtory of the Life and Adventures of Robinſon Cruſoe. Selkirk deſcribed the climate as being very ſeverve in winter, and ſaid, that ſometimes there was a continuance of froſt and ſnow for three months together. At firſt I thought there had been ſome miſtake in the paſſage, but upon conſulting a map, I found the iſland laid down 32 degrees ſouth. I believe it was never generally known that pimento trees would ſtand froſt; it has been chiefly ſuppoſed to be fitted for the torrid zone; but here appears to be a proof that it is adapted for a variety of climates, and might even be a ſtaple of Virginia, as the cold there is not probably greater than in the ſouthern latitude above mentioned.

This is a proof that a valuable or curious particular may ſometimes be loſt to the publick, for want of being placed in a conſpicuous point of view. The gardeners in England, I believe, treat the pimento tree as a tender exotick, and never truſt it in open air in winter; but if there is no miſtake in the above paſſage, it may perhaps be found to ſtand their climate at all ſeaſons, and, not being of the deciduous kind, would add an agreeable variety to their evergreens, even if their ſummer ſhould be found too ſhort to bring its fruit to maturity.

X. Y.

Nauſſau, May 8, 1787.

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From the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*An Addreſs of the Convention of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in Virginia, to the members of that Church.*

WE your paſtors and lay deputies, in Convention aſſembled, have, by the favour of divine providence, and according to the privilege ſecured by the laws of our country, to every ſociety of Chriſtians, of managing its own temporal concerns, and of regulating its diſcipline and worſhip, inſtituted certain fundamental canons, made neceſſary by the repeal of the incorporating act, and have framed rules for the order, diſcipline and worſhip of our church. We think, however, that to diſcharge fully, the duty we owe on this occaſion, to God and to you, it is incumbent on us, briefly to put you in mind of ſome things, which remain for you to do, and to which if you do not attend, all our labours here muſt be ineffectual. To render our church truly reſpectable, and our inſtitutions of ſervice to the cauſe of chriſtianity, a general and regular attendance [illegible]ick worſhip, and the conſtant [illegible]e of piety and morality, at all [illegible]s, and in all places, are indiſpenſa[illegible]. This is ſo obvious, that we truſt [illegible]nly mention it to you. A moderate but adequate proviſion for your paſtors, is another thing which muſt claim your attention and exertions. Both ſcripture and common ſenſe, point out this to be your duty, and the omiſſion of it, involves conſequences which no real chriſtian can think of, without horrour. The want of proper teachers, muſt be the effect of this omiſſion; and ignorance and errour, with all their train of evils, will follow. The very idea of being the authors of ſo great an injury to the temporal and eternal concerns of mankind, muſt rouſe and alarm you, and we truſt will excite your moſt ſerious endeavours to provide for the preſervation of the pure doctrines of religion. The general affairs of our church, alſo require from you, a ſmall contribution. We have been careful to frame our inſtitutions of a nature as ſimple and unexpenſive as poſſible, but we could not conſtitute a church, which would call for no ſupport from its members. Recommending theſe things to your attention, and you to the Almighty guidance and protection, we are your affectionate brethren in Chriſt.

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## ANECDOTE.

ver Cromwell firſt coin[illegible]oney, an old cavalier [illegible]ne of the new pieces, read on one ſide, *God with us*; on the other, *The Commonwealth of England*. I ſee, ſaid he, *God and the Commonwealth are on different ſides.*

# Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, April 6.

ORDERS are given from the war office, for the 4th, 5th, and 26th regiments, now on duty in Ireland, to be embarked at Cork, for Quebeck immediately; where shipping are provided for them. Two regiments now on duty in Canada, are to come home, ſo that the reinforcement will be one regiment only; but it is expected a further force will be ſent in the courſe of the ſummer, as Lord Dorcheſter has informed the neceſſity, in the preſent ſituation of affairs, of reinforcing all the ports in Canada.

In the temple of Butis, an Egyptian God, there is a ſanctuary compoſed of a ſingle block of granite, of ſixty feet every way, which, ſays Mr. Savary, is the largeſt and heavieſt ſtone mentioned in the hiſtory of nations. The block which compoſes this ſanctuary had only five ſides, for the roof was formed of another ſtone. Theſe ſides were ſixty feet ſquare and ſix in thickneſs, which give 84,808 cubick feet. Now this number multiplied by 184 pounds, which is the weight of a cubick foot of granite, gives 15,604,672 pounds; and deducting from calculation 604,672 pounds, for the opening of the door, the dimenſions of which, are not given by Herodotus, there will remain for the weight of this enormous ſtone, 15,000,000 pounds. This maſs greatly ſurpaſſes any which have been moved on earth by human power.

PARIS, April 20.

The 10th of this month, the Sieur Mehain, of the Royal Academy of Sciences, diſcovered a new Comet between the Pleiades and the ſtars, at the head of the Bull; it is not yet perceived without the aid of glaſſes. At 43 minutes after 8 of true time, the right aſcenſion was 58 degrees 12 minutes and a half—the northerly declination 19 degrees 26 minutes. In 24 hours, the right aſcenſion diminiſhed 31 minutes and two thirds, and the declination increaſed 27 minutes and a half. This Comet will be near, and a little above, the Pleiades for ſome days.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *ſoi diſant* Prophets, ariſe among the Turks, like the Divinities in the ancient gardens of Egypt. Skeich Manſour prophecies on Mount Caucaſus, and his predictions are credited. Another impoſtor is ſprung up in Syria, by the name of Hadſſidere Bey, he lives in rebellion in the country, and hath collected a large number of followers.

PETERSBURG, *(Virginia)* June 7.

The militia of this ſtate, which conſiſts of 20,000 reſpectable huſbandmen and artiſts, are now forming into a military eſtabliſhment, under the regulations of that maſterly production, Baron Steuben's military diſcipline. The commanding officers in the different counties, are uſing every effort to arrange the militia, on a permanent and reſpectable footing—and we have no doubt but that the Virginians, by an invincible ſpirit of liberty and genuine patriotiſm, will cultivate the art of war, and uſe of arms, and become a well diſciplined, brave and warlike people.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* May 29.

The order from the court of Spain, for the Britiſh ſettlers to retire from the Honduras country, on the ſecond of February laſt, was looked upon by the latter, to be horridly cruel, as the ſettlers do not only cut wood, but have their crops nearly ready for gathering in, at that time of the year. The ſixth article of the definitive treaty of peace, ſigned September 3d, 1782, with his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, could not be ſuppoſed (ſay the Britiſh) to cede to Spain, the province of Honduras, it was only meant by the Britiſh cabinet, to give up their claim to the country, and remove their ſettlers, but by no means to conſider it as Spaniſh property. In all probability, the country on this part of the continent, will be the cauſe of a war between Great Britain and Spain, and that at no great diſtance from the preſent period.

ALBANY, June 21.

We learn from Waſhington, that the magiſtrate of Salem, on the evening of the 12th inſt. receiving intelligence, that Shays was lurking near the eaſtermoſt part of that ſettlement, at one Wilſon's, in Sandgate, recommended to Lieutenant Colonel Martin, immediately to collect a ſufficient force, and apprehend him and his abettors, at all events. Col. Martin, with a ſecrecy and diſpatch which did him honour, immediately diſtributed the neceſſary orders, and at ſun riſe the next morning, about 16 of the Hebron militia, under the command of Captain Shepherd, and an equal number of light infantry, under Capt. Clap, of Salem, marched to the place where Shays was ſaid to have been concealed: After ſearching every ſuſpected place, and making the ſtricteſt enquiries of perſons who were taken up, they returned diſappointed in the object of their expedition.—It appeared that Shays had, for ſome time paſt, been concealed in a log houſe, which he choſe, it is preſumed, partly on account of its equivocal ſituation, it being on the borders of Vermont, and poſſibly within the limits of where it exerciſes juriſdiction: He decamped the preceding night, and left word that he meant to return to Canada, convinced that he could no longer remain in theſe parts with ſafety.—They were not able to learn whether Shays had received any notice

of this excurſion, though it is highly probable. Upon the whole, we are happy to inform the publick, that the authority of Waſhington are determined to proceed in the moſt rigourous manner, againſt any perſon or perſons that may have given Shays intelligence, if he or they can be diſcovered.

A correſpondent requeſts us to contradict a paragraph which has appeared in ſeveral of the publick papers, mentioning that Shays, with a number of his officers, was at Salem, and there treated with attention by the inhabitants. The miſtake probably aroſe, from Salem's being formerly called White Creek—Shays, ſome time ſince, held a council at a place called Little White Creek, about twenty miles from thence, and adjoining to Shaftſbury—but our correſpondent is confident that he has never appeared publickly in Salem, ſince a few days after his defeat at Springfield, and previous to the proclamation iſſued by governour Clinton. If he has been there at all ſince that time, it muſt have been in the moſt obſcure manner, and unknown to the magiſtracy or any perſon of conſequence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

The preſent Federal Convention, ſays a correſpondent, is happily compoſed of men who are qualified from education, experience and profeſſion, for the great buſineſs aſſigned to them.

The principles, the adminiſtration or executive duties of government, will be pointed out by thoſe gentlemen who have filled, or who now fill, the offices of firſt Magiſtrate in ſeveral of the ſtates—while the commercial intereſts of America, will be faithfully repreſented and ably explained by the mercantile part of the Convention. Theſe gentlemen are aſſembled at a moſt fortunate period—in the midſt of peace—with leiſure to explore the perfections or defects of all the governments that ever exiſted—with paſſions uncontrouled by the reſentments and prejudices kindled by the late war—and with a variety of experiments before them, of the feebleneſs, tyranny and licentiouſneſs, of our American forms of government.

Under ſuch circumſtances, it will not be difficult for them to frame a Federal Conſtitution that will ſuit our country. The preſent Confederation, may be compared to a *hut* or *tent*, accommodated to the emergencies of war—but it is now time to erect a caſtle of durable materials, with a tight roof, and ſubſtantial bolts and bars, to ſecure our perſons an [illegible], from violence and external in- ju [illegible] kinds. May this building riſe lil [illegible] mid upon the broad baſis of the pe [illegible] and may they have wiſdom to ſee, th [illegible] my delegate a little more power to th [illegible] rulers, the more liberty they will poſ- ſe [illegible] emſelves, provided they take care to ſe [illegible] their *ſovereignty* and *importance*, by fr [illegible] it elections, and rotation of offices.

ISINGHBOROUGH, June 25.

[illegible] an who paſſed through town laſt Saturday, from Egremont, informs, that on the 18th inſt. a number of the inſurgents, among whom were *Adams* and *Dunham*, paid a viſit to a Mr. Kellogg, of that place, who was ſaluted by Dunham with the breech of a gun, then robbed of every thing valuable in his houſe, even to the ſhirt upon his back. Mr. Kellogg would probably have received more abuſe, had he not, in the confuſion of plundering the houſe, made his eſcape at a back door.—The ruffians then proceeded to the houſe of E. Hopkins, Eſq; into which they diſcharged five balls that paſſed through the curtains of the bed in which they ſuppoſed he lodged; but they did not enter the houſe, as they knew Mr. Hopkins to be armed, and concluded he would oppoſe them.

Their next attack was upon the defenceleſs houſe of the Rev. Eliphalet Steel, who they robbed of about forty pounds worth of proviſions and clothing; they alſo took from the Rev. Mr. Alexander (who happened that night to be at Mr. Steel's) his hat, great coat, and watch. They then fled over the line into this ſtate, where it is ſuppoſed they will endeavour to continue undiſcovered until their ill gotten gains are conſumed, when, it is expected, they will again viſit the inhabitants of Berkſhire.

We are informed, by the ſame gentleman, that a number of the principal inhabitants of Berkſhire have ſigned a ſubſcription paper, offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for either Dunham or Adams, double the ſum for both, and half the ſaid ſum for either of their accomplices in the abovementioned robberies.—We preſume that a bare repreſentation of the facts will be ſufficient to induce every honeſt man to exert himſelf in apprehanding ſuch nefarious villains.

NEW YORK, June 28.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April 13.*

"Verſailles is in the greateſt confuſion; no body is to be truſted; all the King's miniſters are diſgraced.

"M. de Calonne is ordered not to leave Verſailles, where he is now kept in ſight. He would have been impeached, when in place as miniſter, but it was thought diſreſpectful to his Majeſty. He is now impeached by M. le Marquis de la Fayette.

"Monſ. de Fourquier is named Controlleur de Finance, but only to fill up the gap—it is not ſuppoſed he can keep it long.

"Le Garde de Sceaux, M. de Maromeſnil, is exiled, or confined to his houſe; and M. la Morgmon named in his place.

"Le Controlleur des Batimens du Roi, inſpector of the King's buildings, M. d'Angerville, is diſmiſſed; and the firſt preſident of the parliament of Paris, M. d'Aligre, is deſired to demand his conge; if he refuſes, he will be inſtantly proſecuted for mal adminiſtration. M. d'Ormeſſon is named to ſucceed him. Theſe are the principal changes.

"M. le Marquis de Vaudreuil, brother

the admiral of that name, a great favourite of the Queen, wanted the place of Controlleur de Batimens du Roi, but he is alſo in diſgrace.

"To give you ſome little idea of the peculations of the miniſters of this country, take the following circumſtance:

"Monſ. de Baron d'Aſpagrac (brother to the Abbe, the great ſpeculator in the funds, ſent or ordered to the Baſtile a little while ago) was proprietor of the county of Sancerre.—This county was repreſented to his Majeſty as a purchaſe worthy his attention, and what he ought not to let ſlip. [You muſt know that a ſpeculation of this kind to a miniſter, is more lucrative than making a Nabob.] The King cannot alienate the crown lands, but he can make an exchange; the Baron would not ſell abſolutely for money only, but demanded ſomething in exchange, and ſome money. The county of Sancerre was accordingly eſtimated at 1,700,000 French livres; one milion was paid in money; and for the 700,000 livres, as many different pareles of woodland and meadow, &c. in the different parts of the kingdom, belonging to the King, were to be aſſigned, as, upon inveſtigation by the Nobles, are found to be worth 14,000,000 of livres; ſo that 30,000l. ſterling was to have been purchaſed by his Majeſty with 600,000l. you may judge from this ſum, what would have been the good will to the miniſter who made the bargain. During M. de Calonne's adminiſtation, nothing has been tranſacted without his being ſecretly touched. The purchaſe of L'Orient, from the Prince Guimence, was of the ſame kind; but the impeachment by Monſ. de la Fayettte, demands a vigorous inquiry into all theſe matters. It is ſaid, Calonne is a defaulter for 150,000,000 livers—ſuch are the facts and reports of the day.

"In the beginning of the *Aſſemblee des Notables*, M. de Calonne foreſeeing, from the ſpirit and vigour of the members, the affair would turn out badly for him, adviſed the King to ſign five lettres des cachets, for as many of the heads; which he refuſed, by nobly ſaying, "They were called together to conſult for his benefit, and they ſhould debate in all freedom." Lately he had again the audacity to propoſe to his Majeſty to diſmiſs the Garde de Sceaux, and to a ſign 32 lettres des cachets for the different notable, archbiſhops, biſhops, &c. &c. It was this laſt application which decided the King, who moſt undoubtedly wiſhes to do what is right; but how is he to do it, from whom truth, right, and juſtice are always hidden? It is even ſaid, that the King did not ſign a lettre de cachet againſt Mirabeau; but that he was frightened out of the town by the miniſter, who was afraid his abilities would open the eyes of the King and people; for his majeſty replied, "No, he would not; that he had written the book with a good intention, and did not deſerve puniſhment." Theſe are noble ſentiments, give me leave to tell you, from abſolute power."

PORTSMOUTH, June 28.

A committee of both branches of the legiſlature of this ſtate, now convened at Concord, having notified his Excellency JOHN SULLIVAN, Eſq; of his election to the preſidential chair of New-Hampſhire, he ſignified his acceptance of that important truſt by the following addreſs:

*Gentlemen of the Hon. Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

A VERY reſpectable committee from the two branches of the legiſlature having notified me, that I am, by your generous ſuffrages, called to take the chair of government the enſuing year; I now appear in the preſence of both houſes to expreſs my moſt cordial acknowldgements for the honour you have done me in this election, and to aſſure you, that however honourable and dignified the ſtation to which I am choſen, nothing but a ſenſe of the duty I owe to my country, a regard for the wiſhes of a very reſpectable number of my fellow citizens, and the reſpect and gratitude due to your appointment, could influence me to accept an office, the duties of which are truly laborious—the profits far from being an object of attention, and where the honour of acting well is but too liable to be blaſted by the breath of envy; but, influenced by the motive before-mentioned, and relying upon your friendly aſſiſtance and ſupport in diſcharging the duties of my office, I agree to accept the important truſt, and beg leave to aſſure you, that no effort ſhall be wanting, on my part, to aſſiſt you in your endeavours to promote the intereſt and happineſs of our common country.

Having now declared my acceptance, I ſtand ready to take and ſubſcribe the oaths pointed out by the conſtitution.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

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His Excellency's addreſs to both branches at the opening of their preſent ſeſſion.

*Gentlemen of the hon. Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives,*

BEING called, by your kind indulgence, to the chair of government, at this important criſis of our publick affairs, when duty calls upon us to unite our efforts in endeavouring to relieve our country from its preſent embarraſſments, and to promote the happineſs of our fellow-citizens, you will permit me to mention ſuch matters as occur to me, which, in my opinion, will claim your attention at this ſeſſion.

The publick papers now on your files, and thoſe which I have the honour, at this time, to lay before you, will inform you of the ſtate of our federal treaſury, and the treaſurer of this ſtate will inform you of the ſituation of our own; and I flatter myſelf, that your wiſdom will be ſufficient to deviſe ſuch

alterations in our ſyſtem of finance, as will place the treaſury of New Hampſhire upon a more reſpectable footing than at preſent, and reſtore that publick credit, which for ſome years paſt, has been upon the decline, to the great injury of the ſtate and of individuals.

A variety of unfortunate circumſtances have combined to leſſen our national credit, and prevent the neceſſary ſupplies of caſh for the exigencies of government, among which the orders annually drawn upon the treaſury being ſuffered to ſurmount the grants made for their redemption, is by no means the leaſt conſiderable; as the ſurplus orders muſt, of courſe, become an article of merchandize, ſpeculation, and, conſequently, of depreciation; an accumulation of which, from year to year, could not fail to leſſen the credit of the ſtate, while the publick expences were proportionably enhanced.

The impoſts and exciſe hitherto proved in ſome degree productive; but, as bonds are given for the payment of impoſt duties, and ſome importers have deviſed a method of purchaſing up the ſurplus orders at a very great diſcount, to offer in offsets againſt thoſe bonds, and refuſe any other kind of payment, that reſource is, in a great meaſure, cut off; hence ariſes very great difficulties in raiſing money for the ſupport of delegates in Congreſs, and anſwering other purpoſes of government, which difficulties muſt continue to increaſe, until ſome effectual remedy is found, which I doubt not your wiſdom will be ſufficient to point out.

Perhaps none can be more efficient than granting a tax, payable in orders, equal to the ſum now in circulation, for which no redeeming fund is provided, and directing that orders upon the treaſury ſhall, in future, be iſſued in ſmall ſums, and that thoſe perſons who now are poſſeſſed of ſuch demands, may return them and have ſmall draughts in exchange. Theſe may, in ſome meaſure, ſupply the place of a circulating medium between individuals, and greatly facilitate the payment of taxes.

The preſent impoſt and exciſe acts are ſo exceedingly deficient and unproductive, that the neceſſity of very great alterations in them, cannot eſcape your obſervation.

An appropriation of every part of the publick revenue, to ſuch particular purpoſes as you may judge proper, is of too much importance to paſs unnoticed.

The forwarding delegates to the convention at Philadelphia, where buſineſs highly in[illegible] this ſtate is to be acted upon, m[illegible]ight an object worthy of your ea[illegible] attention. The revival and conti[illegible]ne laws that have expired, or ar[illegible]ng, will claim a part in your de[illegible]ations.

[illegible]ng other matters recommended in the pa[illegible]c papers now before you, is a requiſiti[illegible]reſs for a full and ample com[illegible]he treaty of peace, by an act in the form therein pointed out. How far this ſtate has already complied, and what is yet neceſſary to be done, calls for an immediate enquiry.

The buſy ſeaſon of the year is ſo rapidly advancing that it would be injurious to the community and to the members of the two branches, to prolong the ſeſſion at this time; and that an early riſing of the court may not prove prejudicial to our publick affairs, I muſt beg leave to recommend that your attention may be turned to thoſe publick matters upon which ſo much ſeems to depend, prior to the tranſactions of any affairs of a private nature.

*Gentlemen,*

I am happy in the proſpect that your wiſe and judicious efforts will tend to reſtore both our publick and private credit, render taxes leſs burthenſome to the people, and give force and energy to the government. And you may rely, that in the whole courſe of your endeavours to promote the intereſt of the ſtate, no effort of mine ſhall be wanting to aſſiſt you in carrying your patriotick deſigns into execution; and I reſt fully aſſured, that I cannot fail to receive your friendly aid and generous ſupport, in diſcharging the duties of my office.

*Given at the Council Chamber, at Concord, the 12th day of June,* 1787.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

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To the above addreſs the Court was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

STATE of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

THE Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives congratulate your Excellency, on your being conſtitutionally called to the chair of government by the ſuffrages of the two branches of the legiſlature.

The ſeveral matters recommended in your Excellency's meſſage, appear to us of the greateſt importance, and will meet our moſt ſerious and early attention.

Under a full aſſurance that your Excellency will continue to exert yourſelf for the good of the ſtate, we aſſure your Excellency that no endeavours of ours ſhall be wanting to carry into effect ſuch meaſures as may be propoſed to remove our preſent embarraſſments, and promote the future peace and proſperity of our fellow citizens.

*Concord, June 15th,* 1787.

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STATE of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*In the* Houſe *of* Repreſentatives, *June* 15, 1787.

*VOTED*, That Mr. *Pickering*, Mr. *Bartlett*, and Mr. *Chaſe*, with ſuch of the honourable Senate as they ſhall join, be a committee to wait upon his Excellency, and preſent him with the foregoing anſwer to his addreſs.

Sent up for concurrence,

JOHN SPARHAWK, *Speaker.*

*In Senate, June 13th, 1787.*
Read and concurred; Mr. *Smith* and Mr. *Bellows* joined. J. PEARSON, *Secretary.*

[*His Excellency's addreſs to the Council, together with their anſwer, will be inſerted in our next.*]

BOSTON, July 5.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of American INDEPENDENCE, the ſame was celebrated with uncommon marks of joy and feſtivity. The dawn was announced by a diſcharge of Artillery, and by a peal from all the bells in the ſeveral churches of the town. At 10 o'clock, the Supreme Executive of the Commonwealth, eſcorted by the Independent Cadets, commanded by Col. BRADFORD, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, from whence they marched in proceſſion, attended by the Hon. the Senate, and the Hon. the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the French and Dutch Conſuls, the Sheriff, Secretary, and many other gentlemen of diſtinction, to the Stone Chapel, where a prayer ſuited to the occaſion was addreſſed to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. THACHER, Chaplain to the Legiſlature: After which, an elegant and pertinent Oration was delivered by THOMAS DAWES, jun. Eſq; at the requeſt of the inhabitants; which we preſume to ſay, was received with the utmoſt ſatisfaction by a numerous and ſplendid audience. After this exhibition, the following Ode, on the Anniverſary of Independence, ſet to muſick by Mr. SELBY, was admirably performed.

ALL-hail Sublime SHE moves along,
Ten thouſand Virtues in her train;
To heaven ſhall burſt th' exalted ſong;
And trembling ſeraphs catch the ſtrain.

Hail, Queen of dignity and eaſe
Illuſtrious INDEPENDENCY!
Thy ſmile enſures eternal peace:
Thy ways are ways of liberty.

At thy approach, Oppreſſion dies,
The haughty tyrant bows his head:
Bright Lucifer has loſt the ſkies,
And mingles with the mighty dead.

For THEE, bleſt power, have all conſpir'd,
The ſtrength of arts and arms to prove,
Ev'n WASHINGTON the battle fir'd—
And FRANKLIN curb'd the bolt of Jove.

All hail!—The flow'ry footed Spring
For THEE ſhall breathe her odours round:
For THEE the morning ſtars ſhall ſing,
And Pleiades bleſs the teeming ground.

The white wing'd hours for *Thee* ſhall dance,
In ſweet rotation, ever gay;
'Till Time's laſt trumpet ſhall advance
Thy votaries to the climes of day.

The military appearance on the common, in view of the Governour's Seat, was brilliant beyond any thing of the kind, ever before exhibited in this town. Every part of the performances of the day were in the higheſt degree pleaſing. Time at preſent will not permit a proper recital; we are therefore under the neceſſity of aſking the patience of our readers for particulars, until our next.

A cold collation was provided at his Excellency's, for the Hon. the Council, the officers and other gentlemen.

The Society of the Cincinnati met at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, at ten o'clock, A. M. and at twelve proceeded to the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, where an elegant and well adapted Oration was delivered by the Hon. Major General BROOKS.

*July* 9.—Saturday laſt His Excellency the Governour was pleaſed to prorogue the General aſſembly of this Commonwealth to Wedneſday the 17th Day of October next, after ſigning his Aſſent to the following *Acts*, viz.

An Act for authoriſing two or more Juſtices of the Supreme Judicial Court, to hold Seſſions of the ſaid Court in the Counties of Cumberland and Lincoln.

An Act to divide the town of Greenwich into two Pariſhes, and for including the Town of Belchertown, in the South Pariſh.

An Act to eſtabliſh Naval offices and Notaries publick in places not already by Law eſtabliſhed.

An Act in addition to an Act made in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty Four, intitled "An Act directing the mode of transferring real Eſtates by Deed, and for preventing fraud therein.

An Act for continuing an Act, entitled "An Act for ſuſpending the Laws for the collection of private Debts under certain limitation."

An Act for Incorporating the Weſterly part of the Town of Dartmouth, in the County of Briſtol, into a ſeparate Town, by the name of Weſtport.

An Act to empower the ſecond Pariſh in Scarborough, in the County of Cumberland, to exchange the Parſonage Lands, belonging to the ſaid ſecond Pariſh, for Twenty Acres of Marſh, lying within the ſaid Town.

An Act for regulating the Fees in the Naval Offices within this Commonwealth, and repealing the Laws heretofore made for that purpoſe.

An Act for naturaliſing JOHN GORE, Eſq.

An Act to prevent the deſtruction, and to regulate the catching of the Fiſh called Alewives, in their paſſages up the Rivers and Streams, in the Town of Harwick, in the County of Barnſtable.

An Act for ſetting off John Dexter and others, therein named, with their Eſtates, from the North Pariſh in Malden, and annexing them to the South Pariſh in the ſaid Town.

An Act for changing the name of Thomas Graves Ruſſel, to Thomas Ruſſel Graves.

An Act repealing an Act paſſed in the year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three, entitled "An Act for raiſing by Lottery the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds, for the purpoſe of build-

ing a Glaſs Houſe, and promoting the Manufacture of Crown and other Glaſs in Boſton; and for the purpoſe of promoting the Manufacture of Crown and other Glaſs within this Commonwealth."

An Act in addition to an Act, entitled "An Act for erecting the Northerly part of the Town of Shutesbury, and that part of a Tract of Land, called Erving ſhire, which lies on the South ſide of Miller's River, into a ſeparate Town, by the name of Wendell."

## WORCESTER.

On Saturday laſt, his Excellency the Governour prorogued the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, to the 17th day of October next; then to meet at Boſton.—At the general cry is, What have they done? We would refer our readers to the heads of the acts in this Magazine, under the Boſton head.

Wonderful! Wonderful! Wonderful! A *talking* Preſs! "One by which the people may ſpeak!" An aſtoniſhing machine, to publiſh "*new* News!"—is propoſed to be *ſet up*, immediately, in this town, at the "ſolicitation" of a particular "number of reſpectable Gentlemen" in this county, in order to *pull down* "*another Preſs*," which, for ſeventeen years paſt, has been, and ever will be, while poſſeſſed by the preſent owner, devoted to the ſervice of his country.

From various parts of theſe States, we learn, that the fourth of July, the anniverſary of Independence, was, on the laſt week, celebrated with more than uſual demonſtrations of joy, and great military ſhew.—Heaven grant that our Independence, as a nation, may continue and be ſecured.

Laſt Tueſday in the afternoon, by the permiſſive hand of providence, the porch of the Rev. Doctor Hall's meeting houſe, in Sutton, was ſtruck with lightning—it firſt ſtruck the corner poſt, which it followed directly to the ground, ſplitting it from the top to the bottom, but did not damage the body of the houſe.

DIED.] At New Braintree, Francis Whipple, Eſq; aged 82.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

To his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Governour, and the Honourable COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*.

*The humble PETITION of HENRY GALE, of* Princeton, *in the County of Worceſter, now in Worceſter Gaol, under ſentence of Death.*

THAT your petitioner, ignorant of the conſequences of an oppoſition to lawful authority, and of the nature of rebellion, did, by the arts and inſtigation of ſome of his neighbours (in whom he placed confidence) appear at Worceſter, with others, to ſtop the courts of juſtice there; and not attending to the baneful evil of his conduct, did continue to ſide with thoſe, who oppoſed the authority and government of this commonwealth, until the month of January laſt; when your petitioner, convinced of his folly and wickedneſs, did return home to ſubmit himſelf to lawful authority, and to the mercy of that government, he had ſo groſſly affronted:—That upon your petitioner's return, he was taken by a ſtate warrant, and committed to the gaol in Boſton; where, after remaining ſome weeks, he was, through the clemency of the then governour and council, permitted to return home upon bail—that at Worceſter term, your petitioner was indicted, tried and condemned for high treaſon, and received ſentence of death. Your petitioner feels no enmity toward the jury, nor does he arraign the wiſdom and juſtice of the court, but acknowledges the juſtice of his ſentence, and lays himſelf at the feet of that authority who only can conſtitutionally ſave or recommend for that mercy he has ſo juſtly forfeited—and prays your Excellency and Honours, in your great wiſdom, and juſtly acknowledged goodneſs, would be pleaſed to pardon your guilty diſtreſſed petitioner, who has aged parents bowed with grief—and ſhould your petitioner fail in his application, their grey heads will go down with ſorrow to the grave.—Your petitioner has a wife and a number of promiſſing children, pained with grief, and anxious for his welfare;—your petitioner again moſt humbly prays, he may be pardoned—your Excellency and Honours will thereby ſave a ſoul from death, and hide a multitude of ſins—and this life thus ſpared, ſhall then be devoted to the ſervice and ſupport of the government, whoſe diſtinguiſhing characteriſtick, is mercy and clemency—and theſe children ſhall be taught to ſpeak of the honour, and to ſupport the dignity of this Commonwealth—and all ſhall join fervently to pray, that your adminiſtration may be eaſy to yourſelves, and happy to the community over whom you ſo worthily preſide—that you may enjoy peace of mind now, and at laſt receive that crown and diadem, which fadeth not away:—And your petitioner, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

HENRY GALE.

*Worceſter Gaol, June 11th, 1787.*

*Juſt publiſhed, price 3s. bound,*

PRINCIPLES of Politeneſs, and of Knowing the World; by the late Lord Cheſterfield. Methodiſed and digeſted under diſtinct Heads. With additions, by the Rev. Dr. John Truſler. Containing every Inſtruction neceſſary to complete the Gentleman and Man of Faſhion, to teach him a knowledge of Life, and make him well received in all Companies. For the Improvement of Youth, yet not beneath the attention of any.

*Printed at* Norwich, *and to be ſold by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *at his Book Store in* Worceſter.

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*Juſt publiſhed, price 2s. bound,*

A FATHER's LEGACY to his DAUGHTERS. By the late Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh. Under the following Heads, viz. Introduction, Religion, Conduct, Behaviour, Amuſements, Friendſhip, Love and Marriage.

*Printed at* Norwich, *and to be ſold by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *at his Book Store in* Worceſter.

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## *Regiments of Horſe!*

IT is propoſed by the Officers of the Worceſter Regiment of HORSE, to publiſh, immediately, the

Manual Exerciſe and Evolutions of the CAVALRY.

Any gentleman belonging to this, or other Regiments of Horſe, who wiſh to ſubſcribe for any of the Books, which will not exceed 1s. 2½d. each, in price, are requeſted to apply as ſoon as may be to ISAIAH THOMAS.

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STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, on the 21ſt of April laſt, a ſorrel MARE COLT, two years old, with a blaze in her face, trots and paces, had her mane and tail braided, and bits of lead on the end of the braids. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt, and return her to me, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward. BENJAMIN CALDWELL.

*Sutton, June 18th, 1787.*

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GENERAL ORDERS throughout the Commonwealth.

COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*Boſton, June 22, 1787.*

THE Officers of the Militia, and other Corps, of this Commonwealth, are requeſted to take notice, that when they appear in their Uniforms, all General and Field Officers will be permitted to wear one Epaulet on each ſhoulder. All officers with the rank of Captain one on the right ſhoulder; and all Subaltern Officers one on the left ſhoulder.

By order of his Excellency the Governour and Commander in Chief,

ISRAEL KEITH, Adjutant General.

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*Juſt publiſhed,*

THE CONSTITUTION, or FRAME of GOVERNMENT, for the COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS, agreed on by the Delegates of the People, in Convention, begun and held at *Cambridge*, on the firſt day of *September*, 1779, and continued by adjournments, to the ſecond day of *March*, and afterwards Ratified by the People, and took place on the 25th day of October, 1780. To which is added,

The ADDRESS of the CONVENTION for framing the Conſtitution of Government for this Commonwealth, and which accompanied the Conſtitution when it was ſent to the People for their approbation or diſapprobation, previous to its taking place in 1780.

*Printed at* Worceſter, *Maſſachuſetts, by* ISAIAH THOMAS, *and ſold at his Book Store.*

☞ Subſcribers are deſired to call, or ſend, for their Books.

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FACILITIES, which pay a part of the preſent TAX, to be ſold, enquire at the Printing Office, Worceſter.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XVI.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Third Week in July, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

THE loſs of men in the Britiſh fleet, amounted to 133 ſlain, and 373 wounded. No officer was killed, and but very few wounded. Several private French accounts eſtimated the loſs on their ſide at 2000 in killed and wounded. Their gazette, publiſhed by authority, was very ſlow in giving any eſtimate of the loſs; they ſeemed to wait for the account from England; and at length fixed it at ſome ſmall matter more than that acknowledged by the Britiſh admiral on his ſide. Other accounts, and not ill ſupported, carried the loſs in killed and wounded on that ſide, ſo high as 3000 men. The French gazette, beſides claiming the victory, deſcribes with no ſmall degree of facetiouſneſs, the utter aſtoniſhment of the French admiral and of his fleet, upon finding themſelves, moſt unaccountably, and unexpectedly, in the harbour of Breſt, inſtead of being, as they imagined, many leagues out at ſea, and in full purſuit of the enemy towards his own coaſts. The publiſher, however, conſoles himſelf with the reflection, that ſuch miſtakes are, in certain caſes, by no means uncommon, and therefore afford no juſt ground for ſurprize in this inſtance. Whatever meaſures that nation have adopted or purſued for the improvement of their marine, it was obſerved with equal ſurprize and regret on that day, and by ſome of our braveſt and moſt experienced officers, that they worked and maœuvred their ſhips, with a degree of ſeamanlike addreſs and dexterity, which they never before perceived, in any opportunity they had, whether of war or of peace, of conſidering the maritime abilities of that people. Some have attributed this circumſtance to the number of American ſeaman, who are ſuppoſed to have ſerved on board the French fleet. We do not, however, know the fact to be at all founded, that there were any ſuch number of Americans, at that time, in the ſervice of France, as could have been in any degree equal to the effect.

However unwilling we are to enter into any diſcuſſion of the ſubject, the ſubſequent conſequences of this action render it neceſſary, that we ſhould here take ſome notice of that conduct in the vice admiral of the blue, which has ſince been productive of ſo much publick enquiry and judicial inveſtigation. It ſeems to appear from ſome of that fund of matter, which has ſince been communicated to all the world, that the conduct of that officer, in not obeying the ſignals or orders of his commander in chief, was ſo little conſonant to the reſolution which he had immediately diſplayed in the action (which is admitted to have been equal, and by his friends ſtated to be even ſuperiour, to that of any other officer) that it excited the moſt general aſtoniſhment throughout the fleet. But as this aſtoniſhment was mixed with, and a good deal founded upon, doubt and expectation, when theſe remained ungratified, and that no ſatisfactory explanation was afforded, that kind of friendly wonder which was firſt excited, changed, by no very abrupt tranſition, into a very high degree of diſlike and reſentment.

The ſituation of Admiral Keppel was more trying and difficult, than any, almoſt, that man can experience. The event of the day, and the conſequent eſcape of the French fleet, were to him, matters intolerably grievous. As the reward, of conſummate ſkill, and the moſt inceſſant induſtry, fortune, after five days purſuit of his enemy, preſented him with one of thoſe fair opportunities, which ſhe ſo ſeldom offers, of doing the moſt ſignal ſervice to his coun-

try, in its moſt critical exigency, and of raiſing his own name to the ſummit of naval renown and glory. To uſe his own words, he hoped to have made the 27th of July, "a proud day to England." All theſe mighty advantages to his country, and glorious rewards to himſelf, were, juſt when they appeared within his graſp, unaccountably raviſhed from it. The action of the day was honourable to Britiſh courage, and to Britiſh ſkill. But the fruits of both were loſt. The victory was not deciſive; and the whole French ſquadron was in ſafety in its own harbour. Murmurs began to prevail through the whole fleet. In Plymouth, the failure of a complete victory was attributed to the admiral's oldeſt and cloſeſt friend, the vice admiral of the blue. In London his own conduct was criticiſed.

The admiral had ſeen too much of men and of ſervice, not to be diſpoſed to make great allowances, for thoſe ſudden, and often unaccountable, momentary weakneſſes and failures of the mind, to which all mankind, in a leſſer or greater degree, are at certain times liable. His veneration to his profeſſion, and to the honour of the navy, which he carried to a pitch bordering on enthuſiaſm, rendered him exceedingly tender, with reſpect to calling in queſtion the names of officers of diſtinction. Such charges or enquiries, however founded, are apt to leave a ſtigma behind; and in any caſe, he would have thought it hard, that the well earned meads and the fair character, obtained in a life of hard and painful ſervice, ſhould at once be blaſted, by the rigid conſtruction of a ſingle act, or the lapſe or weakneſs of a moment. He had no doubt of the bravery of his vice admiral, and he did not think errour or miſtake ſufficient grounds for ſubjecting him to ſuch an ordeal. His nature beſides, diſpoſed him to think favourably of others; and a modification of the ſame diſpoſition, rendered him intractable, in conceiving evil of his friends.

If on the other hand it might be juſtly ſaid, that no private conſiderations or motives whatever, were at all to be put in competition with thoſe publick ties, which were to operate upon him, as a commander in chief, a ſtateſman, and a lover of his country; it ſeemed not difficult to ſhew, that in this inſtance, his publick duty happily coincided with his natural diſpoſition; and that a temperate conduct was the moſt perfect policy. A great truſt, and no leſs publick expectation, was repoſed in him. Untoward and unhappy as the preſent event was, it was ſtill the buſineſs of a wiſe man to conform himſelf to his ſituation; and it was no leſs the duty of a good citizen, than it muſt be the inclination of a man, who held the intereſts of his country dear at his heart, not to be warped by any bye motives, or by any perſonal reſentments, from uſing every means to convert that ſituation, ſuch as it was, to her greateſt poſſible benefit.

The great national object now before him was ſtrait and direct; and that conſiſted, in the uſing every poſſible exertion for rendering the fleet fit for immediate ſervice. This was only to be attained by temper and unanimity. A retroſpect into the conduct of the vice admiral of the blue, muſt neceſſarily have ſuſpended the whole operations of the fleet; and that not only in the midſt of a campaign, but in one of the moſt perilous ſeaſons this country ever ſaw, and when every moment ſeemed liable to the production of the moſt extraordinary events. The high degree of power and favour in which that officer then ſtood, and the official, if not court ſupport, which it was well known he would receive on any queſtion, all tended to render the meaſure ſtill more ineligible, and to point out the pernicious conſequences with reſpect to the ſervice, and of courſe the publick detriment which it muſt produce.

The commander in chief accordingly, with admirable temper, and no leſs prudence, conformed his conduct to the neceſſity of his ſituation; holding up the publick ſecurity and intereſts, as the only objects of his direction. He made no charge againſt the vice admiral of the blue; and what ſeemed much more ſingular, that officer, who could not poſſibly be ignorant of ſome conſiderable part of the general effect which it produced, and whoſe honour ſeemed to be particularly touched by the publick meſſage delivered by Capt. Winſor, as well as by other circumſtances, did not offer any apology for, nor enter into any explanation of, any part of his conduct.

The publick letter, giving an account of the action, which the admiral was neceſſarily to write to the Admiralty, and which was of courſe to be publiſhed in the Gazette, became, however, to him, a matter of no ſmall difficulty. It was not indeed eaſy to write ſuch an ac-

count of that tranſaction, as would be fitting to meet the publick eye, and to undergo its inveſtigation, without a recital of particulars, which it would have been contrary to the ſyſtem of conduct he was determined to purſue, to have brought into notice. He, however, choſe, rather to ſubmit a letter to the cenſure and criticiſm of the publick, than to depart from that line of action which he had laid down. The letter was very ſhort, very general, and very barren of information. It ſtated facts ſo far as it went, threw no blame upon any body, and commended the bravery of the officers in general, and of the two vice admirals in particular.

This approbation was, however, afterwards obſerved to be only applied to the particular circumſtances, and to the immediate time of the action; the ſubſequent tranſactions of the afternoon, were, in general, thrown into the ſhade; and the cauſes that prevented a renewal of the engagement, were left in ſuch obſcurity, as drew no ſmall ſhare of publick cenſure upon the admiral himſelf. Captain Faulknor, who was the bearer of this letter, was, however, entruſted with a verbal meſſage from his admiral to the firſt lord of the admiralty, which ſeems evidently to have been intended to open the way for farther explanation, if the marine miniſter had required it; and which the obſcurity and deficiency of the publick letter ſeemed to demand. The meſſage (which the captain repeated twice to the miniſter, without its being productive either of obſervation or enquiry) was in the following words, viz. "Give my compliments to Lord Sandwich, and tell him I have more to ſay to him than I think it proper to put in my publick letter; and if it is his lordſhip's pleaſure to aſk me any queſtion, I am ready to wait on him."

The admiral having left a proper force to protect the homeward trade, returned to Plymouth to refit. He ſoon experienced the benefit ariſing from the wiſe and temperate conduct which he had purſued. Unanimity prevailed among the officers, and every exertion was uſed in getting the fleet again ready for ſea. To uſe his own words upon his defence, by uſing the *diſcretion* which he thought was in him, he preſerved concord in the fleet, promptitude in the ſervice, and dignity to the country. In the mean time a letter was received from the Admiralty, declaring in the moſt explicit terms, his majeſty's full approbation of the admiral's conduct; accompanied with the congratulations of the lords of the admiralty upon his victory.

The fleet afterwards kept the ſea, as long as the approaching winter ſeaſon could admit. The French fleet had alſo got out of Breſt; and ſtill purſued the ſame principle of conduct in avoiding action, which they had hitherto manifeſted. Inſtead of directing their courſe where they were ſure of encountering an enemy, they made their way to the ſouthward, where they were as certain of meeting none; and where their cruize could anſwer no other purpoſe than merely that of parade. Thus whilſt they were loitering about Cape Finiſterre, their own coaſts and the bay were totally abandoned to the Britiſh fleet, who were in vain endeavouring to obtain intelligence of them. And by this means, whilſt our own trade arrived from the different quarters of the world, in a ſtate of ſecurity, ſcarcely exceeded by that of peace, the French commerce became a prey to our cruizers, in a degree, which few former wars have equalled for the time.

The reception which the admiral met with upon his return from ſea, both at court and at the admiralty, equalled the moſt ſanguine expectations which he could form, from that approbation already expreſſed of his conduct. By his Majeſty, he was honoured with the moſt gracious expreſſions of ſatisfaction, favour, and eſteem; and the behaviour of the firſt lord of the admiralty, was not leſs flattering in its degree.

*(To be continued.)*

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*mtinuation of the Obſervations and Remarks on the putrid malignant ſore* THROAT.

FROM a conſideration of the foregoing ſymptoms, we are led to conude, that the preſent diſorder is a diſe of a highly putrid nature, and that e indications of cure are to be ſought for, ily, in ſuch remedies as may obviate e tendency to putrefaction, quiet the ſtick ferment in the habit, and ſupport the ſyſtem. How irrational then, muſt be the practice of thoſe who urge the cooling regimen antiphlogiſtick remedies, antimonials, mercurial purges, and other evacuants! By theſe a debility is induced; the vital energy impaired, and the ſpreading putrefaction greatly encouraged. Has not the great mortal-

ity, which has attended this diſeaſe in many parts of the country, been in ſome meaſure, owing to the too frequent uſe of theſe remedies? Practitioners have been led into a uſe of theſe remedies, partly from the violence of the inflammatory ſymptoms, and partly from a ſuppoſition of corroſive humours being retained in the blood which required correcting: But the humoral pathology ſeems to be fully exploded; and doctors Cullen, Dickinſon, and other modern writers, have fully proved, that theſe ſymptoms depend on the ſtate of debility, and that ſtimulating remedies alone are the cure.—Dickinſon remarks, that the ſcarlet appearance of the fauces in the cynanche maligna (the diſeaſe under conſideration) affords a ſtriking example of this inflammation, where it is univerſally known that the practice is to ſupport the patient ſo rapidly ſinking under this dangerous complaint; and he has no doubt but the delirium in fevers is a ſymptom of debility, and only to be removed by ſtimulants: And his opinion is confirmed by Odier, Geneva, Duncan, Lind, and many other eminent writers. He further obſerves, that other evacuants, as well as the more debilitating one of blood letting, have likewiſe been attended with the worſt effects. Doctor Lind informs us, that large doſes of antimonials, or even ſmaller ones too frequently repeated, have ſometimes brought on evacuations which have entirely ſunk the patient; and doctor Daniel Munro, whoſe extenſive practice no doubt led him to the obſervation, aſſures us, that James's powder has frequently done conſiderable hurt; for he has known inſtances where it has been adminiſtered in putrid ulcerated ſore throats, and in low fevers, and occaſioned ſuch a purging as to haſten the patients to their graves.

The tonick as well as antiſeptick powers of the bark, muſt render it a medicine not only proper, but highly neceſſary in this diſorder.

The virtues of the bark, when taken in ſubſtance, in full doſes, in putrid diſorders, ſtands unrivalled by all other remedies. But there are many caſes where it appears highly neceſſary, that it cannot be got down, or the ſtomach will not retain it; and the diſeaſe now under conſideration affords many inſtances of this. To obviate this difficulty, we have now a method of conveying into the habit, a ſufficient quantity of this noble medicine, by the means of a pediluvium, recommended by doctor Alexander. The ſalutary effects of this medicine, when uſed this way, have been abundantly experienced by practitioners in this town, in low fevers, and other diſorders of a putrid kind. Doctor Percival informs us, that it has been found that the hand, after being well chafed, will imbibe in an hour, near an ounce and a half of warm water; and allowing that the ſurface of the hand is to that of the whole body as one to ſixty, the abſorption of the whole in the ſame ſpace of time, would amount to upwards of ſeven pounds.

The fact, related ſome time ſince in the newſpapers, of a Britiſh ſea officer who was wrecked on a deſolate iſland in the Weſt Indies, where no freſh water was to be obtained, that his thirſt was ſufficiently prevented, or allayed, in that intenſely hot climate, by frequently wetting his ſhirt in the ſea, and putting it on, under his other clothes; that he continued in this ſituation for a long time before relieved, and that the only inconvenience he found was, a fret on the ſkin, from the incruſtation of the ſalt, when the acqueous particles were abſorbed, And the curious fact, related by doctor Chalmers, of a negro man, gibbetted in Charleſton, South Carolina, in March 1759, who had ate nor drank but little for ſome time before he was put up; yet he regularly voided, every morning, a large quantity of urine, inbibed by the body from the dews of the evening, and beſides this, a ſufficient quantity to ſupport perſpiration by day: And he adds, had theſe fluids been of a nutritious quality, he might have been kept alive for a conſiderable length of time.

From theſe facts, it cannot be doubted that warm water, fully impregnated with the bark, and other antiſepticks, may be conveyed into the body, in very conſiderable quantities, by the abſorbing veſſels, and that too with a very good purpoſe, in all caſes, where the bark is required. In diſorders, where great putridity prevails, Virginia ſnake-root, and camomile flowers, may be added to the pediluvium, with a very good intention.

Out of a conſiderable number who have been viſited with this diſeaſe in Portſmouth and the neighbouring towns, it has proved fatal in few inſtances; excepting a boy nine years old, at Kittery, all were infants who have died. They ſuffered from a defluxion of the putrid matter on the lungs.

On the 17th day of Auguſt laſt, the

author had an opportunity of seeing Mr. J——n H——ll, of Somersworth, a man naturally of a good constitution, and about 23 years of age. The disease had been sometime in the family. It was the eighth day of his sickness, and he then appeared to be just expiring. The circulation had so far ceased that no pulse could be perceived. His countenance was sunk—a cold clammy sweat pervaded the whole body, and he was universally putrid. Early in his sickness a blister had been drawn on one of his arms—The whole limb was tumefied to a surprising degree, and that part where the blister had been laid, had become a dead sphacelus. Yet notwithstanding, he continued twenty four hours after these alarming appearances. What expectations could be had, in any remedies, equal to the sovereign specifick virtues of the bark, early pushed to the utmost extent?

This instance is mentioned to shew the very great tendency to putrefaction in this disease.

The author conceives, that he cannot do better, in this place, than transcribe a passage from the late celebrated doctor Fothergill, whose name and works will be revered as long as gratitude, and the love of merit shall continue in the world.

"The use of the bark, in the cure of this disease (putrid sore throat) was unknown to the early practitioners. It is but of late that this celebrated medicine has been used with freedom in this, as well as in other putrid diseases, and with great advantage.

"The difficulty of prevailing upon children, afflicted with this distemper, to take any kind of medicine, put me early on trying the bark in clysters, and sometimes where there seemed very little chance of relieving them by any means. To very young children, two or three drachms of the bark, in fine powder, have been given every six hours, in three or four ounces of broth, as a clyster, adding a small quantity of the *electe scordio* to the second or third, if the first was discharged too speedily; and this has saved many, when not a drop of any medicine and scarcely any kind of nourishment could be swallowed.

[*To be continued.*]

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*From the* INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

*I am desired by the Committee of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences upon Agriculture, to request you to insert in your useful paper, the following very interesting communication.* *WILLIAM ERVING, Rec. Secry.*

Boston, June 27, 1787.

DEAR SIR,

MR. St. John de Crevecœur, his Most Christian Majesty's Consul General to the State of New York, having lately sent from France a number of publications to the late Governour, on the subject of some agricultural experiments and improvements which have taken place in that country; and as I apprehend several of them might deserve the attention of the publick*, I take the liberty of communicating to you a translation of it, to be laid before the Agricultural Committee, if now sitting; that in case they or you should think it worthy of regard, it might be communicated to the publick.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES BOWDOIN, jun.

WILLIAM ERVING, Esquire.

*Instructions for the culture and use of Maiz, or Indian Corn, for Fodder.*

THIS corn may be planted or sown at two different periods. The first, in the beginning of May, *for producing a crop of grain*, to be gathered in, some time in September; and this is the common method. The other, at the end of June†, *for the purpose of reaping it as fodder*, in autumn; pri ise the country is then na in pasturage, or subsistenc begins to fail.

To accomplish the last of these objects is the design of the present *struction*. It may be applied to all so of grain, which, as well as the sifting and sweeping of the granary, being sowed and reaped after the same manner, are capable of answering the same purpose.

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articularly one intitled, *INSTRUCTION sur la culture & l'usage du Maïs, ou Blé de Tie, en fourrage.*

this country, it will probably succeed, if it should be sown later.—In case any gen- th would make trial of this method, it is requested he will communicate the success of it.

*The Seed.*

Corn, the ſooneſt ripe, the ſmalleſt, and neweſt, is to be preferred for ſowing for fodder becauſe it grows faſter and thicker.

*Preparation of the Seed.*

This conſiſts in ſteeping the ſeed corn in water, for twenty four hours before it be ſowed; to ſoften it, to make it ſhoot readily, and to prevent its being deſtroyed by creatures.

*The Soil.*

All ſorts of ſoils, provided they are light, or not adheſive, and have ſome depth, are ſuitable for the culture of corn for fodder. Thoſe which have already produced rye, flax or turnips, and even fallows, although dunged, are equally proper for it, without hurting the future crop: For neither the ſoil, nor the manure, can be exhauſted by a plant, which remains therein ſo ſhort a time, that it is to be reaped before its flowering or earing; and whoſe moiſt and flexible root, by eaſily rotting, does on the other hand reſtore to the ſoil what it had received from it.

*The Sowing.*

After having given to the land the deepeſt ploughing poſſible, the corn is to be ſowed in the broad caſtway (à la volée); the ſower taking a good handful of it, and walking ſlowly, otherwiſe the grain, by reaſon of its largeneſs, will be ſpread too thin. It ſhould be covered as well as poſſible with a harrow paſſing twice every way. About nine Paris buſhels* are needful to an arpent‡, or French acre, which is nearly two thirds more than is neceſſary to a crop of grain.

*Culture.*

Indian Corn for fodder, requires neither attention nor labour, which is doubly advantageous in a ſeaſon when the farmer is moſt employed.—When once the ſeed is ſown, and covered over, it is left to the care of nature. It is then needleſs to weed, hill, or thin it, or to obſerve regularity or diſtances between the plants: the nearer together, the : readily they grow, and the more they abound in herbage; becauſe / ſhade each other and preſerve their moiſture. The ear is of no importance, as it is not the object of this culture.

*The time of Ripeneſs.*

At the moment the flower iſſues from its caſe, the plant is fit for cutting; it is then filled with a ſweet, agreeable and very nutricious juice: Later, its leaves decay, and the ſtalk becomes hard, ſpongy, and inſipid.

*Reaping.*

If all circumſtances favourable to the growth of Corn concur, you may begin to have the benefit of it as fodder, within ſix weeks after ſowing; and may cut it every day for the uſe of your cattle. But when autumn advances, you muſt not wait until neceſſity determines the cutting of it, leſt early froſts ſhould overtake the plant in the field, and thereby alter the quality of it. Beſides, it is proper to leave time, to prepare the land for winter ſowing, and to avail yourſelf of the remainder of the warm weather, to dry this fodder, in the ſame manner as ſome other fodders, by ſpreading and turning.

*The uſe of the Fodder, green or dry.*

Among the plants, of which natural or artificial meadows are compoſed, there are none, which contain ſo much of the alimentary principle, and which pleaſe cattle of every kind more than Indian corn when green: It is the moſt wholeſome, agreeable, and ſubſtantial food, that can be offered them; and they prefer it to all others: It fattens oxen, increaſes the milk of cows, and is to be preferred to oats for horſes. In ſhort, the dry fodder, of which we are ſpeaking, is during a great part of the winter, a precious reſource for cattle, whether it be given alone, or mixed.

Indian corn, planted for a crop of grain, bears a ſtalk which if cut in proper ſeaſon, affords alſo an excellent fodder without injuring the ſize, or number of the ears; but as this culture, ſo advantageous to all the Provinces that have adopted it, requires a different management, and attention, it ſhall be the ſubject of a particular memoir.

* The Paris buſhel is eight inches two lines and a half deep, and ten inches in diameter. rench meaſure. The French foot is two thirds of an inch longer than an Engliſh foot: And a line is the twelvth part of an inch. Thoſe dimenſions will make the Paris buſhel about one third of an Engliſh buſhel: And as the French acre is larger than the Engliſh acre, it may require about two buſhels and a half of ſeed, Engliſh meaſure to ſow the latter.

‡ The French acre arpent, contains 1 1-4th Engliſh acre, and 756 ſquare feet, or 55206 ſquare Engliſh feet, whereof the Engliſh acre contains only 43560.

*Comfort for the Afflicted.*

A POOR Derviſe made his pilgrimage to Mecca, bare footed, for want of ſhoes, curſing his lot, and accuſing Heaven with cruelty. But when he arrived at the gate of the great Moſque of Coufa, he perceived a poor man who

had loſt both his feet. The view of a man more miſerable than himſelf, afforded him ſome conſolation, and convinced him, that it was a greater affliction to be without *feet*, than without *ſhoes*.

## COMMONWEALTH of MASSACHUSETTS.

*In SENATE, June 23d, 1787.*

WHEREAS, by a reſolution of the General Court of the 13th day of this preſent month, the clemency of government is extended to all who have been concerned in the preſent rebellion, except ſome of the principal offenders, and thoſe who ſtood convicted of being concerned in the rebellion aforeſaid by due courſe of law; which act of benignity and mercy ought to induce thoſe unhappy men to return to the open arms of their country and again enjoy the bleſſings of a free government; but ſhould they ſtill continue their deluſion, infatuation and crimes, the whole force of the commonwealth muſt, if neceſſary, be exerted to reduce them, and protect the well affected to conſtitutional government.

And whereas by the conſtitution, it is out of the power of the governour, to tranſport any of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the ſame, without their free and voluntary conſent, or the conſent of the general court;

And whereas, alſo, it may become neceſſary to obtain the conſent of the ſtates, where any of the rebels have taken refuge, to march the troops of this ſtate, within the limits of ſuch ſtates, reſpectively in order to prevent an accumulation of force from thieves, and other fugitives joining the rebels, which might render them formidable to other ſtates, as well as this.

*Reſolved*, That his excellency the governour be, and he hereby is, requeſted to make known to the ſtates, which have adopted meaſures for rendering efficacious the exertions of this government for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, the juſt ſenſe the legiſlature entertain of their generous and friendly diſpoſition, and to requeſt of them, and all other ſtates, where any of the rebels may lurk for the purpoſe of making inroads into this ſtate, that the troops of this ſtate, if neceſſary, may be permitted, under ſuch reſtrictions and limitations, as may be by them adopted, to preſerve the tranquillity of the reſpective ſtates, and the ſecurity of the citizens thereof, to march the troops of this government into the limits of the ſtates where any of the rebels may have taken reſidence for rebellious purpoſes, or with an intention of plundering, captivating, or annoying any of the citizens of this commonwealth, and having obtained ſuch permiſſion, his excellency the governour is hereby authoriſed and empowered to march the forces of government, out of the limits of the commonwealth, and to encounter, reſiſt and purſue, by force of arms, as well without as within the limits of this commonwealth; and alſo to kill, ſlay and deſtroy if neceſſary, and conquer by all fitting ways, enterpriſes and means whatſoever, all and every of the rebels aforeſaid, and all who may join, aid, abet, and ſupport them, and who in a hoſtile manner ſhall attempt or enterpriſe the deſtruction, invaſion, detriment or annoyance of this commonwealth.

And whereas, it may become neceſſary, ſhould the lenient meaſures, which have been adopted, not produce the effect thereby deſigned, to make further proviſion to enable the ſupreme executive totally to ſuppreſs the rebellion; therefore,

*Reſolved*, That his excellency the governour be, and he hereby is, requeſted, agreably to the conſtitution, ſhould the ſafety and protection of the well affected to government in his opinion require it, to raiſe, by voluntary enliſtment or draft from the militia, ſuch a force as in his opinion ſhall be neceſſary wholly and effectually to ſubdue all perſons, who may at any time be in arms againſt the government of this commonwealth; and the whole expence ariſing thereby ſhall be defrayed out of the firſt monies which may come into the treaſury for the uſe of government, from any taxes or duties already laid, or which may be hereafter granted, and which have not yet been appropriated.

And whereas ſome of the perſons to whom offers of mercy have been repeatedly made, may be encouraged, from a miſtaken idea of the lenity of government, to perſiſt in their wicked and deſtructive courſes, in expectation that the legiſlature will renew their acts of grace after a commiſſion of new offences:

*Reſolved*, As the determination of the General Court, that no further act

of grace and clemency, conſiſtent with the dignity of government, and that ſafety and protection which ought to be extended to the peaceable and well affected citizens of the commonwealth, can be made to the perſons aforeſaid.

Sent down for concurrence.

SAMUEL ADAMS, Preſident.

*In the* HOUSE *of* REPRESENTATIVES,
*June* 29, 1787.
Read and concurred.
JAMES WARREN, Speaker.

Approved—JOHN HANCOCK.

A true copy,
Atteſt. JOHN AVERY, jun. Secry.

# Pegaſus of Apollo!

## A NEW ENGLAND BALL.

*Extracted from a manuſcript Poem written by a young Engliſh gentleman travelling in America.*

"AND now the lads, each with his honey,
And much as Pa could ſpare of money,
With giddy tranſport ſeek the hall,
Reſolv'd 'till morn to hold the ball.
The ball begins; the pairs are up;
The ſkill'd in dance parade at top:
But greater part in modes untaught
Croud down to get a place at bot—.
All fixt—the fiddler ſtrikes his ſtrings;
The hall with thundering thumping rings.
The figure's kept with dubious pain;
But fiddler plays by *rule* in vain.
With ſtreaming ſweat, fatigue and rout,
At length the ſett is boggled out;
Now queer manœuvres you might ſee,
Each lad with honey on his knee;
Theſe with loud ha! ha! ſhake the dome;
Thoſe lay the plan 'gainſt they get home.
All now refreſh'd with chat and punch,
For ſecond dance begin to hunch.—
—When ſecond, third and fourth are footed,
"*To ſupper come,*" by all is hooted.
This o'er—retreat to hall is ſounded;
Where vig'rous jigs o'er floor are bounded.
A few more reels and country dances
Being mother night to late advances.
The *bill* is call'd, each hears his ſhare;
And now diſpute it if he dare.
He dares not—though his purſe is lean;
Though too high charge is clearly ſeen;
Though utter'd loud is voice of reaſon;
And *rates* and *debts* he's up to knees in;
For ſhould a frugal thought be hinted,
Each eye oblique is ſhrewdly ſquinted;
Baſe ridicule wafts round his fame,
And on him 's fixt the miſer's name.
Now all with free but empty purſes,
Prorogue the ball by jigs and buſſes.
When home arriv'd, if night be gone,
To next the ſparking they poſtpone;
But if one hour remains—and ſhe's in
Good trim—that hour is ſpent in ſqu—ting."

## *GOVERNMENT.*

EACH petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his currents, how to ſhift his ſails;
What ſhe will bear in foul, what in fair weathers;
Where her ſprings are, her leaks, and how to ſtop them;
What ſtrands, what ſhelves, what rocks do threaten her;
The forces and the natures of all winds,
Guſts, ſtorms and tempeſts: When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks Heaven, then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a pilot.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, April 16.

MONDAY in the Houſe of Peers, the order of the day being read for the Houſe to be put into a Committee on the bill, intitled, "An act for the better preventing vexatious ſuits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America, previous to the treaty of peace with the United States," the ſame was upon motion diſcharged *ſine die*.

So much is exchange in favour of this country, that for ſome time paſt not leſs than fifty thouſand pounds have been remitted hither weekly from Holland.

Lord George Gordon's trial having been put off at the laſt ſitting of the Court of King's Bench, his Lordſhip muſt make his *appearance* again at Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday the 25th, being the feaſt of St. Mark, there to anſwer to the Attorney General for the libel againſt M. le Comte D'Adhemar, the French Ambaſſador.

The Parliament of Paris entered on their Journals on the 31ſt of March the letters patent which aboliſh the Druitt d'Aubaine; and by which Engliſh ſubjects, dying in France, are to be conſidered as natural born ſubjects.

The diſpatches received lately from Earl Cornwallis, Governour General of Bengal, wear an aſpect at once ſo ſerious and alarming, that all the Leadenhall ſtreet ſophiſtry cannot do their contents away. They have

lready tranſpired, and exhibit to the view a cene in direct contraſt to thoſe repeatedly et forth by the partizans of Adminiſtration. They roundly aſſert, that the credit of the Company is gone, and that their Govern. ment cannot ſubſiſt without aid from home. Their bonds are at a higher diſcount than they have been ſince the termination of the war, and the reſources are drying up. The affairs on the Coromandel coaſt are in a worſe ſtate than of the Carnatick. But both together are in a moſt diſtracted ſituation.

*April* 24.—Affairs in France are ſtill in very great confuſion. Monſ. de Calonne having aſſerted, that the cauſe of the derangements of the publick finances was owing to Mr. Neckar, having left a deficiency of upwards of two millions ſterling, in the treaſury, the latter wrote to the former demanding an explanation; receiving no anſwer, Mr. Neckar wrote to the King, accuſing Mr. Calonne, and ſtating, that in place of a deficiency, he had left a ſurplus, as a proof of which he referred to an account he delivered to his Majeſty in 1781. He farther requeſted to be confronted to M. de Calonne, in the Aſſembly of the Notables, to juſtify himſelf, and added, that though much inferiour to his antagoniſt in the powers of eloquence, yet the voice of juſtice muſt prevail. His Majeſty refuſed his requeſt, upon which Mr. Neckar made an appeal to the publick in a pamphlet, written with that boldneſs and freedom which are the characteriſticks of a republican; (Mr. Neckar is a native of Switzerland.) It conveys the language of honeſt reaſon and truth. Mr. Neckar was immediately, in conſequence of it, baniſhed from Paris.—Such are the arbitrary laws of France.

The people have reaſon to be ſatisfied with the diſcloſure made of the ſtate of finance. They may not underſtand the calculations of the Miniſter or the counter calculations of his enemies, who endeavour to throw every blame on him, and allow no merit to the moſt obvious advantage—but they can underſtand this plain fact, that the finances of the country are in a better ſtate than they have been any year ſince the peace; and as a conſequence of that, there are no new taxes to be impoſed.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, April* 19.

"M. de Calonne is at laſt driven from his ſtrong hold, and exiled to his eſtates in Loraine, which he had purchaſed with the ſavings of his depredations, for 13,000,000 of livr

' igſt the numberleſs depredations of whi accuſed, the following is not the lea in its nature or conſequence; it i now clearly proved, that by the poſitive ord s from the Miniſter to the mint at Sci burgh, all the new Louis coined in that pla are worth 19 livres only—the other thr (you know the late coinage is intrin- fic worth but 12 livres) have been diſtributed to ſatisfy the raging appetite of the conniverſ. Several millions have been coined as you may eaſily conceive, which has ſtaggered publick faith in ſuch a manner, people know not what to take. This will probably occaſion a recoinage, and Louis be replaced at their former worth.

"It is ſuppoſed he has had the addreſs to entangle ſo many of the firſt perſonages about the court in his affairs, that they cannot be examined into without divulging too much, which may account for the diverſity of opinions and reſolutions concerning him.

"M. de Veymerange, Director of the poſts, has thought proper to abſcond with 30,000,000 of livres, about 1,250,000l. It was reported he had taken the road for England, but the laſt accounts aſſert, he was ſtopped, and is at preſent lodged in the baſtile."

*Paris, April* 11.—At this moment the utmoſt confuſion reigns here, owing to a diſtruſt and want of current caſh. The bankers offer 12 per cent. for money to ſupport their credit; and, to add to the calamity, a run on the bank (the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte) has already begun. It is no wonder that there ſhould be a temporary and ſudden want of confidence between man and man, on the diſcovery of knaviſh gambling and other peculations in men of ſuch rank as Calonne, Miromeſnil, and Aligre, whoſe places were nearly in France the ſame as thoſe of the Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Privy Seal, in England. It is much apprehended that many great houſes will be ruined by this total ſtop to credit; you may, therefore, caution your merchants againſt great operations with this city, until the alarm has ſubſided.

*An Oriental Anecdote.*—Feridoun, king of Perſia, ſo celebrated for his wiſdom, ſays to his children—"The life of man reſembles a book, and the days which compoſe it, the leaves: Be careful to write nothing in it but ſuch actions as deſerve praiſe, and may contribute to the happineſs of the people you are deſtined to rule."

KINGSTON, *(Jamaica)* April 21.

Accounts are ſaid to be received from the Muſquito Shore, that the native Indians lately held a grand Council of the whole nation able to bear arms; in which it was unanimouſly determined to oppoſe the Spaniards in every attempt they make hereafter to eſtabliſh themſelves in that territory, until the preſent poſſeſſors are exterminated. After the Council had finiſhed this very intereſting buſineſs, the Commander in Chief of the Savages, whoſe name is Briton, ſet up the Britiſh ſtandard, and placing his right hand upon the flag ſtaff, ſaid with ſolemn energy—"Theſe are the colours under which I will live and die; and if any of my people ſhould be ſo puſillanimous as to ſubmit to the Spaniards by ſtriking them, I will put them to inſtant death; for I am fully reſolv-

ed that the Spaniſh flag ſhall never fly upon this ſtaff, while I am alive to oppoſe it."—His people were all under arms during this ſinful ceremony, which they concluded by firing three vollies of ſmall arms—The Muſquito Indians are amply ſupplied with arms and ammunition; and before our advices left the country, had ſent their wives into inacceſſible faſtneſſes in the mountains.—In conſequence of the hoſtile reſult of the late Indian Council on the Muſquito Shore, the ſecond in command among theſe warlike Savages, who is called General Thomas Lee, ſent a meſſage expreſs to Truxillo, to return a ſuperb ſword that had been preſented to him by the Spaniſh commandant of that place; at the ſame time he deſired the donor to underſtand, that he diſdained to uſe a Spaniſh ſword againſt him, or his countrymen, for he had plenty of better weapons, which were left him by his brethren the Engliſh.

A report was current when the Packet ſailed, that ſeveral capital merchants had a plan in agitation for planting extenſive vineyards in the Bermuda Iſlands. Of theſe iſlands, their climate is not leſs healthy, than their ſituation delightfully pleaſant. Though the ſoil is in general, thin and ſtony, it is ſingularly rich and fruitful. England pays annually near 200,000l. for wines of the growth of Madeira, the expenditure of a great part of which ſum will be ſaved, if government gives encouragement to the ſcheme of making plantations of vineyards in the Bermudas where ſo many circumſtances combine to enſure ſucceſs to ſuch an undertaking.

BERMUDA, *(Somer Iſlands)* April 4.

There is living in Tucker's town, a perſon of the name of Graiſbury, upwards of 102 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and he is now building a large two ſail boat himſelf. There is alſo a Mrs. Burch, who lives at the ſame place, and is ſaid to be upwards of 100 years of age; there are ſeveral others nearly of that age, inhabitants of theſe iſlands, which proves, beyond all doubt, the healthineſs of the climate; and were the male inhabitants not obliged to go abroad for employ (numbers of which never return, and others loſt at ſea) theſe iſlands would ſoon be overrun with the natives: By the neareſt calculation that can be made, there is at this time in Bermuda, ſix females to one male.

NEW YORK, June 30.

*The following is the Impeachment of M. de Calonne by the Marquis de la Fayette.*

"Monſeigneur,

"THE King deſires us to indicate no particular abuſes, but in ſigning our names; the advice which I gave on Saturday has procured us this permiſſion; I will profit by it, with zeal, impartiality, and liberality, which are in my heart. I have ſaid, that it was neceſſary to attack the monſter of ſtockjobbers. His Majeſty deigns to aſſure us, that he does not ſupport ſtockjobbing; I had been the interpreter only of the publick alarm.

"I propoſed, and now propoſe to the office, that his Majeſty be ſupplicated to order a ſerious examination, by perſons not ſuſpected, of all the gifts of the King, of domains, as well as of the titles of gifts, ſales, exchanges, or purchaſes, which are, or ought to be in the chamber of accounts, ſo that his Majeſty may know the value of thoſe he has made, inveſtigate burthenſome contracts which have not been liquidated, and break thoſe wherein he has ſince his ſucceſſion to the throne been injured of more than one half. And to ſupport my ſuſpicions by ſome examples, I have quoted the contract of L'Orient, becauſe the publick has been ſcandalized, in learning that, for the ſeigneury of L'Orient and the lands of Chatel, being together worth no more than 180,000 livres a year, the Prince of Guimence has had the principalities of Dombes, eſtimated at 40,000 livres rent (without reckoning, ſay they, 800,000 livers, paid to M. de l'Aubeepine, who had obtained poſſeſſion of it) and the immenſe ſum of 12,500,000 livres payable in 25 years.

"I have quoted the exchange of the Compte of Sancerre, becauſe I fear it has been paid for by 8000 acres of wood, of which 3000, 3 or 500, in the county of Blaſois, are worth of themſelves, as it is ſaid, the Compte of Sancerre; and that the publick adds to theſe 8000 acres a great number of lands, in different provinces, and a great ſum given to M. le Baron d'Eſpangnac.

"I have the mortification to believe, that the King has acquired, ſince his acceſſion to the throne, about 700,000 livres of revenue in lands and foreſts, which he had paid for with about 700,000 livres a year; 50,000 of which, or thereabout, in annuities for livres; and that he has gained on this occaſion, either in ready money or engagements to pay it, at ſtated terms, upwards of 45 millions.

"It is poſſible I may be deceived, but a great diſorder ſuppoſes a great depredation.

"I aſk why the miniſters of finance propoſe to the King purchaſes or exchanges, which not being by any means proper for him, can only ſerve the purpoſes of particulars.

"I might perhaps aſk alſo, why the King is made to purchaſe domains, at the ſame time that it is thought neceſſary to ſell thoſe he has.

"I am not of the King's Council, neither of the Chamber of Accounts, nor one of the Adminiſtration of Domains; I cannot, therefore, verify what I indicate; but my patriotiſm is alarmed, and I ſolicit a rigorous examination.

"And ſince the information now given is ſigned by me, and is to be laid before his Majeſty, I repeat with double confidence, the reflection I have ſubmitted to Monſeigneur,

which is, that the millions which are dilapidated are levied by impoſts, and that impoſts can be juſtified only by the neceſſities of the ſtate; that ſo many millions abandoned to depredation or to avarice, are the produce of the ſweat of the brows, of the tears, and, perhaps, of the blood of the people; and that the calculation of the misfortunes which have been cauſed to compoſe thoſe ſums ſo lightly and prodigally diſſipated, is a frightful one, for the juſtice and goodneſs which we know to be the natural ſentiments of his Majeſty.

(Signed) LA FAYETTE."

"About four years before the Shawana Indians were forced to remove from the Savannah town, they took a Muſkohge warriour, known by the name of Old Scraney.—They baſtinadoed him in the uſual manner, and condemned him to the fiery torture.—He underwent a great deal, without ſhewing any concern: His countenance and behaviour, were as if he ſuffered not the leaſt pain, and was formed beyond the common laws of nature. He told them with a bold voice, that he was a very noted warriour, and gained moſt of his martial preferment, at the expence of their nation, and was deſirous of ſhowing them in the act of dying, that he was ſtill as much ſuperiour to them, as when he headed his gallant countrymen againſt them. That although he had fallen into their power, in forfeiting the protection of divine power, by ſome impurity or other, when carrying the holy ark of war, againſt his devoted enemies; yet he had ſtill ſo much remaining virtue, as would enable him, to puniſh himſelf more exquiſitely, than all their deſpicable ignorant crowd could poſſibly do, if they gave him liberty by untying him, and would hand to him, one of the red hot gun-barrels out of the fire. The propoſal, and his method of addreſs, appeared ſo exceedingly bold and uncommon, that his requeſt was granted. Then he ſuddenly ſeized one of the redhot barrels, and, brandiſhing it from ſide to ſide, he forced his way through the armed and ſurpriſed multitude, and leaped down a prodigious ſteep and high bank, into a branch of the river, dived through it, ran over a ſmall iſland, and paſſed another branch, amidſt a ſhower of bullets, from the commanding ground where fort More, or New Windſor garriſon ſtood; and though numbers of his eager enemies, were in cloſe purſuit of him, he got to a brambley ſwamp, and in this naked, mangled condition, reached his own country. He proved a ſharp thorn in their ſide, afterwards, until the day of his death."

Many have been the ſelf murders committed in this city, &c. within a few weeks paſt, particular accounts of which are conceived to be intruſions upon the delicate feelings of our readers of ſenſibility.—"Preſumptuous men to aſſume the Deity!"

It was the ſaying of an eminent old ſurgeon to his apprentice—*Young man, probe the ſore to the bottom; it is better the patient ſuffer pain at the preſent, than to have his wound healed in haſte, which breaking out again, may prove incurable.*—The political operator reaſons in the ſame manner, in regard to the wounds of the ſtate; they ſhould not be ſkinned over, but cured.

*Extract of a letter from Caen, in Normandy, dated March 30, 1787.*

"A duel has taken place near this town within theſe few days, of the moſt remarkable nature. I have taken great pains to collect the facts, and you may depend upon their authenticity. Two officers, of equal rank, belonging to a regiment quartered here, having unhappily quarrelled, one in his rage ſtruck the other; the blow was returned, and the combatants parted. They immediately retired without the town, each armed with a ſmall ſword, and accompanied by a ſecond. In a few minutes, they were both ſeverely wounded, but neither mortally, though diſabled from fighting with ſwords, and in this condition, were carried to quarters. The circumſtances of a blow was conſidered in ſo ſerious a light, that the Colonel convened the corps, and the reſult of their deliberation was, that one of the officers muſt die! This reſolution was communicated to the combatants, accompanied by an information that the corps expected they would again go out, and determine the affair with piſtols. They accordingly took the field, each being borne in a chair, and ten officers of the army attending. The firſt ſhot was fired by the officer who received the blow, and the ball lodged in the aggreſſor's body; he however returned the fire, but miſſed his antagoniſt—the third ſhot took place in his breaſt, and he ſunk, but not lifeleſs, though unable to hold a piſtol. They were again removed to quarters—the corps again met, and reſolved, that, if both the combatants recovered, they ſhould again take the field—the aggreſſor however, died, and was buried with military honour. A few days after his death, the brother of the ſurvivor arrived at Caen from Bourdeaux—an expreſs had been ſent to him, and he came for the purpoſe of revenging his brother's honour and death, in caſe his opponent had ſurvived."

Amongſt other ſubjects propoſed by the royal ſociety of phyſicians in Paris, at their annual meeting, is the following:—"To determine whether there really exiſt ſuch diſorders, as may be termed hereditary in particular families? And whether it is in the power of phyſick to prevent the ſame, or to effect a cure when they have made ſome progreſs?"—The beſt memorial, or anſwer in French, Latin or Engliſh, to this intereſting query, will be entitled to the premium of 600 livres, originally founded by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

*An Act of the ſtate of Virginia, preſcribing the puniſhment of thoſe who ſell unwholeſome meat and drink.*

Be it enacted by the General Aſſembly,

## ANECDOTE.

THE late Right Hon. Anthony Malone, uncle to Lord Sunderlin, and to the celebrated Mr. Malone, the commentator on Shakeſpeare, was ſtopped one day by a highwayman, as he was returning from Bath to Ireland. The robber had a crape over his face. Mr. Malone fired at him, and miſſed him; the highwayman then levelled a piſtol at Mr. Malone's head, and made as if he was going to fire; but inſtead of firing, he only repeated his demand—"Your money."—Mr. Malone, ſtruck with the magnanimity of the man, who notwithſtanding the provocation of a piſtol fired at him, declined taking a life which was then in his power, made no further reſiſtance; but immediately gave him his purſe, which contained ſixty guineas; ſaying to him at the ſame time, I think from what I ſee of you, that you have ſentiments far above the diſhoneſt profeſſion you have taken up; if diſtreſs has driven you to it, and this ſupply can remove it, for God's ſake quit this mode of life; and believe me, I ſhall never think of a proſecution, or an attempt to apprehend you, though I ſhould know where to find you. The robber took only *twelve* guineas out of the purſe, and returned the remainder, ſaying he did not want any more; at the ſame time he begged the gentleman would give him his addreſs, and aſſured him, that if he would favour him with it, he ſhould hear from him in the courſe of three months. Mr. Malone, who was at that time Serjeant at law of Ireland, gave him his addreſs, and the robber politely and reſpectfully took his leave. Some time after Mr. Prime Serjeant received in Dublin a parcel, which on opening he found to contain an elegant gold ſnuff box, and the following note:—"Sir, an honeſt highwayman, who robbed you of twelve guineas, requeſts you will be ſo obliging as to accept the incloſed box. You attempted his life; had you ſucceeded, you would have prevented him from committing a crime, and ſaved him from a world of remorſe. And yet he did not deſerve to fall either by the hand of a man of honour and integrity, or by that of the common hangman, it was for a very generous purpoſe that he did ſo baſe an act as that of robbing on the highway. Your admonition was not loſt upon him; this was his firſt and his laſt crime, and by the death of a near relation he is now in poſſeſſion of an ample eſtate, that places him beyond the temptation of repeating a crime, the very recollection of which fills him with confuſion, though his perſon is unknown to you."

## ANECDOTE.

THE Biſhop of Warmia, one of the wealthieſt Prelates in Poland, who had juſt loſt two full thirds of his revenues, by the arrangements which the late King of Pruſſia had made, in ſeizing on his temporalities at the time the famous partition treaty took place, being one day at the King's levee, the monarch jocoſely addreſſed him in theſe words—I don't imagine you love me much my Lord? The latter obſequiouſly anſwered it was his duty to obey the commands of Kings, eſpecially of a conqueror—Nevertheleſs, continued his Majeſty, I hope I ſhall effect my ſalvation in my religion, as you in yours; yet if St. Peter ſhould refuſe to open the gate of Heaven for me, I would knock gently, and aſk for your Lordſhip, when I truſt you would conceal me under your mantle, and convey me in unperceived—This, Sire, retorted the Prelate, could not be done, for your Majeſty has cut that very cloak ſo ſhort, that it can no longer ſerve me for the purpoſe of ſmuggling.

## ANECDOTE.

A POTTER preſented himſelf to Schahroch, one of the ſons of the famous Tamerlane, who had amaſſed immenſe treaſures, and aſked him, if he did not believe in that article of the Mahometan faith, which teaches, that Muſſelmen are brothers? The prince replied, that he was fully convinced of this doctrine. Since we are all brethren then, ſaid the Potter, why do you keep poſſeſſion of ſuch vaſt treaſures, while I remain in indigence? Give me at leaſt, the portion which belongs to me, as a brother. Schahroch ordered him a piece of money, of ſmall value. What—added the Potter, is this all that you allow me of the great wealth you enjoy?—Retire as faſt as poſſible, replied Schahroch, and do not mention to any one, what I have given thee, for thy portion would be much leſs, if all our other brothers were to come and demand theirs.

)L. III.] THE [NUMB. XVII.

# VORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in July, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

T has happened unfortunately for the repoſe of a great part of man-d, that while the active and enterpriſ-ſpirit of the Europeans has extend-their commerce and intercourſe to the ſt diſtant parts of the world, their con-tions have kept an equal pace with ir diſcoveries, and have been either ſeminated amongſt, or in ſome degree ſited the remoteſt nations; experience reby overthrowing all that ſyſtem of neral benefit, which a ſpeculative phi-ophy might otherwiſe have hoped, m a free and eaſy communication be-een all the different communities of n. Such indeed is the nature of n, that it may be a queſtion of no ill doubt, whether the proſcriptive m or policy of China and Japan, a-aſt the admiſſion of foreigners, are not nded in true wiſdom; and however l they may be to the progreſs of ſci-e, of arts, and of general knowledge, ther they do not lay a fairer and e permanent foundation of publick rity and private happineſs, than liberal inſtitutions. It is at any lear, that the adoption of this poli-ould have ſaved many great nations unexpected ruin, and from general tion.

hilſt the effects of the conteſt be-France and England, were gradu-preading through different parts of d and of the new, weſtern world, e was ſpeedily communicated, and ectedly broke out, in the remote of the eaſt; in a quarter of the naturally and originally apper-g, to the moſt peaceable, as well as moſt unmixed and primitive race nkind; a race more abhorrent of and cruelty than any other.

eems, that the Engliſh Eaſt India ny, well ſeeing the conſequences the French treaties with America, and the delivery of the reſcript at the court of London, muſt neceſſarily pro-duce, did not think it fitting to regulate their policy, by that temporizing ſyſtem of conduct, which apparently took place between the principals. They ſaw that ſemblance of peace could not long be preſerved; and that no intermediate ſtate, however coloured or diſguiſed, could be kept long free from all the conſequences of war; and they well judged, that long before any account of their proceedings in the eaſt could be received in Europe, theſe conſequences would take ſuch ef-feſt, as to afford a ſufficient cover and ſanction to their meaſures.

The company had not forgotton, the imminent danger to which her ſettle-ments, and indeed her exiſtence in India, had only a few years ago been expoſ-ed; when in a ſeaſon of profound peace, France had clandeſtinely conveyed ſo great a military force to the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, that ſhe ſeemed to owe her deliverance more to fortune or accident, than to any timely know-ledge ſhe had of the deſign. Such a force might ſoon again be formed in thoſe iſlands, with the ſame privacy as before; and from the ſhortneſs of the paſſage to Pondicherry, might drop ſo ſuddenly and unexpectedly upon the ground of action, that nothing could be hoped to reſiſt its progreſs.

Under ſome or all of theſe conſidera-tions, the company determined not to hazard the ſecurity of their invaluable poſſeſſions, by paying too great an at-tention to formalities, which carry no farther value, than what their immediate intereſt induces the reſpective parties to affix upon them. A bold and deciſive meaſure, for the final reduction of the French power in India, was accordingly reſolved immediately upon, or very ſoon after the delivery of the French re-

script; and the business was conducted with such laudable, but, for such a body, unusual secrecy, that the smallest idea of the design, until the effect was publickly disclosed by the accounts from India, did not transpire, even in this country.

The company had also the fortune, that the instructions were conveyed with unusual expedition to Madrass; and preparations were accordingly immediately made for undertaking the siege of Pondicherry. Major General Monroe, who now commanded the company's troops on the coast of Coromandel, had assembled part of the force destined for the siege, on a spot of ground called the Red Hill, within four miles of that city, pretty early in the month of August. It was not, however, until the 21st of that month, that they were in sufficient strength to invest that fortress closely. On that day the troops advanced so near as to take possession of the bound hedge (a planted fence which at some distance surrounded all the works) within cannon shot of the fortifications, by which all communication with the country was entirely cut off. Some farther impediments, possibly arising from the climate, and from the difficulty of finding means for the conveyance of the artillery and stores, still retarded the progress of the works, until the 6th and 7th of September, on which days the besiegers were enabled to break ground both on the north and the south sides of the town, under a determination of carrying on both attacks at the same time.

*Aug. 31st.* 1778.

Previous to these operations by land, Sir Edward Vernon, who commanded the small British naval force in those seas, sailed from Madrass at the end of July, to block up Pondicherry. His squadron consisted of the Rippon of 60 guns, the Coventry of 28, the Sea Horse of 20, the Cormorant sloop, and the Valentine East Indiaman. He had scarcely arrived on his station, when he obtained sight of the French squadron under M. de Tronjolly, consisting of the Brillante of 64 guns, the Pourvoyeuse of 36 eighteen pounders, the Sartine of 32 guns, and two French India ships armed for war.

*Aug. 10th.* A very close and warm engagement ensued, which lasted above two hours, when the French thought fit to quit the action. The English ships had suffered also too much, to continue long after in the same situation; but were preparing during the night, for the service which they expected in the morning. The French had, however, so much the worst in this action, that they were in no disposition at all for its renewal, and were accordingly, at day break, totally out of sight. It appeared after, that they had got into Pondicherry that night to refit; whilst, from the contrary winds, and a northern current, Sir Edward was not able to recover his station until the 20th of the month, at midnight. In this time he had been joined by the Bellborough Indiaman, which supplied the place of the Valentine, then on her way to Europe. Early in the morning, a French vessel from Europe and the Mauritius, fell in among the British ships, and was taken. At the same time, they could perceive the French squadron, under an easy sail, standing out of Pondicherry road. An immediate engagement was now expected and prepared for, and nothing was left undone by the commodore, in order to close, as speedily as possible, with the enemy; but the alternate failure, and contrary direction of the winds, rendered all his efforts ineffectual. As the French commander had, however, as great and interesting an object in view, in keeping the town free by sea, as Sir Edward could have in shutting up the port, he made no doubt that the action would take place on the following morning as a matter of course, and on the side of the enemy, in a great measure of necessity.

Under this persuasion, he stood in for Pondicherry road at the approach of night, where he cast anchor, expecting the enemy would have done the same; more especially, as their motions during the day, had not indicated any design of avoiding an engagement. The French commander, however, seems to have consulted more the preservation of his ships, than that of the town. Accordingly, taking advantage of the night, abandoned Pondicherry, and a ship which deserved better fortune, to their fate; and was so expeditious in the means of escape, that the French squadron were totally out of sight in the morning; nor were they at any time after seen or heard of on the coast. But three days after, the Sartine frigate which had lost company with the squadron on the night of the action, being ignorant of the present change of circumstances, had advanced so far in the way to get into Pondicherry, that she

unable to ſtand on their feet, or make uſe of their hands. In theſe caſes, the volatile tincture of gum guaicum, the ſhavings of the guaicum, or the ſawduſt of the lignum-vitæ, which is more readily obtained, has ſpeedily put an end to thoſe complaints.

The cough and œdematous ſwelling of limbs, which ſometimes remain after the diſeaſe, are beſt removed by a continuance of the bark.

It may be objected by ſome, that few remedies are propoſed. It was not the author's intention to preſcribe for every ſymptom which might ariſe in this diſorder; his endeavour was to point out the real nature and tendency of a diſeaſe which has become ſo general, under ſo many names and titles; as alſo to adopt ſome rational method of cure, inſtead of the numberleſs remedies conſtantly recommended. Indeed, in all caſes, more eſpecially in one where ſo little can be ſwallowed, a few well choſen, powerful remedies are to be preferred to a *farrago* of inſignificant ſtuff, which can ſerve only to teaſe the patient, and obſtinately determine him againſt every remedy, however important and neceſſary.

The author is ſufficiently ſenſible he has treſpaſſed too much on the publick's patience in taking up ſo much of the paper with a ſubject altogether profeſſional; he will therefore conclude with the tranſlation of a ſentence often prefixed as a motto to performances of this kind:—If any one know any thing better, let him as candidly impart it, if not, uſe this with me. HUMANUS.

## Method to deſtroy the HESSIAN FLY.

*From the* CONNECTICUT COURANT, *printed at Hartford.*

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

BEING informed that Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, had found means to prevent the Fly from injuring his Wheat, I requeſted my relation, Mr. Decius Wadſworth, to wait on Mr. Cowles and examine his Wheat Fields, and obtain all the information poſſible and give me a minute account. I herewith ſend you his letter, which you are requeſted to publiſh—Mr. Wadſworth viſited the fields on the 2d inſtant—as it is poſſible Mr. Cowles' wheat may yet be injured by the Fly before harveſt, I ſhall take care to have a further examination of it, which ſhall be communicated.

JERE. WADSWORTH.

*Hartford, July* 4, 1787.

SIR,

FROM a late experiment, it ſhould ſeem that a method is diſcovered of effectually preventing the ravages of the Heſſian Fly; the incloſed facts which were collected from the mouth of the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the experiment, will enable you to judge what advantage may be expected from his method of procedure.

Mr. James Cowles of Farmington, ſowed three ſmall adjacant patches of land, about the 20th of September laſt, with wheat, having prepared the ſeed in the following manner:

He took an indifferently large quantity of the young twigs of elder, of that ſummer's growth, together with the leaves, and poured upon them a ſufficient quantity of water, that the twigs of elder might be entirely covered, having ſuffered it to continue in an open veſſel expoſed to the ſun and air for the ſpace of twenty four hours, he bruiſed and wrung the twigs of elder until they had tranſmitted all their virtues to the water. In this preparation he ſteeped the ſeed for twelve hours, and ſowed it in the common manner. It happened that the quantity of ſeed which was ſteeped was not ſufficient; on the remaining part of the land, he took about a peck of ſeed of the ſame quality, but it had only a ſhort ſteeping of three quarters of an hour. I have examined each piece of the land, and the ſmall ſpot where this was ſown is the only part of either patch which is eſſentially injured. One ſees here and there a ſtalk eaten off by the inſect, but I think not ſo frequently as in the Rye which I have obſerved this year. The ſmall patch where the peck of wheat ſlightly ſteeped was ſown, is diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the field at the diſtance of forty rods. In almoſt every tuft or root of this, which I examined, I found from one to a dozen of the inſects in the worm ſtate. In either of the other parts I found none of the inſects, though I occaſionally ſaw the effects by the dead ears of corn. In general it looks very promiſing, and if unhurt by a blaſt, may produce from 20 to 25 buſhels per acre.

In an adjacant field a farmer had ſown a ſmall ſtrip of land which had

been occupied by a dead-hedge: It was burnt over, and prepared in the beſt poſſible manner. Scarcely a ſingle ear of wheat is to be ſeen; but for a ſmall ſprinkling of Rye he would not reap the ſeed. All the wheat which I have heard of in the neighbourhood, but this of Mr. Cowles', is deſtroyed. How much the preſervation of this probably depends on the method of preparing the ſeed, every perſon may judge. It is found that at this ſeaſon of the year, the wheat in the granary is infeſted with a ſmall inſect, almoſt imperceptible to the naked eye, to whom the juice of elder is inſtantly fatal. Whether this inſect be the parent of the worm ſo deſtructive to wheat, and the preparation operates upon them, is not material to the farmer, if the advantage of the proceſs ſhall generally ſucceed.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your moſt humble ſervant,
D. WADSWORTH.

*Col. Jeremiah Wadſworth.*

*From the* VERMONT GAZETTE.

## ANTICIPATION. [Extraordinary.]

*BOSTON, (Vermont) July 4, 1810.*

YESTERDAY arrived here an envoy from the court of United Columbia, and this day he is to be admitted to an audience with his excellency the ſuperintendant general, in council. He will ſet out on Monday next for Bennington, being fully empowered to act in the important buſineſs of concluding the treaty of amity and commerce between this ſtate and his court, on the terms lately dictated by our governour.

CAPITAL *of* VERMONT, *July 2*, 1810.

Yeſterday advice was received from his excellency the ſuperintendant of Ch-tt-n-d-n diſtrict (late Rhode Iſland) that his majeſty the king of United Columbia (George I.) is now on his way from Philadelphia, on a viſit to this ſtate for the benefit of his health.

In conſequence of the intelligence received yeſterday from Ch-tt-n-d-n diſtrict, three regiments of dragoons have received orders to march immediately, to eſcort that aged veteran the monarch of Columbia to this city. One regiment is to proceed to Hudſon, the ſouthern frontier of this ſtate, and the other to Providence, the route his Majeſty will take being as yet undetermined. It is ſaid his excellency the captain general has permitted the ſuperintendants of the ſeveral diſtricts of New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, and Ch-tt-nd-n, to repair to this city, to join in giving a hearty welcome to this illuſtrious veteran. It is ſaid his majeſty intends, if his health permits, to viſit his newly acquired provinces, Quebeck, Nova Scotia, &c.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, April 26.

A SHIP of war is now fitting out, for the purpoſe of being ſent to Otaheite, in order to convey plants of the bread fruit tree, to the Weſt India iſlands. It is to contain a complete apparatus of a hot houſe, and a botaniſt and gardener is to accompany the expedition.

By advices from Paris we learn, that an aſſembly of the clergy is to be held in *Notre Dame*, the 24th of June.

*Aſtronomical Articles.*

A large comet is expected to appear the latter end of the approaching ſummer, or the beginning of autumn.

The planet Jupiter, which is above a thouſand times larger than this terreſtrial globe, was puſhed, or driven by violence, from its uſual courſe, in the year 1680; and it is conjectured, by the beſt aſtronomers, that an univerſal deluge enſued in that great planetary body, and, if peopled, the inhabitants were totally deſtroyed.

*Noah's* flood has been juſtly imputed to a ſimilar cauſe.

A letter from Venice, dated April 24, ſays, "Much buſineſs has lately been done in our arſenal, and reconnoitring veſſels have been diſpatched to Dalmatia, and the iſland of Corfu. Our republick are to take an actual and open part, in the war which is breaking out between Ruſſia and the Porte, and the object is to recover a part of our ancient poſſeſſions, ſuch as the iſland of Cyprus, Candy, &c. All letters from foreign powers, are now read in the Senate, with uncommon ſecrecy."

Another letter from Venice, of the ſame date, ſpeaks of a convention between Ruſſia, Auſtria and Venice, againſt the Porte, which, it is conceived, would effectually drive the Turks from Europe, and eſtabliſh the Greek

Empire. But that there are ſo many powers intereſted in maintaining the Turkiſh dominions, that ſuch a revolution could not be eaſily brought to paſs.

*May* 11. The houſe of commons, yeſterday, ordered the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th articles of impeachment, to be again read. They were then amended, and ordered to be engroſſed.

"*Reſolved*, That Warren Haſtings, Eſq; late Governour General of Bengal, be impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanours."

"*Reſolved*, That Mr. Burke do go to the bar of the houſe of Lords, and there, in the name of the houſe of commons, and of all the commons of Great *Britain*, impeach the ſaid Warren Haſtings, of high crimes and miſdemeanors; and inform their lordſhips, that this houſe will, with all convenient ſpeed, ſend up articles of impeachment againſt him."

And Mr. Burke accordingly went, accompanied by near one hundred members.

The ſolemnity obſerved, yeſterday, on the final vote of impeachment of Mr. Haſtings, in the houſe of commons, was highly characteriſtick of the magnitude of the proceeding. Mr. Burke conducted himſelf with a dignity that became the national proſecutor in ſo great a cauſe.

The moſt alarming accounts have been received from Tangiers, of the dreadful ravages made by the plague, through all the dominions of the Emperour of Morocco. That peſtilence rages with the moſt incredible fury, in the cities of Mequinez and Fez, in both which places, great numbers daily fall victims to that fatal diſeaſe. The Italian ſtates are under the moſt ſerious apprehenſions, leſt its progreſs ſhould extend to the coaſts of thoſe countries, and every neceſſary precaution has been adopted, for the prevention of ſuch an accident.

The French have been repreſented as a people, pleaſed rather with trifles than ſolidities. This, however, is a groſs errour; for there is not a nation in Europe, in which objects of greater magnitude are undertaken. At this moment, one of the moſt ſtupendous works human effort can attempt, is carrying on in France.—A canal is opening between the rivers Loire and Garonne, which, when effected, will actually interſect the kingdom in every direction, and form an inland navigation, to the extent of twelve hundred miles, joining the cities of Nants, Cette, Bourdeaux, Orleans, Tours, Poitiers, Thouloufe, and two hundred other inland towns, giving them all water carriage to the ocean, in the Bay of Biſcay, Atlantick, the Britiſh channel, and the Mediterranean. This is a work of wonder, and infinitely redounds to the credit of France.

*May* 14. The French councils are in a moſt diſtracted ſtate. No leſs than *three* revolutions have taken place in the adminiſtration of the finances, within theſe two months. The laſt happened on the *third* inſt. and was as unexpected as the former ones, when M. de Calonne was diſmiſſed. On that day, the *Archbiſhop* of *Thouloufe*, was appointed and ſworn into the office of chief, or preſident, of the royal council of finances; and on the ſame day, the Sieur *Laurens de Valdeuil*, intendant of Rouen, was appointed comptroller general of the finances, in the room of the Sieur *Fourgeaux*, who is diſmiſſed.

Theſe two offices are in their nature, ſomewhat ſimilar to our firſt lord of the treaſury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

After the ſpeaker has formally impeached the late Governour General of Bengal, at the bar of the lords, he will be ordered into the cuſtody of the black rod. It is expected he will be in waiting, and ſurrender himſelf the moment he is called for. He will then pray the houſe to be admitted to bail.

It is ſuppoſed, that Mr. Haſtings's trial will come on in the month of November next; either before term, or immediately after.

Mr. Haſtings is prepared with his bail, as ſoon as he ſhall be taken into the cuſtody of black rod. His four ſureties are, Sir Francis Sykes, baronet, George Vanſittart, John Call, and George Sumner, Eſquires.

On the firſt inſtant, the dauphin of France, having attained the age of five years and ſeven months, and the King being determined to deliver him to the care of men—the duke of Harcourt, his governour, the two ſubgovernours, and other perſons whom the King thought proper to employ on this occaſion, being preſent, the King being in the grand cabinet, the dutcheſs of Polignac, governeſs of the children of France, accompanied by the counteſs de Soucy, and the marchioneſs de Villefort, ſubgoverneſſes, and the reſt of the nurſery, delivered up charge of the dauphin, having firſt rendered to the king, an account of the ſtate of the prince's health, which was alſo certified by the faculty. The king, having received the dauphin from the hands of the dutcheſs of Polignac, and expreſſed his ſatisfaction for her care of him, delivered him into the hands of the duke of Harcourt, who, after conducting his highneſs to the queen, retired with him, to the apartments provided for his reſidence.

Amongſt the many reforms made in France, thoſe of ſuppreſſing the king's falconry, equerries, and ſtabling, are not the leaſt.—All penſions exceeding 10,000 livres, are reduced two fifths; and thoſe under 1000, in proportion; by all which, a ſaving of eighty millions of livres is effected annually.

A retrenchment is alſo making, in the military charges of France, to the amount of eight millions more.

His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ſent a meſſage to the notables, requeſting them to abridge every ſuperfluous expence whatever; and added, that he hopes they will entirely finiſh by the 12th inſtant.

The new ſtamp act in France, has been in

contemplation, ever ſince 1764; it is on the model of the famous American bill, paſſed for that purpoſe—beſides bills of exchange, notes, receipts, private agreements, bonds, and notarial buſineſs, all newſpapers and pamphlets are to be ſtamped; and advertiſements are alſo to pay a duty. The common people are very clamorous, in urging a tax on the carriages, horſes, and ſervants of the nobility.

The *abbé de Eſpagnac*, is at laſt declared a bankrupt, with a deficiency of 8,000,000 livres; although he is now *pioufly* enjoying, at his benefice, the moſt ſumptuous luxury, and is in poſſeſſion of ſome of the fineſt horſes in France.

An arret of counſil was publiſhed at Paris, on the 8th inſt. granting to the Sieur Coffe, who was the firſt undertaker of the manufactory for making nails, at Laon, the excluſive privilege for 15 years, of a diſcovery which he has made, and which has been tried before two members of the Royal Academy of France. He has found the ſecret of preparing a mixture with the huſks of raiſons or grapes, diſtilled or not diſtilled, which if mixed with coals, has the quality of rendering their heat double. This preparation forces out the ſulphurous matter, and replaces it with phlogiſtick air, ſufficient to forge large pieces of ſteel and iron, without uſing wood as well as coals; and ſoldering may be likewiſe eaſier effected by it; it alſo renders the iron more malleable, and even copper may be tinned by it alone. This diſcovery, beſides taking off the uſeleſs refuſe from the vineyards in the provinces, will prove, it is ſaid, of great utility, as wood and coals are both become ſcarce in France.

CIVIL WAR—in Holland!

*May* 22.—The intelligence communicated ſome days ſince, to the publick, relative to a civil war having broken out, in Holland, is now confirmed by the mails which arrived yeſterday. On the ninth day of this month, an action between the patriotick party, as they are termed, and the regular troops, took place near Utrecht, in which, numbers were killed and wounded.

The following are the particulars:—The action was between the city militia of Utrecht, and a body of three hundred and fifty regulars, under the command of Colonel compte d'Efferen. It appears upon the whole, that the latter were the aggreſſors, and that the commanding officer of the city free corps, was firſt ſhot, by a party who laid in ambuſh to ſurpriſe his followers. The burghers reentered the city on the 20th, at night, and were received by torch light, amongſt the acclamations of their fellow citizens. The Captain Commandant Wiſſcher, and Mynheer Vander Vlerk, were killed on the ſpot. The number of the killed and wounded in the above action, is not yet authentically aſcertained; it is reported that there were,

Of the provincial troops,
Killed, 100—taken priſoners, 27:
And on the patriotick ſide,
Killed, 7—Wounded, 30.

The baggage, &c. taken from the enemy, was, a military cheſt, containing 40,000 florins 30 cheſts belonging to the officers—260 muſkets—4 ſpontoons—12 drums—1 horſe belonging to the Major—100 hats—12 grenadier caps—with a quantity of ſwords, belts, &c.

This civil diſturbance is not likely to end here, and it is more than probable that the cauſe of the inhabitants of Utrecht, will be powerfully ſupported by the ſtates of Holland, their noble and great mightineſſes, having ordered their general, Van Ryſſel, to march directly to their aſſiſtance, in caſe any further diſturbance ſhould happen. Mean while the ſtates of Amersfort, in whoſe department lies the city of Utrecht, having concerted meaſures with the Stadtholder, are to ſend more military forces, to the amount of three or four regiments, againſt the above city. The pretence is to ſtand on the defenſive; they even very loudly blame the conduct of compte d'Efferen, for having exceeded his orders.

Among the wounded was a boy, 12 years of age, who was ſhot through the belly by a muſket ball; and, being carried into the city of Utrecht, upon a board, he exclaimed, *I am not yet dead, and ſtill a* PATRIOT!

After all the ſtruggles which the Dutch have had, to gain their liberty, and to maintain it, they ſeem to be now in danger of looſing it, by their own inteſtine quarrels. No war is ſo hoſtile to liberty, as a civil war; and no conſtitution ſo liable to be changed by it, as a republick. Nor are there in any wars, ſince mankind became civilized, ſuch cruelties exerciſed, as in civil wars. They are in general, carried on with ſuch ſavage ferocity, and barbarity, as diſgrace human nature. If France or Pruſſia interfere in this war, and it is more than probable that one of them will, it muſt wear a ſerious aſpect in a very ſhort time. And if either power does, the other will not be long behind hand; nor can England be an indifferent ſpectator. He argues weakly, who contends that England has no intereſt in the preſervation of the preſent conſtitution, which has preſerved her independency. What the war, if it goes on, will produce, time only can ſhew; but it is a war that muſt engage our moſt ſerious attention.

It is ſaid, that the Engliſh Ambaſſadour at the Hague, will return home in a few days, on account of the diſturbances in Holland, which are become ſo ſerious, that other powers muſt interfere.

A moſt remarkable ſtory is now current at Portſmouth, and which at the ſame time is told, upon what is called indiſputable authority; that is the authority of the perſons themſelves—Dr. Meggs, a phyſician in conſiderable practice, had occaſion to attend a family in the Iſle of Wight.—Being detained until a late hour, he took a bed at the houſe; but after tumbling about for ſome hours, he roſe, and rung up the ſervants—He told them he had tried in vain to ſleep,

but that his imagination was haunted with the idea that his wife and child was murdered. No perſuaſives could prevail on him to ſtay. He ſet off. It was a blowing night, and it was with great difficulty that he could procure the boatman to take him over. He however arrived, and knocked at his door. His wife opened it. He eagerly enquired if all was well—if the child was ſafe—and why ſhe opened the door? She ſaid the child was perfectly well; and ſhe had opened the door becauſe the ſervants would not come—they had behaved very impertinently to her.—He called one of them, and queſtioned her as to her conduct. She gave him ſome pert anſwers, but at length falling on her knees, ſhe ſaid that he had come home providentially, for ſhe and her fellow ſervant had reſolved to murder their miſtreſs and the child, that they might plunder the houſe. The ſervant made the ſame confeſſion in the morning, upon oath, before a magiſtrate.

A remarkable inſtance of the hand of providential juſtice was exhibited laſt Monday at Hoxton.—On the Saturday previous to that day, a man took the diabolical reſolution of deſtroying his wife and children; to perpetrate which, he bought a leg of mutton, and rubbed it over with a conſiderable quantity of arſenick; ſo done, he took it home, and told his wife to dreſs the mutton on Sunday, and as he did not expect to be at home, he deſired that ſhe and the children might eat it, without waiting for him. On Sunday the mutton was dreſſed, but he not coming home, his wife, not wiſhing to eat it without his being at dinner, made ſome yeaſt dumblings for herſelf and children, and left the mutton uneaten. He did not return that evening, and ſtill the leg of mutton remained whole; but on Monday he came home, and brought with him a few flat fiſh (as ſuppoſed to ſave appearance of guilt, expecting his family to be poiſoned.) On ſeeing his wife, he, ſomewhat agitated, aſked her if ſhe and the children were in health—and being anſwered that they were very well, he aſked whether they had eaten the mutton: The wife told him it had been dreſſed, but he not coming home they had made their dinner on dumplings, and the mutton they had not touched. At that anſwer he appeared much vexed, and ſurlily ordered his wife to dreſs him ſome of the flat fiſh. She immediately dreſſed him three, and he ſat down and eat them. Directly afterwards in great confuſion he aſked his wife in what ſhe had fried the fiſh, and being told in the dripping from the mutton which had been dreſſed on Sunday, he exclaimed, "Then I am a dead man."—He then made a full confeſſion of his wicked intention, and in two hours after he expired in great agonies.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* June 2.

By ſeveral people late from the frontier poſts of this ſtate, it is credibly reported, that the Creek Indians have again renewed hoſtilities. They inform, that in the courſe of the laſt week, ſome Indians carried off a Negro, the property of a Mr. Lang, of Greene county, and were cloſely purſued by a Mr. M'Michal, and a lad (name not mentioned) who unfortunately fell, in attempting to reſcue the Negro, and according to ſavage cuſtom, were ſcalped. The Indians, in their precipitate retreat, loſt the ſcalps, but got the Negro entirely off. Irritated by the loſs of his neighbours, Captain Alexander, with a ſmall party of volunteers, went in queſt of the murderers; overtook and killed ſix of them, on Saturday laſt, on the oppoſite ſide of the Oconee river, not far from the place, at Shoulderbone, where the late treaty was held. It is likewiſe ſaid, that two Indians were killed on the Monday following, and that 150 have ſet out from the nation, purpoſely for miſchief. Although this alarming intelligence is not officially authenticated, we are ſorry to obſerve, that by the manner in which it is communicated, it has rather too great an appearance of truth.

NEWBERN, May 31.

On Tueſday morning laſt, we underſtand the following melancholy accident happened at Ocracocke;—Meſſrs. Joſeph Pedrick, James Williams, and Francis Williams, pilots, in company with three others, obſerving two veſſels at ſea, the evening before, ſet off at day break in the morning, to pilot them in; when they were about ſix miles from the bar, their boat was ſtove to pieces by a fiſh, ſuppoſed to be a Heron hog, by which means, the above perſons were drowned. The others were taken up by Capt. Morriſon, in a ſloop from St. Euſtatia, who fortunately happened to be coming in at that time—one of whom, Mr. Benjamin Gaſkins, continues very low, he being nearly exhauſted when taken up.

BALTIMORE, July 5.

*Copy of a Circular Letter, directed to the different Courts in the Weſtern Country.*

"Kentuckey, Danville, 29th March, 1787.

"*Gentlemen*,

"A reſpectful number of the inhabitants of this diſtrict, having met at this place, being greatly alarmed at the procedure of Congreſs, in propoſing to cede to the Spaniſh court, the navigation of the Miſſiſippi river, for 25, or 30 years, have directed us to addreſs the inhabitants on the Weſtern Waters, and inform them of the meaſures which it is propoſed for this diſtrict to adopt.

"The inhabitants of the ſeveral counties, in this diſtrict, will be requeſted to elect five members in each county, to meet at Danville, on the firſt Monday in May, to take up the conſideration of the project of Congreſs, to prepare a ſpirited, but decent, remonſtrance againſt the ceſſion, to appoint a committee of correſpondence, to communicate with one already eſtabliſhed on the Monongahalia, or any other that may be conſtituted, to appoint delegates to meet repreſentatives from the ſeveral diſtricts on the Weſtern Waters, in convention, ſhould a convention be deemed neceſſary, and to adopt

such other measures, as shall be most conducive to our happiness.—As we conceive that all the inhabitants, residing on the Western Waters, are equally affected by this partial conduct of Congress, we doubt not but they will readily approve of our conduct, and cheerfully adopt a similar system, to prevent a measure which tends to almost a total destruction of the Western Country.—This is a subject that requires no comment—the injustice of the measure is glaring—and as the inhabitants of this district, wish to unite their efforts to oppose the cession of the navigation of the Mississippi, with that of their brethren residing on the Western Waters, we hope to see such an exertion made, upon this important occasion, as may convince Congress, that the inhabitants of the Western Country, are united in the opposition, and consider themselves entitled to all the privileges of freemen, and those blessings procured by the revolution; and will not tamely submit to an act of oppression, which would tend to a deprivation of our just rights and privileges.

"We are, gentlemen, with respect, your most obedient servants,

GEORGE MUTER,
HARRY INNES,
J. BROWN,
BENJ. SEBASTIAN."

*Extract of a Letter from Kentucky, Fayette County, May 3, 1787.*

"Although we are not frequently visited by the Savages, and although our separation is become a serious subject, as it is drawing nigh, yet the publick mind seems most attracted by our commercial prospects, of which the navigation of the Mississippi, is our main hope. I agree with you, that the treaty with Spain, might have a tendency to render useless attempts to cultivate tobacco, of course banish slavery, and in their room, introduce European manufactures, which, in some degree, would compensate for the loss of trade. But then, have you attentively considered that our country is, and will be for a long time, in want of hands sufficient to carry on manufactories to any good purpose—That bulky articles must be our first exports, and that if those articles cannot be vended, it will greatly injure the landed interest. We would a thousand times rather agree, that Congress would reverse the proposition, that is, for the Spanish court to agree to the free navigation of the Mississippi, for 25 or 30 years, and after that period, to shut it for 25 years or more; by that time, we will have made such advances in manufactures, particularly that of woollens, that we may find a vent for them, up the Mississippi, and in Canada. Flax and hemp, the best in the world grow here; these can be made into still lighter fabrication, of course exported to a greater distance.

"I think I may affirm, by far the greater part of the people of this country, join with you in disapproving of the sentiments of our letter writer from the Falls of the Ohio, of December 4th and 6th last. I rather conclude it is the language of an individual, who has received injury from the rapacious commandant at the Nachez, than the voice of the people of Kentucky. They have too high a veneration for federal government, to betray such disrespect; and it must be a repetition of injuries, that will drive them to seek connexion with a people, lately so hostile to their liberties.—Whilst I touch upon federal matters, give me leave to remind you to transmit, by the earliest conveyance, what you may learn has been done at the grand convention in Philadelphia.

"I am far from the opinion of some, that nothing else should be attempted, but to give the federal council, a power to regulate foreign commerce. I think it would be of advantage, to new moddle and modernize the whole instrument, no matter whether in thirteen or twenty articles; and perhaps it will be found, that not the least of the defects of the present instrument, is the having some states too large, others more ridiculously small, and the want of fixing, by precise limits, all the states; providing a certain and regular mode, for the erection of new states in the Western Country. At a venture, however, this much might be attempted, to annex Rhode Island to Connecticut, and Delaware to Maryland. All these you say, are Utopian schemes: It may be so—but may be not. I say, if an attempt is not made for a thorough reform, it will argue a want of wisdom and virtue somewhere?"

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The supreme executive council, considering the seditious tendency of the proceedings of certain persons, who assembled on the 7th of May last, at Easton, in Northampton county, stiling themselves, a Town Meeting, and who, among other things, determined to refuse the payment of taxes, and to labour with the inhabitants of the other townships of the county, to withhold their taxes, unless a certain act of the legislature was repealed; directed the attorney general to prosecute such of them, as had been most active on this occasion. Accordingly the warrants of his honour the chief justice, were taken out for Dr. Andrew Ledlie, and Garret Broadhead, who early this week, were brought down before the judge, in the custody of the sheriff of Northampton, and bound with proper sureties, to appear and answer for their misconduct, at the next assizes for the county. Three others (by direction of the chief justice) have been admitted to bail, before justice Lucas, at Easton. Dr. Smith, of Northampton county, who is also accused, being from home, has not yet been brought to this city. Thus hath care been taken, to nip the beginning of disorders in the bud.

Yesterday a cause was tried in the supreme court, in which the leading question was, whether interest should be allowed, during the war, upon a bond due from a citizen of America, to a British subject? When it was

unanimously given in charge to the jury, by four judges, that upon accounts which only carried interest in consequence of the usage among traders in time of peace, the circumstances of the war were sufficient to destroy the usage; and that upon bonds and obligations bearing interest, from the nature of the contract, the interest should cease from the invasion of the British, and be revived at the date of signing the preliminary articles of peace. This opinion of the court, must have a decisive effect upon many actions now depending.

Among the infinite number of societies established on this continent, we find one in Baltimore, for the encouragement of *Emigrants*. The design is truly politick and benevolent, as by this means the industrious stranger will be supported and instructed in the best method of employing his talents, and the community will derive an immediate benefit, from the skill and labour of her new members; who might otherwise, from a disappointment in their hopes, or an ignorance of the habits and resources of the country, become a useless, and perhaps dangerous acquisition.

NEW YORK, July 10.

*Copy of a letter from a gentleman at the Falls of the Ohio, to his friend in Newengland.*

"Louisville, Falls of the Ohio, Dec. 4, 1786.

"DEAR SIR,

"Politicks, which a few months ago, were scarcely thought of, are now sounded aloud in this part of the world, and discussed by almost every person. The late commercial treaty with Spain, in shutting up (as it is said) the navigation of the river Mississippi, for the term of twenty five years, has given this western country, an universal shock, and struck its inhabitants with amazement. Our foundation is affected—it is therefore necessary, that every individual exert himself to apply a remedy. To sell us, and make us vassals to the merciless Spaniards, is a grievance not to be borne. The parliamentary act, which occasioned our revolt from Great Britain, was not so barefaced and intolerable. To give us liberty of transporting our effects down the river, to New Orleans, and then be subject to the Spanish laws and impositions, is an insult upon our understanding. We know, by woful experience, that it is in their power, when once there, to take our produce at any price they please.—Large quantities of flour, meat, &c. have been taken there, the summer past, and mostly confiscated. Those who had permits from the governour, were obliged to sell at a price he was pleased to state, or subject themselves to loose the whole. Men of large property, are already ruined by their policy.—What benefit can you, on the Atlantick shores, receive from this act? The Spaniards, from the amazing resources of this river, can supply all their own markets, as also foreign markets, at a much lower price than you possibly can.—Though this country has been settling but about six years, and that in the midst of an inveterate enemy, and most of the first adventurers fallen a prey to the merciless savages; and although the emigrations to this country, is so very rapid, that the internal market is very great, yet the quantities of produce they now have on hand, are immense. Flour and pork are now selling here, at twelve shillings per cwt, beef in proportion, and any quantity of Indian Corn may be had, at 9d. per bushel. Three times the quantity of tobacco and corn, can be raised on an acre here, that can be within the settlements on the east side of the mountains, and with less cultivation—it is therefore rational to suppose, that, in a very few years, the vast bodies of water in those rivers, will labour under the immense weight of the produce of this rich and fertile country, and the Spanish ships be unable to carry it to market. Do you think to prevent the emigration from a barren country, loaded with taxes, and impoverished with debt, to the most luxurient and fertile soil in the world? Vain is the thought, and presumptuous the supposition! You may as well endeavour to prevent the fishes from gathering on a bank in the sea, which affords them plenty of nourishment! Shall the best and largest part of the United States, be uncultivated, a nest of savages, and beasts of prey? Certainly not: Providence has designed it for some nobler purposes. This is convincing to every one, who beholds the many advantages, and pleasing prospects of this country—here is a soil richer, to appearance, than can be possibly made by art! Large plains and meadows, without the labour of hands, sufficient to support millions of cattle, summer and winter! Cane, which is also good nourishment for stock, without bounds! The spontaneous production of this country, surpasses your imagination—consequently I see nothing to prevent our herds being as numerous here, in time, as they are in the kingdom of Mexico. Our lands north of the Ohio, for the produce of wheat, &c. I think will vie with the island of Sicily. Shall all this country now be cultivated, entirely for the use of the Spaniards? Shall we be their bondmen, as the children of Israel were to the Egyptians? Shall one part of the United States be slaves, while the other is free? Human nature shudders at the thought, and despises those who would be so mean, as to even contemplate on so vile a subject. Our situation is as bad as possibly can be; therefore every exertion to retrieve our circumstances, must be manly, eligible and just. We can raise twenty thousand troops this side of the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, and the annual increase of them, by emigrations from other parts, is from two to four thousand.

"We have taken all the goods belonging to the Spanish merchants, at Port St. Vincent, and the Illinois, and are determined that they shall not trade up the river, provided they will not let us trade down it.

"Preparations are now making here (if necessary) to drive the Spaniards from the settlements, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

"In case we are not countenanced and succoured by the United States (if we need it) our allegiance will be thrown off, and some other power applied to. Great Britain stands ready, with open arms to receive and support us. They have already offered to open their resources for our supplies—when

once we reunite with them, "farewell—a long farewell to all your boasted greatness." The province of Canada, and the inhabitants of these waters, of themselves, in time, will be able to conquer you.—You are as ignorant of this country, as Great Britain was of America."

HARTFORD, July 16.

Saturday last, passed through this City on their way to Philadelphia, to join the Federal Convention, the honourable JOHN LANGDON, Esq; and Col. GARDNER; Delegates from the state of New-Hampshire.

LANSINGHBOROUGH, July 9.

On the 29th ult. Solomon Maker, one of Shays's officers, in attempting to land from a raft as it was passing Stillwater, was drowned. A few days after his body was taken up afloat near Albany.——In one of his pockets were found three half joes and some coppers. It is said he was a descendant from creditable parents near Boston.

BOSTON, July 17.

The following is an extract of a letter from Colonel Lyman, commanding the troops lately levied, and stationed in Hampshire and Berkshire, to his Excellency the Governour.

"*Northampton, 8th July*, 1787.

"SIR,

"In my last letter of the 30th of June, which I had the honour to write from Great Barrington, I informed your Excellency of my having reinlisted nearly two hundred men, from the regiments which had been engaged for the four months; which number is since augmented to perhaps two hundred and fifty. I also thus took the liberty to suggest, that so many as five hundred would, under present circumstances, be raised not only with considerable difficulty, but might perhaps, be unnecessary; since which, I am more confirmed in the above opinion, not only from the prospect of general internal tranquillity in this, but from the vigilance adopted by the neighbouring states, who seem suitably alarmed at the late outrages from persons harboured with them."

*Extract of a Letter from Stockbridge (Berkshire County) July 7, 1787.*

"There is little or no apprehension of danger from any publick opposition, that the rebels are now able to make against government. I do not conceive, that as a body, we have any thing to fear from them. Some abandoned and desperate individuals, may, here and there, perpetrate thefts and robberies; but I do not conceive that if they are disposed to prosecute any rebellious plans, they will be able to collect in such force, but that a greater may not readily be collected to oppose them. I believe they will not, in future, be able to find protection in New York; as I have no doubt but the authority of that state will give every necessary aid, to the apprehending of any persons, who, by fleeing there, may seek to screen themselves from the justice of this.

"May I be permitted to suggest, whether, at present, a vigilant exertion of civil authority, may not probably be attended with more permanent and salutary effects, than a military force. Does not the latter tend to keep up the idea of the strength and importance of the rebels? Must it not occasion a considerable expence to government, and bring an additional burthen on the citizens? And may not this tend to weaken the attachment of the less discerning, to a government which they feel so expensive?

WORCESTER.

On Wednesday last week, the Field Officers of the militia in this county met, in this town, for the purpose of choosing two Brigadier Generals; Col. Timothy Newell was by the Officers of the First Brigade, unanimously elected Brigadier General for that division; and Col. William Greenleaf was elected Brigadier General by the Officers of the Second Brigade. Col. Newell being present when his election was declared, arose, and politely addressed the Officers; which Address, at their request, is here published, and is as follows, viz.

"*Gentlemen, Field Officers of the first Brigade of Militia, in the county of Worcester,*

"I FEEL myself under the strongest obligations, and heartily thank you, for the respect you have shewn, and the honour you have conferred on me, in electing me to the important office of a Brigadier General. Happy, Gentlemen, happy would it be for both you and myself, was I equal to the office—was I capable of performing the duties of the office, with propriety; but, Gentlemen, I am sensible of my own inability—I see, and I feel myself deficient, in every necessary qualification, for the important trust. —I conceive, Gentlemen, that the Militia, at this day, on account of the late disturbances, are in a broken, divided situation—consequently great care, pains, attention, and expence of time, &c. must be absolutely necessary, in order to put them upon a respectable footing;—and as I have served twelve long years in the militia line, I should be happy at this day to retign (could I with propriety, and duty to my country) all military command, and live a retired life—but, Gentlemen, as it is your united voice, that I still continue with you in the line, I conceive it to be my duty, to forego ease and interest, and obey my country's call—I do therefore, relying on your candour and benevolent dispositions, accept the appointment—heartily wishing, that by our united exertions, we may soon be able to have the Militia of this Brigade, properly organized and established, upon a more formidable and respectable footing, than what they at present are; in the accomplishment of which, you may rest assured, Gentlemen, that I shall not be wanting on my part, in exertions, to the utmost of my abilities.

In a ship lately arrived at New York from Scotland, came passengers, Messrs. Baine and Son, Type Founders, from Edinburgh, with a view of carrying on their business in New York.

No less than 30 deserters from the federal troops are advertised in the last Springfield newspaper.

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

IN your Magazine for the second week in June, 1787, we find the names of a number of gentlemen belonging to the town of New Braintree, who have entered their PROTEST against the greateſt part of (what they call the ſubſtance or purport of the Inſtructions of the town of New Braintree to its Repreſentative.) As thoſe gentlemen were favoured with a true copy, *verbatim*, with the original of thoſe inſtructions, from the book of records of the ſaid town of New Braintree, had they publiſhed the whole of ſaid inſtructions, according to their copy received, and aſſigned their reaſons for their proteſt againſt the ſame, then every reader would have been able to judge for themſelves upon the premiſes; and we muſt preſume it would have been much more conſonant with that golden rule—do to others as you would wiſh to be done by. But for thoſe gentlemen (being much the minority) to ſelect only a ſmall part of each article in the inſtructions, and in ſeveral articles adding words and ſentences which are not in the original, which materially alters the ſenſe and meaning, and in the eighth article adding what is an abſolute falſehood, and ſetting themſelves up as judges in their own caſe, and then palming it upon the publick as the ſubſtance and purport of the inſtructions of the town of New Braintree to its Repreſentative; we appeal to the impartial and benevolent to judge, whether ſuch conduct is not unfair and wicked, and a ſcandalous abuſe of the town and their committee. And further, it is fact that two of the proteſtors, viz. Meſſrs. Daniel Matthews and Elias Hall, were of the town's committee for drafting the aforeſaid inſtructions, and did not (according to the beſt of our remembrance) object to only two articles in the ſaid inſtructions, viz. the 1ſt and 8th; the 13th article was not in the report made by the committee to the town, but was added afterwards by a vote of the town in the meeting houſe. If thoſe two gentlemen, upon further conſideration, received ſuch new light as to cauſe them to alter their minds, we wiſh they had been candid enough to have ſtated the matter fairly to the publick; and not to have ſingled out the name of their chairman and publiſhed it at the head of their ſurreptitious performances, which evidently appears to have been done with deſign to injure and ſtur his character, and is moſt cruel and abuſive treatment. We wiſh for nothing more than to have the whole matter appear according to truth; we therefore call upon thoſe gentlemen proteſtors to publiſh the whole of the inſtructions of the town of New Braintree to its Repreſentative for the year 1787, according to their copy received, which we are perſuaded their own good ſenſe muſt dictate to them to be the wiſeſt method of proceduse.

PERCIVAL HALL,
JACOB PEPPER,
PHINEAS WARNER,
JONATHAN NYE,
} Committee.

*New Braintree, July 12th*, 1787.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

JOSEPH METCALF, Eſq; of Orange, who was ſome time ſince taken priſoner and carried off by Luke Day, William Smith, and others of Shays's party, but from whom he afterwards made his eſcape, ſoon after his return home commenced an action of damage againſt Smith, who is one of the nine perſons excluded by the General Court from a pardon. Mr. Metcalf's commencing an action againſt Smith, it ſeems has greatly offended him, and on the 12th of this month Mr. Metcalf received a letter from Smith, which it is ſuppoſed Smith wrote at his own houſe, which is in the town of Orange, and not far from Mr. Metcalf's, as it is known that Smith privately viſits his family, and was ſeen in Orange the night previous to the date of his letter, of which the following is a true and exact copy, and which you are requeſted to publiſh in your Magazine. It ought to be obſerved, that Mr. Metcalf never has troubled himſelf with Smith's family, or entered his houſe; it is true a party of the horſe once paid it a viſit in order to find Smith, and it is ſuppoſed from thence that he aſſerts his houſe has been ſeveral times broken open.

"Mr Metcalf Take Care and Dont Deſtreſs my wife and Children Aney more I find that my houſe has Ben Brok open sevrill times in the Dead of the Night and part of it you Burnt and split one Door to peſes and have tak my son priſner and kept him confined three weeks this was Done by a pack of scoundels—aded by you and Now if you are Amind to Let the matter Drop well and good but if not and will perſiſt in ſuch Cruel Methord in Deſtriſing my famualy as you have begun you Muſt Look out for Reglaters I wiſh not to Deſtroy any mans Property as it ſeems you Do mine but if you are Determined to Ceep it up as you have begun you muſt Expect to see headquarters the Next time this is from on that is Exceeding fond of good govement you know, and am a sole well Wither to man-kind in generil and ſhall ſubſcrib myſelf A senſear Reglater Wm SMITH junr

"Eſq METCALF

"Hadquarters ye 9th 1787

"P S this Braking open houſes and searching them when you knew that ther was No bodey that you wanted their is sumthing that I Dont underſtand unleſs it was to Puniſh them in ſted of me and if so then I have got part of my sopoſed Crime paid but Dont Deſturb them again on my account as they are Innoſent if you want to take me you moſt Come whem I am at home &c

"Dont you see that the Reglaters have Carried their point pretty much."

**BALTIMORE, July 22.**

Doctor Tucker, Dean of Gloucester, in a series of political letters, addressed to Mr. Necker, enters into an inquiry respecting the benefits which might accrue to America from its independence, and seems to entertain a contemptible opinion of them, expressing himself much to our disadvantage in the subsequent terms:

"As to the future grandeur of America, says he, and its being a rising empire, under one head, whether republican, or monarchical, it is one of the idlest, and most visionary notions, that ever was conceived, even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the situation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance such a supposition. On the contrary, every prognostick that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathies, and clashing interests, their difference of governments, habitudes and manners—plainly indicates, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common interest to pursue, when the power and government of England are finally removed. Moreover, when the intersections and divisions of their country by great bays of the sea, and by vast rivers, lakes, and ridges of mountains;—and above all, when those immense inland regions, beyond the back settlements, which are still unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the highest probability that the Americans never can be united into one compact empire, under any species of government whatever. Their fate seems to be—a disunited people, until the end of time. In short, the only probable supposition, that can be formed of them at present is this;—that being so very jealous in their tempers, so suspicious, and distrustful of each other, they will be divided, and subdivided into little commonwealths, or principalities, according to the abovementioned natural divisions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general, will be more intent on prosecuting their own internal disputes and quarrels, than desirous to engage in external wars, and distant conquests. They will have neither leisure, nor inclination, nor abilities for such undertakings."

It is much to be wished that our present *Grand Convention* at Philadelphia, may prove this ecclesiastical politician a false prophet. It is true, they have a great work and many difficulties before them. To form a generous plan of power for thirteen states, certainly requires the most consummate wisdom; and from the unanimity and spirit which have heretofore pervaded the continent, we may have reason to expect that we shall keep the chain of friendship bright, and unite as citizens of one respectable and mighty empire.—The same hands that laid the foundations of the Temple of Liberty, are again employed in this arduous task; may they be enabled to finish the fabrick, and bring forth the head stone with triumphant shoutings.

"The *Patriotick Society*," lately established in Richmond, Virginia, have solemnly pledged themselves to each other, in their capacities merely as private citizens, by their examples to inculcate, and by their influence to extend, the principles and practices contained in the following resolutions, which they have severally confirmed by their signatures.

"*Resolved*, That the only method in the power of the people, honestly and effectually to relieve themselves from the oppression of publick and private debt, is, by spirited exertions of industry to increase the productions of the country, to avoid dissipation, and by a strict frugality, to lessen their expences.

"*Resolved*, That we will be at all times ready, by every encouragement in our power to promote any well founded scheme of trade and manufacture, to which the circumstances of this state are adapted, and the profits of which, shall arise and centre with her own citizens.

"*Resolved*, That the present circumstances of this State are adapted to the Manufacture of the coarser Woollens, Cottons, Linens, Cordage, Leather and Iron; and the Production of salted Pork and Beef, of Butter, Cheese, Soap, Tallow and Candles.

"*Resolved*, That the present circumstances of this country, are also adapted to the brewing of malt liquor, and to the distilling of spirits from grain and other subjects, in such quantities as, with proper attention and encouragement, would be sufficient for general consumption.

"*Resolved therefore*, That we will use the utmost of our exertions, to promote agriculture in general; and more particularly those parts of it, which tend most to the encouragement of our own manufactures, and to the diminution of foreign importations."

**NORWICH, July 5.**

The orthodox sentiments of the day, upon political subjects, especially for Connecticut, seem to be the following, viz.—That government at all events, shall be supported with dignity—the confederation must be strengthened—democracy should be seasoned at least, with aristocracy, if not with monarchy—temperance, frugality and industry, are essentially necessary to our political salvation.—Pride in her gaudy dress, will be preferred to simplicity of manners—no legislature has a right to interfere in contracts of a private nature—paper money ever was, is, and ever will be, the hobby horse of knavery—every one must take care of himself—necessity requires that political opinions, should be squared by private views—commerce must take the lead, agriculture next follow, and manufactures should bring up the rear—all attempt to be politicians—genuine liberty terminates in licentiousness—lawyers must be Esquires and legislators.—In short, the reigning politicks of the times, *ever* was, *is* and *shall* be right.

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# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Laſt Week in July, 1787.

## An ORDINANCE,

*For the GOVERNMENT of the TERRITORY of the UNITED STATES, North Weſt of the River OHIO.*

BE it Ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That the ſaid territory, for the purpoſes of temporary government, be one diſtrict, ſubject, however, to be divided into two diſtricts, as future circumſtances may, in the opinion of Congreſs, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That the eſtates both of reſident and non-reſident proprietors in the ſaid territory, dying inteſtate, ſhall deſcend to, and be diſtributed among their children, and the deſcendants of a deceaſed child or grandchild, to take the ſhare of their deceaſed parent in equal parts among them: And where there ſhall be no children or deſcendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin, in equal degree: and among collaterals, the children of a deceaſed brother or ſiſter of the inteſtate, ſhall have in equal parts among them their deceaſed parents' ſhare; and there ſhall in no caſe be a diſtinction between kindred of the whole and half blood; ſaving in all caſes to the widow of the inteſtate, her third part of the real eſtate for life, and one third part of the perſonal eſtate; and this law relative to deſcents and dower, ſhall remain in full force until altered by the legiſlature of the diſtrict.—And until the governour and judges ſhall adopt laws as herein after mentioned, eſtates in the ſaid territory may be deviſed or bequeathed by wills in writing, ſigned and ſealed by him or her, in whom the eſtate may be (being of full age) and atteſted by three witneſſes; and real eſtates may be conveyed by leaſe and releaſe, of bargain and ſale, ſigned, ſealed, and delivered by the perſon being of full age, in whom the eſtate may be, and atteſted by two witneſſes, provided ſuch wills be duly proved, and ſuch conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved, and be recorded within one year after proper magiſtrates, courts, and regiſters ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe; and perſonal property may be transferred by delivery, ſaving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other ſettlers of the Kaſkaſkias, Saint Vincents', and the neighbouring villages, who have heretofore profeſſed themſelves citizens of Virginia, their laws and cuſtoms now in force among them, relative to the deſcent and convevance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a governour, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for the term of three years, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in one thouſand acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office.

There ſhall be appointed from time to time, by Congreſs, a ſecretary, whoſe commiſſion ſhall continue in force for four years, unleſs ſooner revoked, he ſhall reſide in the diſtrict, and have a freehold eſtate therein, in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of his office; it ſhall be his duty to keep and preſerve the acts and laws paſſed by the legiſlature, and the publick records of the diſtrict, and the proceedings of the governour in his executive department; and tranſmit authentick copies of ſuch acts and proceedings, every ſix months, to the ſecretary of Congreſs: There ſhall alſo be appointed a court to conſiſt of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who ſhall have a common law juriſdiction, and reſide in the diſtrict, and have each therein, a freehold eſtate in five hundred acres of land, while in the exerciſe of their office; and their commiſſions ſhall continue in force during good behaviour.

The governour and judges, or a majority of them, ſhall adopt and publiſh in the diſtrict, ſuch laws of the original ſtates, criminal and civil, as may be neceſſary, and beſt ſuited to the circumſtances of the diſtrict, and report them to Congreſs, from time to time, which laws ſhall be in force in the diſtrict until the organization of the general aſſembly therein, unleſs diſapproved of by Congreſs; but afterwards the legiſlature ſhall have authority to alter them as they ſhall think fit.

The governour for the time being, ſhall be commander in chief of the militia, appoint and commiſſion all officers in the ſame, below the rank of general officers; all general officers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned by Congreſs.

Previous to the organization of the general aſſembly, the governour ſhall appoint ſuch magiſtrates and other civil officers, in each county or townſhip, as he ſhall find neceſſary for the preſervation of the peace and good order in the ſame. After the general aſſembly ſhall be organized, the powers and duties of magiſtrates and other civil officers ſhall be regulated and defined by the ſaid aſſembly; but all magiſtrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwiſe directed, ſhall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the governour.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made, ſhall have force in all parts of the diſtrict, and for the execution of proceſs, criminal and civil, the governour ſhall make proper diviſions thereof, and he ſhall proceed from time to time, as circumſtances may require, to lay out the parts of the diſtrict in which the Indian titles ſhall have been extinguiſhed, into counties and townſhips, ſubject, however, to ſuch alterations as may thereafter be made by the legiſlature.

So ſoon as there ſhall be five thouſand free male inhabitants, of full age, in the diſtrict, upon giving proof thereof to the governour, they ſhall receive authority, with time and place, to elect repreſentatives from their counties or townſhips, to repreſent them in the general aſſembly; provided that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there ſhall be one repreſentative, and ſo on progreſſively with the number of free male inhabitants, ſhall the right of repreſentation increaſe, until the number of repreſentatives ſhall amount to twenty five, after which the number and proportion of repreſentatives ſhall be regulated by the legiſlature; provided that no perſon be eligible or qualified to act as a repreſentative, unleſs he ſhall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a reſident in the diſtrict, or unleſs he ſhall have reſided in the diſtrict three years, and in either caſe ſhall likewiſe hold in [illegible] in fee ſimple, two hu[illegible] within the ſame: I[illegible] freehold in fifty ac[illegible] ſtrict, having been a [illegible] of the ſtates, and being reſident in the diſtrict; or the like freehold, and two years reſidence in the diſtrict, ſhall be neceſſary to qualify a man as an elector of a repreſentative.

The repreſentatives thus elected, ſhall ſerve for the term of two years, and in caſe of the death of a repreſentative, or removal from office, the governour ſhall iſſue a writ to the county or townſhip for which he was a member, to elect another in his ſtead, to ſerve for the reſidue of the term.

The general aſſembly, or legiſlature, ſhall conſiſt of the governour, legiſlative council, and a houſe of repreſentatives. The legiſlative council ſhall conſiſt of five members, to continue in office five years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, any three of whom to be a quorum, and the members of the council ſhall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit. As ſoon as repreſentatives ſhall be elected, the governour ſhall appoint a time and p[illegible] for them to meet together, and, w[illegible] met, they ſhall nominate ten perſons, [illegible] ſidents in the diſtrict, and each poſſe[illegible] of a freehold in five hundred acres [illegible] land, and return their names to Co[illegible] greſs; five of whom Congreſs ſhall a[illegible] point and commiſſion to ſerve as afor[illegible] ſaid; and whenever a vacancy ſhall ha[illegible] pen in the council, by death or remov[illegible] from office, the houſe of repreſentativ[illegible] ſhall nominate two perſons, qualified [illegible] aforeſaid, for each vacancy, and retu[illegible] their names to Congreſs; one of who[illegible] Congreſs ſhall appoint and commiſſ[illegible] for the reſidue of the term, and ev[illegible] five years, four months at leaſt bef[illegible] the expiration of the time of ſervice [illegible] the members of council, the ſaid ho[illegible] ſhall nominate ten perſons, qualified [illegible] aforeſaid, and return their names [illegible] Congreſs, five of whom Congreſs ſh[illegible] appoint and commiſſion to ſerve as me[illegible] bers of the council five years, unl[illegible] ſooner removed. And the governo[illegible]

legiſlative council, and houſe of repreſentatives, ſhall have authority to make laws in all caſes for the good government of the diſtrict, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this ordinance eſtabliſhed and declared. And all bills having paſſed by a majority in the houſe, and by a majority in the Council, ſhall be referred to the governour for his aſſent; but no bill or legiſlative act whatever ſhall be of any force without his aſſent. The governour ſhall have power to convene, prorogue and diſſolve the general aſſembly, when in his opinion it ſhall be expedient.

The governours, judges, legiſlative council, ſecretary, and ſuch other officers as Congreſs ſhall appoint in the diſtrict, ſhall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity, and of office, the governour before the preſident of Congreſs, and all other officers before the Governour. As ſoon as a legiſlature ſhall be formed in the diſtrict, the council and houſe, aſſembled in one room, ſhall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congreſs, who ſhall have a ſeat in Congreſs, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty which form the baſis whereon theſe republicks, their laws and conſtitutions are erected; to fix and eſtabliſh thoſe principles as the baſis of all laws, conſtitutions and governments, which forever hereafter ſhall be formed in the ſaid territory;—to provide alſo for the eſtabliſhments of ſtates, and permanent government therein, for their admiſſion to ſhare in the federal councils on an equal footing with the original ſtates, at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact between the original ſtates, at as early periods as may be conſiſtent with the general intereſt:

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That the following articles ſhall be conſidered as articles of compact between the original ſtates and the people and ſtates in the ſaid territory, and forever remain unalterable, unleſs by common conſent, to wit:

*Article the Firſt.* No perſon, demeaning himſelf in a peaceable and orderly manner, ſhall ever be moleſted on account of his mode of worſhip or religious ſentiments, in the ſaid territory.

*Article the Second.* The inhabitants of the ſaid territory ſhall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate repreſentation of the people of the legiſlature, and of judicial proceedings according to the courſe of the common law; all perſons ſhall be bailable unleſs for capital offences, where the proof ſhall be evident, or the preſumption great; all fines ſhall be moderate, and no cruel or unuſual puniſhments ſhall be inflicted; no man ſhall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers, or of the law of the land; and ſhould the publick exigencies make it neceſſary for the common preſervation, to take any perſon's property, or demand his particular ſervices, full compenſation ſhall be made for the ſame;—and in the juſt preſervation of rights and property it is underſtood and declared, that no law ought ever to be made, or have force in the ſaid territory, that ſhall in any manner whatever interfere with, or affect private contracts or engagements, bona fide and without fraud previouſly formed.

*Article the Third* Religion, morality and knowledge, being neceſſary to good government and the happineſs of mankind, ſchools and the means of education ſhall forever be encouraged. The utmoſt good faith ſhall always be obſerved towards the Indians; their lands and property ſhall never be taken from them without their conſent; and in their property, rights and liberty, they never ſhall be invaded or diſturbed, unleſs in juſt and lawful wars authoriſed by Congreſs; but laws founded in juſtice and humanity ſhall from time to time be made, for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preſerving peace and friendſhip with them.

*Article the Fourth.* The ſaid territory, and the ſtates which may be formed therein, ſhall forever remain a part of this confederacy of the United States of America, ſubject to the articles of confederation, and to ſuch alterations therein as ſhall be conſtitutionally made; and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, conformable thereto. The inhabitants and ſettlers in the ſaid territory, ſhall be ſubject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expences of government, to be apportioned on them by Congreſs, according to the ſame common rule and meaſure by which apportion-

ments thereof shall be made on the other states; and the taxes for paying their proportion, shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the district, or districts, or new states, as in the original states, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The legislatures of those districts, or new states, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States; and in no case shall non resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying place between the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

*Article the Fifth.* There shall be formed in the said territory, not less than three, nor more than five states; and the boundaries of the states, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established, as follows, to wit.: The western state in the said territory, shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio and Wabash rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post Vincents' due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, and by the said territorial line to the lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle state shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post Vincents' to the Ohio; by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said territorial line, and by the said territorial line. The eastern state shall be bounded by the last mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the said territorial line: Provided however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of these three states, shall be subject so far to be altered, that if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two states in that part of the said territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of lake Michigant, and whenever any of the said states shall have sixty thousand free inhabitans therein, such state shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United Staes, on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever; and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and state government: Provided the constitution and government so to be formed, shall be republican, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles, and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than sixty thousand.

*Article the Sixth.* There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be, and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, the 13th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1787, and of their sovereignty and independence the 11th.

## COMMENCEMENT, at CAMBRIDGE, July 23.

WEDNESDAY last, being the anniversary of Commencement at the University in Cambridge, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, his Excellency the Governour, his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, with a number of the Council and Senate, and other gentlemen of character, arrived at Harvard Hall, having been accompanied on their tour from Boston, by the Sheriff of the county of Suffolk, and the independent company of horse guards, commanded by Capt. Swan. They were received by the fellows of the corporation, professors and tutors, and conducted to the philosophy room, where the board of overseers met.—The business necessary to be done, previous to the solemnities of the day, being transacted, about 11 o'clock, they all went in the usual procession to the meeting house, and after an excellent piece of musick was performed by a select band of students, the

Rev. Doctor *Willard*, Preſident of the Univerſity, began the ſolemnities with prayer.

The performances of the candidates for the firſt degree, was introduced by a ſalutary Oration, in Latin. By Mr. *Moſes Little.*

2. An Engliſh Poem. By Mr. *Thaddeus Maſon Harris.*

3. A ſyllogiſtick diſputation upon this theſis: *Cogitatio non eſt animæ eſſentia.* Reſpondent, Mr. *Thomas Hammond.* Opponents, Meſſrs. *John Phelps, William Maſon, James Lovell.*

4. A Diſſertation in Engliſh, "*Upon the impoſſibility of civil liberty's long ſubſiſting in a community, without three orders in the government, veſted with ſuch powers, as to be mutual checks upon and balance each other.*" By Mr. *William Cranch.*

5. A Conference in Latin, upon the excellent effects of induſtry and economy, in a community. By Meſſrs. *William Lovejoy Abbot*, and *Abiel Abbot.*

6. A forenſick Diſputation in Engliſh, upon this queſtion, "*Whether the world has been, and is continually improving in uſeful knowledge and in morals?*" By Meſſrs. *Gardner Leonard Chandler*, and *Oliver Fiſke.*

7. A ſyllogiſtick Diſputation upon this theſis, "*Nemo in moribus tam depravatus eſt quin aliquem virtutis ſenſum retineat.*" Reſpondent, Mr. *Aſa Johnſon.* Opponents, Meſſrs. *William Samuel Judd, Joſeph Jackſon, Walter Hunnewell, Timothy Fuller.*

8. An Engliſh Oration, "*Upon the importance and neceſſity of publick faith; to the well-being of a community.* By Mr. *John Quincy Adams.*"

9. A Greek Dialogue upon the excellencies of ſome of the Greek writers. By Meſſrs. *Peter Eaton* and *Solomon Voſe.*

10. An Engliſh conference upon this queſtion, "*To attain the end of civil government, is it not as neceſſary to reward the virtuous, as to puniſh the vicious?*" By Meſſrs. *Boſſenger Foſter*, and *Samuel Putnam.*

11. A Latin Oration upon the importance of Agriculture. By Mr. *Benjamin Beale.*

12. An Engliſh Conference upon this topick, "*Whether mankind in general are moſt influenced in their conduct, by a deſire of wealth, power or fame?*" By Meſſrs. *Jonathan Amory, James Lloyd*, and *Leonard White.*

13. A Latin Conference upon this topick, "*Whether learning really promotes the happineſs of thoſe who poſſeſs it?*" By Meſſrs. *John Chandler*, and *Samuel Mead.*

14. A forenſick Diſputation upon this queſtion, "*Whether ſelf love be the ultimate ſpring of all human actions?*" By Meſſrs. *Joſiah Burge*, and *Hezekiah Packard.*

15. A Hebrew Oration. By Mr. *Ebenezer Learned.*

16. A Conference in Greek "*Upon the advantages of peace, for cultivating the arts and ſciences.*" By Meſſrs. *Ephraim Moreton*, and *Francis Welſh.* ☞ *The 13, 14, 15 and 16, were omitted for want of time.*

17. Aſtronomical calculations and projections; Algebraick deductions; Geometrical demonſtrations; Solutions of problems in conic ſections and Trigenometry. Pieces in perſpective, ſurveying, &c. &c.

By Meſſrs. *Samuel Angier, Thomas Chandler, Caleb Child, John Forbes, Samuel Kellogg, Ephraim Kendal, Nathaniel Laurence, Daniel Mayo, Nathaniel S. Prentiſs, Iſaac Rand, John Seaver, Samuel Willard*, and *Samuel Williams.*

18. An Engliſh oration. By *Nathaniel Freeman.*

Here cloſed the forenoon exerciſes.

After which, the Governour, Lieutenant Governour, corporation and overſeers, returned in proceſſion to the College Hall, preceded as before, by the candidates for degrees, where a dinner was provided; which, although *leſs* elegant than on ſome former years of publick tranquillity, and *far* leſs expenſive, was not leſs ſatisfactory to thoſe ſons of ſcience, who met for *literary* entertainment, and not for luxuriant feaſtings.

In the afternoon, they again proceeded to the meeting houſe. The exerciſes performed by the candidates for the degree of Maſter of Arts, were—An Engliſh Oration. By Mr. *William Stedman.*

A Latin Valedictory Oration. By Mr. *Timothy Williams.*

The Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, was then conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| William L. Abbot | Samuel Kellogg |
| Abiel Abbot | Ephraim Kendel |
| John Quincy Adams | Nathaniel Laurence |
| Jonathan Amory | Ebenezer Learned |
| Samuel Angier | Moſes Little |
| Benjamin Beaſe | James Lloyd |
| James Bridge | James Lovell |
| Joſiah Burge | William Maſon |
| John Chandler | Daniel Mayo |
| Thomas Chandler | Samuel Mead |
| Gardner Leo. Chandler | Ephraim Morton |
| Caleb Child | Hezekiah Packard |
| William Cranch | John Phelps |
| Peter Eaton | Nathaniel S. Prentiſs |
| Oliver Fiſke | Samuel Putnam |
| John Forbes | Iſaac Rand |
| Boſſenger Foſter | John Seaver |
| Nathaniel Freeman | Solomon Voſe |
| Timothy Fuller | John Jones Waldo |
| Thomas Hammond | Francis Welſh |
| Thaddeus M. Harris | Leonard White |
| Walter Hunnewell | Samuel Willard |
| Joſeph Jackſon | Samuel Williams. |
| Aſa Johnſon | |
| William S. Judd | Robert Pierpoint. |

And the Degree of *Maſter of Arts* was conferred on the following gentlemen, viz.

| Meſſrs. | Meſſrs. |
|---|---|
| John Abbot | Thomas Payſon |
| William Amory | Benjamin Pickman |
| Thomas Babbitt | Nathaniel J. Robbins |
| Jonathan Burr | Thomas R. Greaves |
| William Dorr | Ebenezer Seaver |
| Nathan Frazier | George Stacey |
| Moſes Gill | Williman Stedman |

| | |
|---|---|
| Benjamin Green | Samuel Webber |
| Joſhua Green | Joſeph Willard |
| Silas Lee | Thomas Williams |
| Ezekiel Little | Timothy Williams. |
| John Merrick | |
| Joſhua Paine | S. Lee, A. B. 1762. |
| Benjamin Parker | Jeremiah Hill, Eſq. |

Admiſſions *ad eundum*.

Mr. Ebenezer Pemberton, A. M. at New Jerſey College.

David Humphreys, Eſq; William Hull, Eſq; John Brooks, Eſq; } A. M. at Yale College.

Rev. John Foſter, A. M. at Dartmouth College.

The honourable degree of A. M. was conferred on Mr. Jonathan Williams, jun.

*Doctorates.*

His Excel'y Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; L. L. D.
Thomas B. Hollis, of London, Eſq; L. L. D.
The Rev. John Tucker, } S. T. D.
The Rev. Gad Hitchcock, }

The whole buſineſs of the day, was conducted with the greateſt regularity and harmony. The performances of the young gentlemen, gave the higheſt pleaſure to their friends, and to all who have been concerned in their education; and left on the mind of a numerous and ſplendid aſſembly, a deep impreſſion of the advantage which may be derived from a truly liberal education.

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From the NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

*To the* PRINTER, *Sir*,

I OBSERVE in a late paper, that a correſpondent ſays, "it is agreed on all hands, that our convention are framing a wiſe government for us"—I wiſh with all my heart, that it may ſo turn out, to convince the world that we are determined to ſupport the dignity and conſequence we have aſſumed, and ſtill maintain among the nations of the earth, that of being an independent and ſeparate empire of ourſelves, without the aſſiſtance or interpoſition of any foreign power whatever: For to this ſhameful alternative, we muſt undoubtedly be obliged to look, in caſe the reſult of this great and reſpectable aſſemblage of the patriots of America, ſhould fail in anſwering the grand and neceſſary buſineſs for which they were called together. I am in much dread leſt partial intereſts will be oppoſed to the general good—of this now tottering fabrick—liberty—now is your time, O ſaviours of your country! to repair, build up, and complete that noble edifice, "where freedom loves to dwell," and raiſe it from the ruinous heap of confuſion, which now hangs over and threatens deſtruction to that once fair, once bleſt retreat. To exalt it to the clouds, ſo that angels may come down to view the ſolemnity, beauty and magnificence of Heaven born liberty: The eyes of thouſands are now fixed on the federal convention; expecting to ſee ſome great and laudable purpoſes adopted, calculated to remedy thoſe evils, which pervade almoſt every ſtate in the union, and to put America on an equal footing with other free countries, who look on our riſing greatneſs, with a jealous eye, and are ever ready to ſnatch the opportunity of encreaſing the general wreck, which muſt be the lot of all ſtates and empires, where government has not the power of protecting itſelf from the attacks of common enemies, or even check the malicious inſinuations of treacherous and pretended friends to this country, who would rejoice in its downfall, and glory in the idea of our not being able to exiſt without a foreign king.

It is the hope and deſire of all good men, I believe, at this particular criſis in the affairs of America, that the diſtinguiſhed characters, both for integrity and ability, who compoſe the Convention, will ſtrain every nerve to eſtabliſh a permanent and well adapted ſyſtem of republican government, or that which is moſt likely to promote the true intereſts and happineſs of a people. With ſuch a great and good patriot as Waſhington, at their head, may we not expect the moſt ſalutary meaſures will be recommended to each ſtate, to join unanimouſly in adopting the plans which our federal body ſhall think proper to agree to; even though it ſhould effect the petty intereſts of one or two ſtates in the union. I ſay petty intereſts, becauſe they are in fact ſo, when compared to the welfare of an extenſive empire, which now is to be determined, whether we are to be ranked as ſlaves, or free men, or left to ſtruggle with darkneſs and obſtinacy, in the paths of anarchy and confuſion. God forbid it ſhould be like the building of Babel; if the firſt attempt failed, the ſecond may be crowned with ſucceſs. "The wiſe counſels of a Franklin, and the penetrating eye of your great hero, will give energy to every ſtep you take in this buſineſs, and add vigour to the whole of your movements," ſaid a writer in his addreſs to that auguſt body. May guardian angels protect and endue them with wiſdom to perfect the work they have undertaken, and raiſe to this country, a name worthy to be written in letters of gold. CIVIS.

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From a BRITISH MAGAZINE.

*Of the Advantages to be made of CARROTS, in fattening OXEN, &c.*

NOTHING can exceed this root for fattening oxen; but they ſhould have ſome ſweet hay to eat with it, and they will thrive much better on it, if they are ſtalled. It nouriſhes them much, and ſoon makes them fit for the butcher.

Some oxen will not take kindly to eating them raw at firſt. For theſe, they ſhould for a time, be parboiled, but they muſt every day be leſs and leſs boiled, until they come to eat them quite raw, which in a little time, the niceſt will do. I find alſo carrots excellent for encreaſing the milk of cows, * when there is a ſcarcity of graſs; and the milk has no bad taſte: The butter is higher coloured, but is not worſe in quality, than when the cows feed on the ſweet meadow graſs. I have fed a few ſheep on carrots, and they came on well; but whether they are more profitable, when applied to this uſe, than turnips, I cannot yet determine. It were to be wiſhed, a fair experiment were made in this matter.—Many farmers ſow turnips, inſtead of fallowing their land for wheat; and this is good huſbandry: But if the ſoil is proper for carrots, it would be much more profitable to ſow theſe, becauſe they impoveriſh the ſurface of the ſoil leſs, extracting the chief part of their nouriſhment, from a great depth; and as they require that the land ſhould be deeper ploughed, of courſe it will be better in tilth.

Hogs are very fond of carrots, and they make them thrive apace; but they ſhould always be given to them boiled, as they will, with great difficulty, be induced to eat a ſufficient quantity of them raw. It will be proper, however, to give them, before they are killed, either a few buſhels of barley meal, or ſome grey peas boiled, which will complete their fattening to admiration.—Peas make the fat firmer. Carrots alone, would, it is true, fill them up with flaſhy fat and fleſh; but they would not ſpend ſo well, neither would they be ſo proper to pickle for pork, or to be made into bacon.

I keep no hounds; but I have three brace of pointers, and ſix couple of cock dogs; which I have, for a whole year together, kept on no other food, than boiled carrots, ſome flet ſkimmed milk, or barley meal being mixed with the liquor they were boiled in. When they have had plenty of horſe fleſh, they were r[illegible]rkably ſubject to the mange; and if f[illegible]vant of it, they were obliged to eat b[illegible]ey meal alone, though they got fleſh, t[illegible] barley was of ſo hot a quality, that t[illegible]r coats would be quite rough, and ſtand an end on their hides. Since I fed them with carrots, they are always in good order, high wind, and conſtant health.

Many gentlemen might ſave very conſiderable, by putting this in practice. I find the uſe of carrots ſaves me three parts in four, of the quantity of barley meal I formerly uſed. As to the flet, or ſkimmed milk, if it cannot be got cheap, it may be omitted without any bad conſequences.

There is not a better, or more heartening food for hunters, † than carrots, if given them with diſcretion. As to common plough and cart horſes, they may eat them indiſcriminately, and this root will be found a very cheap food for them, as they need have no corn, and much leſs hay than they would otherwiſe eat.

I have a couple of hunters, which I value as being very good horſes; and theſe I feed in the ſeaſon, with very little elſe beſides carrots, well cleaned from the dirt that naturally hangs about them, and loaves made of the mixed meal of barley and oats, ſometimes with a ſmall mixture of coarſe, but good wheat meal, and if they require to be looſened in their bodies, I now and then give them ſome bran. As to hay, they eat at this ſeaſon, but little of it; of oats none at all; yet they go through their work with admiration.

I have all my life heard it ſaid, that carrots were exceeding good to make horſes long winded; and ſome jockies will, I have been informed, feed a broken winded horſe with carrots, ſome little time before they ſell him, when he may be very well paſſed off for a horſe that is only a little thick winded.

A horſe dealer in my neighbourhood, when he buys a poor half ſtarved beaſt, if he has youth on his ſide, always fats him up with carrots, before he takes him to market; and this practice he finds anſwers very well, as the horſe is ſooner got into fleſh with carrots, than a[illegible]er food; and they are beſides wh[illegible] breeding in him no foul humou[illegible]

All the danger ſeems to be to [illegible]chaſer, who, if he imprudently puts the horſe to too hard work, is in a manne[illegible]ſure to break either his wind or his hear[illegible]for as the horſe was very ſuddenly got

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[illegible]me aſſert, that one acre of carrots, properly planted, will fatten a greater number of [illegible]p, or hullocks, than three acres of turnips, and that the fleſh of theſe animals, will be [illegible]er and better taſted.—Mr. Miller ſays, he has known carrots cultivated for feeding deer [illegible]rks, which has proved of excellent uſe in hard winters.

† [illegible]orſes are extremely fond of carrots.

into fleſh, his ſtrength is now proportioned to his bulk, until he has been kept ſome time on dry meal.

That a horſe thus fed, ſhould not be immediately fit for any hard labour, muſt not be uſed as an argument againſt carrots being a proper food for horſes. It muſt be conſidered, that this man takes a half ſtarved horſe, and gives him at once, his fill of a nouriſhing food, in fact, too nouriſhing, as it fills him with fleſh faſter than he can have time to gather ſtrength. It muſt alſo be conſidered, that during the time of his being fed on this root, he is not permitted to take any exerciſe.

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From the HAMPSHIRE GAZETTE, printed at Northampton.

Mr. BUTLER,

*Pleaſe to inſert in your paper, the following unfiniſhed draught of a letter, which appears to be wrote by one of Shays' emiſſaries—it was picked up in Weſtfield ſtreet—the publick, from its contents, will judge of its originality.* *Yours, &c.*

"My dear GENERAL,

"West Springfield, June 26, 1787.

"AGREEABLE to our laſt concluſion, have been the route through the Maſſachuſetts State, and am on my return to this place, and ſhall expect to be at St. John's by the middle of July, at fartheſt. Having this opportunity of conveyance, I write a few of the obſervations I have made reſpecting politcal matters, and have been fortunate in the diſcovery. Have frequently mixed myſelf in company with all claſſes of men, and of various ſentiments. I find to my agreeable ſurpriſe, that the movements of government exceed our moſt ſanguine wiſhes. Sir, I can aſſure you that our laſt year's craft, in calling the then adminiſtration by the odious names of tyranical, unconſtitutional meaſures, and complaints of high ſalaries of men in office—inſupportable taxes and no publick debts paid, with many abuſive grievances by no means to be ſubmitted to by a free people, has had all the effects on the minds of the common people that we ever wiſhed for; and all thanks is due from us to the artful genius, and induſtry of ſome of our party, who improved all opportunities to inſtil in the minds of the unwary and ignorant, every idea of its being in reality a tyrannical oppreſſive government, and by this piece of artifice, there is a ſpirit of jealouſy and diſtruſt amongſt the common people againſt all the men of experience and influence in the ſtate. Conſequently you will find by the returns of the new members for the General Court, are moſtly ſuch as we ſhould have choſen. Sir, this new aſſembly have done much already, and have taken off the diſqualifying act and ordered a return of the fire arms to our brave boys again, and have granted a general pardon, unaſked for by us, with a few exceptions, of which, Sir, you are one. But fear not, you will find that our renowned Wheeler is reſtored to full charity and confidence, which I muſt conſtrue as an earneſt of a pardon for the whole at a future time. You will diſcover ſome of the feelings of the preſent from the former Court, in that they have given the addition of *gentleman* to your names, which you will accept as a compliment from the Court for this time. Our illuſtrious Governour and Council have conſented that the government party ſhould be ſo far gratified as to attend our brave Parmiter and McCullock to the gallows and back again to the priſon, and this I preſume will be the laſt of it; and we have no ſmall grounds of hope that this Court will look up ſome of our old objects, and that publick ſecurities of all kinds will be brought down to their going price, or paper money iſſued for their payment, and in one year more, poſſibly we ſhall have a leveling and diviſion of property under the ſanction of law. Agreeable to the predictions of ſome of our party, the diſqualifying act has deen hurtful and has kept back ſome of our friends for this year, as many of the towns have ſent repreſentatives that keep up the old outcry in the General Court, viz. that they muſt ſupport their conſtitutional rights and enforce obedience to the laws of the ſtate, and to pay ſtrict attention to publick faith, honour, honeſtly, juſtice and righteouſneſs, in all publick and private contracts, &c. But notwithſtanding all this noiſe about conſcientiouſneſs and integrity, in one year more it is probable we ſhall be in as agreeable circumſtances as Rhode-Iſland as at preſent. Sir, you will find the Court have agreed and ordered five hundred men to be raiſed for a limited time—the government party ſay this is only an artificial parade and ſhew of authori-

ty and protection, when in fact they, by their conduct, don't mean the ſoldiery ſhall hurt ſo much as an hair of the rebels heads.—They ſpeak of the proceedings of the Court in theſe movements, not only as childiſh weakneſs in government, but as an open conniving at and flattering the moſt obſtinate and baſeſt of men, and to wink at their captivating, robbing, plundering and murdering their beſt citizens. Some of the government even ſpurn at an amendment of a reſolve of the Senate by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in conſequence of a motion made by one Dr. Jarvis, by his artificial abuſe of words, they ſay, it is evident that the Court expect to couſin and flatter them into a belief of their intentions to ſupport the dignity of authority, and approve of the former Court's meaſures to quaſh rebellion.

Dear ſir, I can aſſure you that many of the firſt characters, and of the common people in the government, do ſolemnly declare, that let what inſurrections, rebellions, or civil wars take place, they will not turn out again to ſupport ſuch a disjointed, ſhackling government as this was, or any other republican government, where the people are ſo deſtitute of virtue, and turn liberty into licentiouſneſs. The government people ſay that there is ſuch a part of the inhabitants that are willingly ignorant of the nature of true liberty, or ſuch as the conſtitution points out, and all the advantages that would be enjoyed by ſupporting the ſame: But ſay they, it is probable that the loſs of them will bring them to a ſenſe of their value—and unleſs the Federal Convention now ſitting, ſhould be ſo wiſe and lucky as to conſolidate all the ſtates under one head or form of government, which they do not put much dependence on, as they ſay it is not likely that all the ſtates will ever voluntarily fall in with any one plan of government; yet notwithſtanding there is ſome of the firſt characters in theſe eaſtern ſtates that have ſome object a head, from which they form large expectations. In caſe there is no accommodation from the Federal Committee, by what little I can diſcover, this chain of connection reaches through the United States, which includes no ſmall number of the men of enterprize, of power, experience, wealth and military ſkill; and it is ſuppoſed there is ſome mutual agreement as to the form of government and the plan of operation, and the courſe of their movements, by which means they expect to bring about a ſudden and univerſal revolution without the ſhedding of much if any blood; and this new government is to be on the moſt liberal principles, if well uſed by the ſubject; but nervous if abuſed—The outlines of this new form of government, are ſuppoſed to be planned nearly in the following order, viz.

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*The following* Preſcription *for a CONSUMPTION or COUGH, is taken from a Charleſton paper of the 23d ultimo.*

TAKE of crumfrey one pound, ſcraped clean; one table ſpoonful of flax ſeed—two quarts of good water; put them into a veſſel, and boil them down to one quart—ſtrain it off, and ſet it to cool. Alſo, take three quarters of a pound of brown ſugar, the yolk of ſix new laid eggs—one nutmeg pounded fine, and afterwards mixed well together; mull one quart of Madeira wine with all the above ingredients, taking care not to let it curdle; then bottle it, and let the perſon afflicted, take a wine glaſs full, morning and evening, and any time when the cough is troubleſome.

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## *A RECEIPT to preſerve young TURNIPS.*

AKE ſuch a quantity of elder leaves as, when bruiſed, will yield juice ſufficito cover the turnip ſeed you intend to , in which let it ſoak about twelve rs, the next day mix it with the bruiſed ves, and ſow all together.

urnip ſeed is generally covered with a harrow; take elder buſhes for this oſe; if the berries are on, the effect will increaſed. It, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the fly ſhould attack the young plants, draw elder buſhes gently over them.

I have found by experience, that the fly rarely attacks turnips growing on ground from which a crop of flax has been taken the ſame ſeaſon. I have alſo, and with good ſucceſs, prevented the ravages of the turni fly, by covering my turnip field with ſtraw after it was prepared for ſeeding, and the burnt the ſtraw the day before I ſowed.

*An account of the Feast given by the Emperour of China, Kienlong, to the ancients of his kingdom, on the 14th of February, 1785, extracted from the Memoirs of the French Miſſionaries.*

"THIS imperial [illegible] which Kienlong gave to the [illegible] is one of thoſe events, which will make an epoch in the empire. Kanghi, his [illegible] ſet the example, who, mounting the throne very young, celebrated the ſixtieth year of his reign, and ſixty-fifth of his age, on this day. At the end of 1784, he ſolemnly announced his intentions, and made a number of promotions among the Mandarins, profeſſors of belles-lettres, and military. He likewiſe exempted all the people from taxes that year, and repealed forever, thoſe which bore hard on them. He ordered diſtributions of rice, and pieces of ſilk or ſtuff, to be given to every poor perſon through the empire, who had attained the age of 60 years. Thoſe who were one hundred, had fifty buſhels of rice, and two pieces of ſilk, one of the firſt, the other the ſecond quality;—thoſe who had attained ninety years, received thirty buſhels of rice, and two pieces of ſilk, of an inferiour quality; thoſe who were leſs than ſixty, and exceeding fifty, had five buſhels of rice, and one piece of ſilk; and every other perſon, rice and ſilk proportionate to their ages, reckoning by ten years.

"But the grand day of the ſolemnity was at Pekin, on the 14th of February, 1785.

"Three thouſand aged men of quality (which number Mr. Amrot, who relates this hiſtory, ſaw at that palace, and who were invited by the Emperour) being aſſembled, the Emperour, who choſe to do the honours of the table, took his place at the head; the only diſtinction being, his throne was elevated about a foot higher than the other ſeats, ſolely, as he declared, for the purpoſe of ſeeing every thing was right, as the tables were ſerved in all parts equal, where the gueſts were diſtributed four and four:—At others were the Princes of the Blood, the Nobility, and the Mandarins—and at the circulation table, ſat the Emperour's family, to ſee that nothing was wanting by thoſe ancient gueſts, and to exhort them to partake of the repaſt with ſatisfaction, which their good maſter had invited them to. A numerous band of muſick playing during the time, which was followed by a ballad, repreſented by the comedians of the court, and at the end, the vocal performers chimed a hymn, in honour of Tien, to return thanks for this particular day. The Emperour then retired, and his Miniſters diſtributed to each of the company, a preſent, with a wiſh written thereon by the Emperour: "That each might enjoy long life, and what they wiſhed;" alſo a piece in verſe, which he compoſed for the occaſion, and which was [illegible]rly as follows: The title of the piece is, "To [illegible]nerable ancients invited to the ſolemn feaſt, to rejoice with me, in memory of what was done before, by my auguſt Uncle."

"The bleſſings which I have received from Heaven, are without number; it is impoſſible for me to reckon them—but I cannot avoid expreſſing the peculiar happineſs I feel, in having renewed this day, which has cauſed the moſt pleaſing emotion in my heart, and which I ſhall ever call in pleaſure to my memory, as having ſeen my princes and my people, take their place by the ſide of their maſter, ſerving, and to be ſerved, equally upon the ſame footing, without any diſtinction of rank, being equally happy as an aſſembly of friends, with the ſame motives of joy and gladneſs. This is the ſecond time, by the ſpecial favour of God, that I have enjoyed the ſame ſight, with the ſame feeling of heart. Our deſcendents will, no doubt, be penetrated with ſentiments of the moſt tender veneration, when they read in hiſtory, that two Emperours of my auguſt race, have celebrated, the one his ſixtieth, and the other his fiftieth year of their reign; rejoicing, as in a family repaſt, with the whole empire, repreſented by the choſen of its aged people."

"The Emperour was likewiſe pleaſed to put a ſtop to the proſecution of the miſſionaries; and iſſued a decree, wherein he expreſſes a deſire, that they may proceed peaceably, and without moleſtation, in their zealous endeavours to excite religion in the tribe of Levi."

## ANECDOTE.

THE dialogue between Pyhrrus King of Epirus, and Cineas, his prime miniſter, is full of inſtruction and ſets forth the reſtleſs ſpirit of man: "What, ſir, do you propoſe in this expedition againſt the Romans?" Says Cineas: "To conquer all Italy," anſwers Pyrrhus; "And what next?" ſays the counſellor: "Then we will tranſport our forces into Sicily, and make that kingdom our own," replied his majeſty: "And what expedition will you go on after that?" "Then," adds the enterprizing Hero, "we'll ſail to Africa, and ſubdue that part of the world." "And what," continues the ſtateſman, "remains to be done then?" "Why then—then," ſays the monarch, "We will ſit down and be merry over our bowls." "And what," anſwers his miniſter, "hinders us from doing that now?"

# Summary of late Intelligence.

## LONDON, May 5.

*Old Bailey Intelligence.*

SAMUEL OLIVER was tried on an indictment for having feloniouſly ſtolen 2s. the property of Thomas Stirderan. The circumſtances of this trial, not marked with much ſingularity, are here given, as a neceſſary and important caution to a numerous claſs of people, the ſhopmen and apprentices of this metropolis. The priſoner was ſome time ſhopman to the proſecutor, a hoſier, in Holborn, and had incurred ſome ſuſpicion of diſhoneſt practices. Mr. Stirderan having conſulted with his friend, a Mr. Lock, it was agreed to mark 7s. and to ſend Sarah Lock, to purchaſe goods of the priſoner to that amount. This being done, ſome of the articles were ſuppreſſed in the entry of ſales, and two of the marked ſhillings were found on the priſoner. Mr. Garrow attempted an exception in favour of the priſoner, by obſerving, that being entruſted with the money, for the uſe of his maſter, he was free to change it, put it in his pocket, pay it away, &c. until called upon to make up his accounts. But the concealment of part of the money received, made by the priſoner, in the book of entries, being looked upon by the recorder, as evidence of the intended fraud, the jury, without heſitation, brought in their verdict—Gullty.

The recorder then addreſſed the priſoner in a pathetick ſpeech; he lamented the neceſſity of proceeding with rigour, with a perſon who had produced ſo good a character previous to the preſent; but the preſent was a crime, he obſerved, which the court were determined never to treat with lenity. It was in itſelf ſo hoſtile to every idea of domeſtick ſecurity—it was ſo harſh a violation of confidence repoſed, and of every bond of civil ſociety, that whenever it was proved, it could not, in his opinion, be puniſhed with too much ſeverity. He therefore paſſed ſentence on the priſoner, to be tranſported beyond the ſeas, for the term of ſeven years.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 2.

A diſcovery has been lately made by a phyſical gentlemen in Clarendon, of extracting gums, in large quantities, by an eaſy proceſs, from a great variety of trees in this iſland, which, bids fair to be of great advantage to the proprietors of wood lands in neral; and the important ſecret diſcovered the ſame gentleman, of diſſolving reſinous d other gums in water or ſpirits, and of idering them miſcible in a very ſimple nner, with expreſſed or eſſential oils, with- the intervention of any medium heretoe known, will prove of infinite ſervice to edicine and the arts.—It is ſincerely to be ſhed, by every friend to merit, that this man may meet with the encouragement ſiduity deſerves.

The ſame gentleman has diſcovered a number of very valuable ſtones, in ſome of the mountains of this iſland that he has explored with great patience and induſtry, among which are ſmall diamonds, amathyſts, emeralds, &c.—He has alſo diſcovered the plant from which the real Indian ink is extracted, growing ſpontaneouſly in ſeveral parts of the country, a quantity of which, nearly equal in quality to the ink made in China, he has already manufactured.—With theſe valuable articles he intends ſhortly to leave the iſland, for the purpoſe of laying them before the Royal Society, having procured a very ſtrong recommendatory letter from a medical gentleman of this town to their preſident, Sir Joſeph Banks.

By a gentleman from Curracoa, we are informed, that the clandeſtine commerce, which was formerly carried on from that iſland, with the ſubjects of Spain, on the continent of South America, is entirely at a ſtand; the Dutch armed veſſels not being in a condition to contend, as formerly, with the Spaniſh *Guarda Coſtas*, which now carry from 20 to 30 guns each, and men in abundance:—And their commander, it ſeems, has received the moſt rigid orders from the court of Madrid, to prevent all foreign intercourſe, and all illicit commerce, with the Mynheers in particular, under pain of degradation, perpetual impriſonment, and even death itſelf, if they are known to connive at ſuch practices.

We are informed by a gentleman of veracity that the *coup de ſoleil* is very common, during the months of June, July and Auguſt, in Portugal, and that the natives take the following ſimple method to cure it, which, if adopted in any reaſonable time after the firſt ſymptoms of this dangerous diſorder appeared, was never known to be ineffectual: Whenever any perſon is *ſun ſtriken* in that country, they firſt open a vein in one of the arms, from which they take a few ounces of blood; the patient is then ſtripped ſtark naked and placed in water, either freſh or ſalt, and a glaſs tumbler, full of the element in which he ſtands, is *reverſed* upon the crown of his head, in which ſituation it is held down very cloſe, until the water within it becomes quite warm by the rays of the ſun; the tumbler is then emptied, and, if the delirium, which always attends theſe alarming complaints, does not ceaſe immediately, another tumbler of water is applied in the ſame manner, and ſo on, until a perfect cure is effected. As a *coup de ſoleil*, or *ſtroke of the ſun*, has very ſeldom been removed in this country, and nine times out of ten, at leaſt, has proved mortal, it is ſubmited to the faculty whether the foregoing method, of cure by way of experiment, might not be hazarded without encreaſing the danger to wh

any perſon muſt be expoſed who may have the misfortune to be afflicted in future, with this aſtoniſhing and dangerous malady.

NEW YORK, July 19.

A correſpondent obſerves, that our young gentlemen, who are beſt acquainted with the diſpoſitions of the fair, ſeem aſtoniſhed at the preſent idea of putting a Spaniſh padlock upon MISS-ISIPPI! a lovely American, both by birth and ſpirit, and too high-mettled to ſuffer any ſuch reſtraint to be put upon her intercourſe with the world; it muſt remain perfectly free and independent of kings, princes, or ſtates. Our young gentlemen are therefore of opinion, that the aforeſaid *Miſs-Iſippi*, will ſtruggle much, before ſhe will ſubmit to have a *Spaniſh padlock* (an unpleaſant piece of mechaniſm) fixed upon her watercourſe. The Empreſs Queen was very handſome, but at the ſame time, very diffident and baſhful, and the greateſt mortification of her life was, "the Dutch having their hard clutches ſo ſtrong upon her *charming Scheldt*, that ſhe could make but little or no free uſe of it, during the whole of her reign." What uſe ſhe did make of it, was in a very private way, when the Dutch were ſlumbering in their ſpeuil houſes.

*By the United States, in Congreſs Aſſembled, June* 12, 1787.

*Reſolved*, That all officers in the line of the late army, who may be entitled to penſions, in purſuance of the acts of Congreſs in that behalf made, ſhall, previous to the receipt of ſuch penſion, depoſit with the proper officers appointed to diſcharge the ſame, in the ſtate in which they reſide, a certificate from the commiſſioner of army accounts, purporting that no balance is due from the claimant, to the United States.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

*Extract of a letter from Princeton, July* 5.

"By a gentleman from the Weſtward, we have received the following account of emigrants to the ſettlements of Kentuckey, and the falls of the Ohio, taken from a return made by the Adjutant of the troops ſtationed at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muſkingum—viz. from the 10th of October, 1786, to the 12th of May, 1787, there have paſſed the garriſon, down the Ohi, 177 boats, containing 2689ſouls, 1333 horſes, 766 cattle, 102 waggons, and one phaeton, beſides a number which paſſed in the night unobſerved."

When we caſt our eyes around, my countrymen, what feuds, what diſcords do we behold from the ſeveral quarters of the United States; while thoſe in the eaſt only *appear* to be dying away, new, and accumulated evils ſeem to be gathering in the weſt. The treaty with Spain, relative to the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, has ſet the people on the falls of the Ohio, &c. into a political phrenzy; the general voice of the weſtern community (who, it is ſaid, can raiſe 20,000 militia) is, *equal liberty* with the thirteen ſtates, or a *breach of peace*, and a *new alliance!*—— There is a ſhoal of letters now in circulation, from different parts of this extenſive territory, which purport this, and more; ſome of them muſt be branded with the epithets of *inſolence, &c.* however juſt their complaints may be. Why are not remonſtrances made, through a proper channel, for the reſcinding of the reſolve of Congreſs (if ſuch a one there be) reſpecting this ſpecies of *ceſſion* of the Miſſiſippi?—but, where is this proper channel——Theſe circumſtances greatly corroborate the neceſſity of an immediate *Efficient Federal Government!*

WINDSOR, July 2.

We hear from Walpole, that on Monday laſt, one Graves, a gentleman belonging to that town, having ſent two ſons, one about ſeven and the other about nine years of age, to put his horſe into the paſture, the wind blowing very hard, a tree unfortunately fell upon them, which inſtantly killed the boys, and horſe likewiſe.

PORTSMOUTH, July 14.

Thurſday the 29th day of November next, is appointed by the Hon. General Court to be obſerved as a day of Thankſgiving throughout this State.

BOSTON, July 20.

Laſt week, the anniverſary meeting of the truſtees of Phillip's Academy, was holden in Andover.—After an examination of the ſtudents, in the branches of literature, uſually taught in the Academy, in the afternoon, commenced a ſplendid, oratorical exhibition. The exerciſes were opened with a celebrated anthem, performed by the ſcholars, and ſome young gentlemen formerly of the academy, aſſiſted by a number of young ladies of that town. Then followed ſelect, ſentimental ſpeeches and dialogues, in the Greek, Latin, and Engliſh languages, agreeably and judiciouſly interſperſed with pieces diſplaying a variety of innocent humour. To theſe ſucceeded a ſacred drama of David and Goliah, which cloſed with a proceſſion of ladies, repreſenting the daughters of Iſrael, ſinging Handel's oratorio, from *Sam.* 1. xviii. 7.—The ladies were clad in white uniform, of our own manufacture. Their head dreſs was ſimple and elegant, without hats or bonnets. After the valedictory oration, the hundreth pſalm, ſet to muſick by Doctor Madan, and a prayer well adapted to the occaſion, concluded the whole. The performers in the different parts of the exhibition, reflected the higheſt honour on themſelves, and the inſtitution, and more than anſwered the moſt raiſed expectations of a numerous, crowded and reſpectable audience.

*July* 26. We hear from good authority, that his Excellency the Governour, by advice of Council, has put a ſtop to any further enliſtments of troops ordered to be raiſed by the Legiſlature in its laſt ſeſſion; agreeably to the powers veſted in him by the celebrated Reſolution of the 19th of June laſt, for quieting the diſorders in this Commonwealth;—And, at the ſame time, has di-

rected the Officer in command, to reduce the number in service, to Two Hundred Men, Officers included, on the 20th of Auguſt next enſuing.—We moſt ſincerely congratulate the publick on this event, as it carries the very pleaſing evidence of the commotions which have diſturbed this State in the courſe of the laſt winter, being in a fair way to a happy adjuſtment.

We are informed, that his Excellency our worthy and patriotick Chief Magiſtrate, propoſes a viſit to the Weſtern Counties, to review the Militia in that diſtrict in the laſt of September, provided his health will admit.——A deſign which reflects high honour on his zeal and activity in the publick ſervice.

Tueſday, laſt, a ſon of Mr. Henry Simpſon, of this town, in performing ſome maſon's work on the roof of a Houſe at the bottom of Water Street, accidentally ſlipped off and fell to the ground. He came down upon his feet; and notwithſtanding the height from which he fell, the houſe being four ſtories high, the only material injury he received, was the breaking of one of his legs; and it is hoped he would recover.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, arrived in this town, the Honourable Jan Boonen Graves, Eſq; Conſul from their High Mightineſſes the Lords the States General of the United Netherlands, for the States of North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

Yeſterday afternoon, a company, conſiſting of the non commiſſioned officers of the Boſton Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Serjeant Major, made their firſt publick appearance in the Rifle uniform; the Company paraded at Faneuil Hall, and at four o'clock, marched into the Common, and performed their different evolutions and firings, with great exactneſs, in preſence of a large number of ſpectators.

The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, have been pleaſed to grant a further reſpite of ſeven weeks, to *Parmiter*, *McCullock*, *Gale* and *Shattuck*, under ſentence of Death for *Treaſon*, who were to have been executed on Thurſday next.

*From an Engliſh paper of the 7th June.*

"By letters immediately from Holland, we are informed, that the utmoſt tumults and confuſion are approaching. A general rebellion prevails at Amſterdam. Fourteen of the Stadtholder's party were ſeized by the patriots of the country, and hanged in the ſtreets the next day. Military law is now proclaimed.——All orders for payment of money from the bank, rejected.——Two cannon are planted in the houſe of *Le Cope*; and every window of the wealthy planted with muſquetry, for the protection of their lives and property."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to this town; dated Fort Pitt, June 25th, 1787.*

"The ſurveys will not be carried on this ſeaſon; the Indians have confederate, and are determined to oppoſe the meaſures. They have lately ſent in a ſpeech to the Superintendant, and one for Congreſs. They wiſh to have a general council held; and ſay that all that has been heretofore done on the ſubject of relinquiſhing Indian rights, &c. is of no effect, it having been done by ſome of their people, who were not authorized to do it. It is the opinion of the people in this country, that this conduct of the Indians, is owing to their having been informed, that no troops were to be ſent out to reinforce Col. Harmer.

"Col. Harmer, with his regiment, agreeably to the orders of the Secretary at War, marched 8 days ſince, for Poſt St. Vincents, near 700 miles from this, in order to diſpoſſeſs ſome perſons who have ſat down at that poſt, contrary to the ordinance of Congreſs."

☞ *What think ye of diſbanding the federal army now?*

Our trade with Great Britain, ſeems to be taking a favourable turn—Capt. Callahan, on his arrival in this port, the 16th inſtant, entered at the naval office, four thouſand dollars in ſpecie, which were cleared out at the cuſtom houſe in London, for this place. [*Suppoſed to be counterfeit!*]

*Extract of a letter from the ſtate of Vermont, dated Windſor, June 18, 1787.*

"Some meaſures lately taken by a number of our magiſtrates, in addition to the exhauſted *ſtores* of their (the inſurgents) friends, I believe will nearly free us of their company. In the courſe of a journey to the weſtern and ſouthern parts of the ſtate, I was in two towns, at the time the Courts of Common Pleas were ſitting.—I was pleaſed to find that the Courts were particularly careful in their enquiries, with reſpect to the political characters of ſuch as applied for licenſe to keep taverns—having harboured your inſurgents, was a ſufficient reaſon for refuſing a licenſe."

Private letters brought by the packet, arrived at Newyork, confirm the accounts of the *war* in Holland.

An inſtance demonſtrative of the ſcarcity of caſh, occurred here a few days ſince—a veſſel arrived from South Carolina, part of whoſe cargo, conſiſted of about *one thouſand* watermelons, which were ſold from three to four ſhillings each. O luxury! how rapid is thy decline!

## WORCESTER.

The great flow of intelligence from various channels, obliged us to omit, laſt week, the proceedings of the Commencement at Cambridge—the ſame cauſe prevents us from continuing the hiſtory of the war, and inſerting many things intended for this week's Magazine.

DIED.] At Newport, Rhode Iſland, Mr. Nathan Bull Child, printer, late of Charleſton, South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Rhode Island seems to have run the gantlet of contempt through all the states; her conduct has been severely reprobated, and the most reproachful epithets bestowed on her, even by her neighbours of Massachusetts.—"From her antifederal disposition (say they) nothing better could have been expected. To that State it is owing, *that the continental impost did not take place.* To her may be charged the poverty of the soldiers of the late army, the heavy taxes of our citizens, and the embarrassed state of the publick finances. It is, however, sincerely hoped and wished, that her dissent will *never more be permitted to defeat any federal measure.* Rather let her be dropped out of the union, or apportioned to the different states that surround her. Nor will the American constellation loose one gem thereby. The state of Vermont shines with far superiour lustre, and would more than compensate the loss."

To what a degree, observes a correspondent, must the feelings of those people, who possess that noble spirit which raised us glory and independence, be injured, by reflecting on the commotions which at present rage, without intermission, at Rhode Island?—Those who could lately boast of men of strict integrity, to fill the respective offices of government, have now to regret, that they are filled with a set of ignorant men.

The citizens of that state, one day view the Governour sitting in the chair of government, and the next day, may see his Excellency in his blacksmith's shop, completely equipped for a hot engagement. At the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence, in New Jersey, the sons of liberty, it is said, had express orders from the Governour, to fire but *twelve cannon*, and to drink but *twelve toasts.* Until a reformation takes place, may they meet with similar contempt from the Twelve United States!

In this *western* world, it is our unspeakable felicity, and indeed our greatest glory, to enjoy, perfectly unmolested, that inestimable blessing—the *Liberty of the Press*—(which has been totally demolished, or at least bound in *chains* and *fetters*, in most of the *eastern* parts) notwithstanding the impotent efforts of *knaves* and *tyrants*, to embarrass and perplex us! [*Pennsylvania Chron. of Freedom.*]

*Ignorants*, *blockheads*, and worse than *fools* and *idiots*, who do not, or will not, understand the *rules* of a *free press*, ought to inform themselves better, before they presume to arraign or censure the procedures of an independent printer, the propriety of whose deportment, in this respect, nothing but a plain, manifest want of capacity on their side, disables them from being acquainted with. On the other hand, the workers of iniquity, the *bombardiers* of *rapine*, *violence*, and *extortion*, only dread and censure the press, because it exposes and scourges them.

Truth and reason will always be an over match for the most formidable adversaries; and the hackneyed clamour, "the licentiousness of the press," is seldom or ever rung in our ears, but by either weak men, *culprits* in office, or enemies to liberty. Let the press be free, and that freedom will correct its extravagance. [*Chron. of Freedom.*]

*A curious Experiment, well worth the notice and attention of every Farmer in America.*

Joseph Cooper, Esq; of New Jersey, planted in his garden fourteen grains of wheat, that was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the ship Empress of China, Capt. John Green, in the year 1785: Seven grains of which were lost by some accident; the produce of the remaining seven grains he sowed in the fall of 1786, at the same time, and in the same field, that he sowed his common wheat, but carefully kept them apart: By which experiment he found that the Cape wheat came to perfection at least ten days earlier than the wheat of this country, and its quality to excel any thing of the sort introduced amongst us. After threshing and cleaning he measured it, and found one bushel and five eights of a bushel, which weighed 109¼ lb. avoirdupoise, which is something more than sixty seven pounds four ounces per bushel.

Of 1000 grains of wheat taken as they came to hand, the largest weight was thirty three pennyweights Troy; from which data we find the whole quantity to amount to 874,438 grains, and the number contained in a bushel, Winchester measure, to contain 538,116 grains—an increase almost beyond conception.

ALBANY, July 12.

A Dublin paper has the following article: Mr. M'Nimine, principal of the Marine School, has constructed a vessel which can be worked upon land, and by which, a boy will know how to navigate a ship, as well as if he had been to sea. The model of this, and the method of working it, has been much approved of, by the Dublin Society, the members of the Marine Society, and by many naval commanders; as by this ingenious contrivance, a boy may be an experienced navigator, without ever being on board a ship.

NORWICH, July 12.

From the Boston papers it appears, that the interesting question has, or will be, debated by the present Assembly, whether the eastern branch of that Commonwealth (commonly called the *Province of Maine*) shall be lopt from the body politick, and incorporated into a destinct state.—It is worthy of remark, says a correspondent, that look which way we will to that devoted state, and we see her continually harrassed with internal broils. In the west she is threatened with a formidable faction; in the east, an important and serious dispute has commenced; her trade and commerce is languishing; various innovations are talked of, which forebode a dissolution of her constitution—in short, to particularize is needless.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XIX.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in August, 1787.

## The UNITED STATES of AMERICA, in CONGRESS assembled,

*To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting.*

WHEREAS the United States of America in Congress assembled, by their commission bearing date the twelfth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, thought proper to constitute *John Adams*, *Benjamin Franklin* and *Thomas Jefferson*, their Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving to them, or a majority of them, full powers to confer, treat and negociate with the Ambassadour, Minister or Commissioner of his Majesty the Emperour of Morocco concerning a Treaty of Amity and Commerce, to make and receive propositions for such Treaty, and to conclude and sign the same, transmitting it to the United States in Congress assembled, for their final ratification.

And by one other commission bearing date the eleventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, did farther empower the said Ministers Plenipotentiary, or a majority of them, by writing under their hands and seals, to appoint such Agent in the said business as they might think proper, with authority under the directions and instructions of the said Ministers to commence and prosecute the said negociations and conferences for the said Treaty, provided that the said Treaty should be signed by the said Ministers: And whereas the said John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, two of the said Ministers Plenipotentiary (the said Benjamin Franklin being absent) by writing under the hand and seal of the said John Adams, at London, October the fifth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and of the said Thomas Jefferson, at Paris, October the eleventh, of the same year, did appoint *Thomas Barclay*, Agent in the business aforesaid, giving him the powers therein, which by the said second commission they were authorized to give, and the said Thomas Barclay in pursuance thereof, hath arranged articles for a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperour of Morocco, which articles, written in the Arabick language, confirmed by his said Majesty the Emperour of Morocco, and sealed with his royal seal, being translated into the language of the said United States of America, together with the attestations thereto annexed, are in the following words, to wit:

*In the name of Almighty God.*

THIS is a Treaty of Peace and Friendship established between us and the United States of America, which is confirmed, and which we have ordered to be written in this book and sealed with our royal seal at our Court of Morocco, on the twenty fifth day of the blessed month of Shaban, in the year one thousand two hundred, trusting in God it will remain permanent;

I. WE declare that both parties have agreed that this Treaty, consisting of twenty five articles, shall be inserted in this book and delivered to the Honourable Thomas Barclay, the Agent of the United States now at our court, with whose approbation it has been made, and who is duly authorized on their part to treat with us concerning all the matters contained therein.

II. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, the other party shall not take a commission from the enemy, nor fight under their colours.

III. If either of the parties shall be at war with any nation whatever, and take a prize belonging to that nation, and there shall be found on board subjects or effects belonging to either of the parties, the subjects shall be set at liberty and the effects returned to the owners. And if any goods belonging to any na-

tion, with whom either of the parties ſhall be at war, ſhall be loaded on veſſels belonging to the other party, they ſhall paſs free and unmoleſted, without any attempt being made to take or detain them.

IV. A ſignal or paſs ſhall be given to all veſſels belonging to both parties, by which they are to be known when they meet at ſea, and if the commander of a ſhip of war of either party ſhall have other ſhips under his convoy, the declaration of the commander ſhall alone be ſufficient to exempt any of them from examination.

V. If either of the parties ſhall be at war, and ſhall meet a veſſel at ſea belonging to the other, it is agreed that if an examination is to be made, it ſhall be done by ſending a boat with two or three men only, and if any gun ſhall be fired and injury done without reaſon, the offending party ſhall make good all damages.

VI. If any Moor ſhall bring citizens of the United States, or their effects, to his Majeſty, the citizens ſhall immediately be ſet at liberty and the effects reſtored; and in like manner, if any Moor, not a ſubject of theſe dominions, ſhall make prize of any of the citizens of America or their effects, and bring them into any of the ports of his Majeſty, they ſhall be immediately releaſed, as they will then be conſidered as under his Majeſty's protection.

VII. If any veſſel of either party ſhall put into a port of the other, and have occaſion for proviſions or other ſupplies, they ſhall be furniſhed without any interruption or moleſtation.

VIII. If any veſſel of the United States ſhall meet with a diſaſter at ſea, and put into one of our ports, to repair, ſhe ſhall be at liberty to land and reload her cargo without paying any duty whatever.

IX. If any veſſel of the United States ſhall be caſt on ſhore on any part of our coaſts, ſhe ſhall remain at the diſpoſition of the owners, and no one ſhall attempt going near her without their approbation, as ſhe is then conſidered particularly under our protection; and if any veſſel of the United States ſhall be forced to put into our ports by ſtreſs of weather or otherwiſe, ſhe ſhall not be compelled to land her cargo, but ſhall remain in tranquillity until the commander ſhall think proper to proceed on his voyage.

X. If any veſſel of either of the parties ſhall have an engagement with a veſſel belonging to any of the Chriſtian powers within gun ſhot of the forts of the other, the veſſel ſo engaged ſhall be defended and protected as much as poſſible until ſhe is in ſafety; and if any American veſſel ſhall be caſt on ſhore on the coaſt of Wadnoon, or any coaſt thereabout, the people belonging to her ſhall be protected and aſſiſted, until, by the help of God, they ſhall be ſent to their country.

XI. If we ſhall be at war with any Chriſtian power, and any of our veſſels ſail from the ports of the United States, no veſſel belonging to the enemy ſhall follow until twenty four hours after the departure of our veſſels; and the ſame regulation ſhall be obſerved towards the American veſſels ſailing from our ports; be their enemies Moors or Chriſtians.

XII. If any ſhip of war belonging to the United States ſhall put into any of our ports, ſhe ſhall not be examined on any pretence whatever, even though ſhe ſhould have fugitive ſlaves on board, nor ſhall the Governour or Commander of the place compel them to be brought on ſhore on any pretext, nor require any payment for them.

XIII. If a ſhip of war of either party ſhall put into any port of the other and ſalute, it ſhall be returned from the fort with an equal number of guns, not with more or leſs.

XIV. The commerce of the United States ſhall be on the ſame footing as is the commerce with Spain, or as that with the moſt favoured nation for the time being, and their citizens ſhall be reſpected and eſteemed and have full liberty to paſs and repaſs our country and ſea ports whenever they pleaſe, without interruption.

XV. Merchants of both countries ſhall employ only ſuch interpreters, and ſuch other perſons to aſſiſt them in their buſineſs, as they ſhall think proper. No commander of a veſſel ſhall transport his cargo on board another veſſel; he ſhall not be detained in port longer than he may think proper; and all perſons employed in loading or unloading goods, or in any other labour whatever, ſhall be paid at the cuſtomary rates, not more and not leſs.

XVI. In caſe of a war between the parties, the priſoners are not to be made ſlaves, but to be exchanged one for another, Captain for Captain, officer for officer, and one private man for another; and if there ſhall prove a deficiency on

her side, it shall be made up by the payment of one hundred Mexican dollars for each person wanting; and it is agreed that all prisoners shall be exchanged in twelve months from the time of their being taken, and that this exchange may be effected by a merchant, or any other person authorised by either of the parties.

XVII. Merchants shall not be compelled to buy or sell any kind of goods but such as they shall think proper; and may buy and sell all sorts of merchandize but such as are prohibited to the other Christian nations.

XVIII. All goods shall be weighed and examined before they are sent on board, and to avoid all detention of vessels, no examination shall afterwards be made, unless it shall first be proved, that contraband goods have been sent on board, in which case the persons who took the contraband goods on board, shall be punished according to the usage and custom of the country, and no other person whatever shall be injured, nor shall the ship or cargo incur any penalty or damage whatever.

XIX. No vessel shall be detained in port on any pretence whatever, nor be obliged to take on board any article without the consent of the commander, who shall be at full liberty to agree for the freight of any goods he takes on board.

XX. If any of the citizens of the United States, or any person under their protection, shall have any disputes with each other, the Consul shall decide between the parties, and whenever the Consul shall require any aid, or assistance from our government, to enforce his decisions, it shall be immediately granted to him.

XXI. If a citizen of the United States shall kill or wound a Moor, or on the contrary, if a Moor shall kill or wound a citizen of the United States, the law of the country shall take place, and equal justice shall be rendered, the Consul assisting at the trial, and if any delinquent shall make his escape, the Consul shall not be answerable for him in any manner whatever.

XXII. If an American citizen shall die in our country, and no will shall appear, the Consul shall take possession of his effects, and if there shall be no Consul, the effects shall be deposited in the hands of some person worthy of trust, until the party shall appear who has a right to demand them; but if the heir to the person deceased be present, the property shall be delivered to him without interruption; and if a will shall appear, the property shall descend agreeably to that will, as soon as the Consul shall declare the validity thereof.

XXIII. The Consuls of the United States of America, shall reside in any sea port of our dominions that they shall think proper; and they shall be respected, and enjoy all the privileges which the Consuls of any other nation enjoy, and if any of the citizens of the United States shall contract any debts or engagements, the Consul shall not be in any manner accountable for them, unless he shall have given a promise in writing for the payment or fulfilling thereof, without which promise in writing, no application to him for any redress shall be made.

XXIV. If any differences shall arise by either party infringing on any of the articles of this Treaty, peace and harmony shall remain, notwithstanding in the fullest force, until a friendly application shall be made for an arrangement; and until that application shall be rejected, no appeal shall be made to arms. And if a war shall break out between the parties, nine months shall be granted to all the subjects of both parties, to dispose of their effects and retire with their property. And it is further declared, that whatever indulgence in trade or otherwise, shall be granted to any of the Christian Powers, the citizens of the United States shall be equally entitled to them.

XXV. This Treaty shall continue in full force, with the help of God, for 50 years.

We have delivered this book into the hands of the before mentioned Thomas Barclay, on the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan, in the year one thousand two hundred.

I CERTIFY that the annexed is a true copy of the translation made by Isaac Cordoza Nunez, Interpreter at Morocco, of the Treaty between the Emperour of Morocco and the United States of America. (Signed)

THOMAS BARCLAY.

## ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

*Grace to the only God.*

I the underwritten, the servant of God, Thaher Ben Abdelkack Fennish, do certify, that his Imperial Majesty, my master (whom God preserve) having concluded a Treaty of Peace and Commerce with the United States of A-

merica, has ordered me, the better to complete it, and in addition to the tenth article of the Treaty, to declare, "That, if any veſſel belonging to the United States ſhall be in any of the ports of his Majeſty's dominions, or within gun ſhot of his forts, ſhe ſhall be protected as much as poſſible, and no veſſel whatever, belonging either to Mooriſh or Chriſtian powers, with whom the United States may be at war, ſhall be permitted to follow or engage her, as we now deem the citizens of America our good friends."

And, in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, I certify this declaration, by putting my hand and ſeal to it, on the 18th day of Ramadan, in the year one thouſand two hundred.

(Signed)

The ſervant of the King, my maſter, whom God preſerve,

*Taher Ben Abdelkack Fenniſh.*

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the tranſlation made at Morocco, by Iſaac Cordoza Nunez, interpreter, of a declaration made and ſigned by Sidi Hage Taher Fenniſh, in addition to the Treaty between the Emperour of Morocco and the United States of America, which declaration, the ſaid Taher Fenniſh made by the expreſs directions of his Majeſty. (Signed)

THOMAS BARCLAY.

And whereas the ſaid John Adams and Thomas Jefferſon, Miniſters Plenipotentiary aforeſaid, by writing under their reſpective hands and ſeals, duly made and executed by the ſaid John Adams on the 25th of January, 1787, and by the ſaid Thomas Jefferſon, on the 1ſt day of January, 1787, did approve and conclude the ſaid Treaty and every article and claſs therein contained, reſerving the ſame nevertheleſs to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled for their final ratification,

*Now it be known*, That we the ſaid United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, have accepted, approved, ratified and confirmed, and by theſe preſents do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the ſaid Treaty, and every article and clauſe thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have cauſed our ſeal to be hereunto affixed; WITNESS his Excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, our Preſident, at the city of New York, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſeven, and in the twelfth year of our ſovereignty and independence.

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## *PETITION of the Town of PRINCETON.*

For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

*To his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; Governour and Commander in Chief, and to the Honourable the COUNCIL of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.*

THE inhabitants of the town of Princeton, beg leave, with great reſpect, and filial freedom, to approach your excellency and honours, to offer our moſt humble and ardent ſolicitations in favour of *Henry Gale*, a priſoner, and under ſentence of death.

We would avoid every meaſure that might have the leaſt tendency to weaken the hands of government, and by every means in our power, would give energy and deciſion to its operations;—We have, in our corporate capacity, repeatedly declared, during the late diſturbances, our firm and unſhaken attachment to government, and our diſapprobation and abhorrence of the violent meaſures that were taken to obſtruct the courſe of law.

Although we earneſtly plead for the unhappy, the miſerable offender, we would by no means encourage a ſeditious temper, but would have every precaution taken, conſiſtent with the principles of a mild and righteous government, to prevent the repetition of the offence, and to repreſs a ſpirit of rebellion.

Permit us to ſay, that we firmly believe, and ſincerely hope, that the merciful extenſion of a free Pardon to the wretched object of our preſent interceſſions, will not be incompatible with the welfare and ſecurity of our happy and free conſtitution, and government.

He was never in arms againſt the government, but in this county, nor was he ever conſidered as one of the principal leaders and fomenters of the late rebellion, but as belonging to an inferiour claſs of offenders, and as being impoſed upon and led aſtray by the artful ſeductions of more deſigning men. And it ſeems reaſonable that the meaſure of puniſhment ſhould be proportioned to the magnitude of the crime, and that penalties of the greateſt ſeverity ſhould

be applied only to crimes of the deepeſt malignity, and not to thoſe of an inferiour rank.

Further, the ſaid Henry, it ſeems, was convinced of his errour, relinquiſhed his diſorderly mode of conduct, deſerted his companions in guilt, and returned to his ordinary employment, declaring his reſolution never to join them again, but to reſign himſelf to the mercy of his injured country, rationally relying on his penitence to procure ſome alleviation of his puniſhment. And all this he did ſome days before that criſis when Shays fled from Pelham. Though when the evil was contemplated at a diſtance, he was induced to join the conſpiracy, form the traiterous deſign, and enter upon its execution, yet, upon a nearer and more diſpaſſionate view of the tragical ſcene, when he came to realize the devaſtation, blood and carnage that muſt enſue, his ſoul was filled with horror and remorſe, he was not ſufficiently obſtinate and hardened to purſue the malignant purpoſe. And ſhall not repentance be encouraged, that if men retract, in any ſtage of their criminal purſuit, it ſhall extenuate their guilt, and be better for them than to proceed to the full completion of their wicked deſign?—It is allowed by writers on criminal law, that to juſtify the pains of death, the criminal muſt appear to be incorrigible, and that the laſt remedy, the *ultimum ſupplicium* ought never to be applied, where there is hope and probability of reclaiming the offender.

The General Court, in their wiſdom and goodneſs, by a late act of indemnity, have extended a pardon to a great number in the ſtate, to many in the county, and to ſome in the town, who have been more aggravatedly guilty than the convict whoſe caſe we now humbly recommend to the clemency and mercy of your Excellency and Honours. Theſe conſiderations, though not deciſive, may, we apprehend, rationally have an influence on your reſolutions, and muſt juſtify the intereſt we take in favour of one who is innocent, compared to ſome others, to whom their country, unſolicited, and by a general voice, has extended a pardon.

The ſufferings of others have been light, compared to his, whoſe long impriſonment, in a ſevere ſeaſon, at ſuch a diſtance from his friends and connexions as to be deprived of their kind offices, whoſe formidable trial and heart rending ſentence, and being ſtill held on the wrack of torturing ſuſpence, abundantly increaſed by the moſt painful ſolicitude for his aged parents, his wife, and helpleſs children, reduced, by his miſconduct, to the moſt deplorable circumſtances of indigence, ſorrow, and diſtreſs, muſt effectually teach him the danger of treaſonable practices, harrow up his ſoul, and render life an inſupportable burden.

Your Excellency's and Honours' characters, truly illuſtrious, eſpecially that of your Excellency, which is more conſpicuous and uniformly great, in no part ſhines with greater luſtre, than that of humanity and benevolence; nor can you derive, from any ſource, a more heart felt ſatisfaction, than from being able to gratify the rational wiſhes of that people, who, from long experience of your abilities and fidelity, reluctantly parted with you, for a ſeaſon, when your health had been impaired by the weight of publick ſervices, and who, upon the firſt information of your returning health, with great unanimity, had recourſe to your Excellency to take the helm, in this tempeſtuous day, to extricate them from thoſe embarraſſments in which, during your receſs, they had got ſo unhappily involved. Theſe conſiderations aſſure us, that if humanity itſelf ſhould not demand extreme rigour, your Excellency and Honours, in compliance with the deſires of the people in general, will grant a pardon to the unhappy convict in whoſe favour this humble addreſs is offered.

May it not be conſidered as ſome extenuation of his guilt, that he was eſſentially ignorant of the nature and deſtructive conſequences of rebellion, this being the firſt, and we hope it will be the laſt, that ever has happened in the extenſive dominions of theſe States, and *that* being denominated by the leaders, an exertion for a redreſs of grievances, which, in contemplation of rigid law, muſt be termed an unprovoked rebellion.

And upon the whole we imagine, that the exerciſe of the divine prerogative, veſted in you by the conſtitution, of pardoning offences, in the preſent inſtance cannot be productive of any bad conſequences. His complicated ſufferings, imminent danger, and difficult eſcape, muſt ſecure the publick ſafety, by terrifying others, producing repentance in him, and fortifying his future allegiance.

We, therefore, impreſſed with the moſt tender ſenſations of pity for the ſaid *Henry Gale*, with the greateſt importunity, again moſt fervently implore your

Excellency and Honours, to relieve his anxious diſquietude, and reſtore him to his family and country, by granting him a moſt gracious pardon. We are humbly of opinion, that the law itſelf would have exempted the convict in contemplation from capital puniſhment, if that variety of circumſtances, which pleads in his favour, could have been foreſeen.

Whether our interceſſions ſhall meet with ſucceſs or not, we are perſuaded your Excellency and Honours will ſincerely pity the victim's threatened fate, and heartily wiſh you could, conſiſtently with your duty to the publick, avoid putting the deadly ſentence in execution.

With great eſteem and regard, we would reſpectfully offer theſe our humble ſupplications to your Excellency's and Honours' candid and ſerious conſideration, and, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray,

TIMOTHY FULLER, Chairman.

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At a legal meeting of the inhabitants of PRINCETON, upon the 16th day of July 1787, the above Petition was voted by the town, and to be preſented to the Governour by the hand of Mr. Timothy Fuller.

Atteſt. WILLIAM DODDS, T. Clerk.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

IN your Magazine for the fourth week in July, 1787, I find that four of the Committee (which were choſen by the town of New Braintree, for drafting inſtructions to its Repreſentative for the year 1787) have called, by way of your Magazine, upon thoſe gentlemen who proteſted againſt the inſtructions that were drafted, to publiſh the whole of ſaid inſtructions, according to the copy by them received :—Therefore it will not be amiſs to inform the publick, that the ſole reaſon why the whole of ſaid inſtructions were not publiſhed with the proteſt, was on account of the prolixity of the piece; and that it may be depended upon for a truth, that what was taken out of ſaid inſtructions was no more than the true ſubſtance and ſpirit of the ſame—and that there was not the leaſt deſign to injure, or to ſlur, any man's character, in the abſtract, although the four gentlemen committee have aſſerted to the contrary; but it will not be ſurprizing to the publick to hear of the truth's being falſified by them, when they are informed that theſe four gentlemen were ſtrong abettors in the late inſurrections, as it is well known to the more judicious part of the community of this Commonwealth; that a lying ſpirit was made uſe of, amongſt that ſet of men, as the greateſt engine in carrying on their plans, in the late cauſe of rebellion; and it may be truly ſaid of the inſtructions, that they are the offspring of rebellious parents, and make a complete monſter, whoſe head only has been exhibited to publick view;—happy would it have been for the credit of the town of New Braintree, and their four Committee, if their enormous iſſue had periſhed in the embryo of its firſt exiſtence; and were theſe gentlemen in their right reaſon, they would not wiſh to have any further diſcovery made of their darling child, although their parental fondneſs may be great;—but it appears that they are under a ſtrong delirium, actuated by an enthuſiaſtical ſpirit of Shayſiſm, and are ſtill following the maxim, handed out to them by one of their late Colonels, viz. to take any meaſures, whether right or wrong, until they can get a phyſician—and if they are deſirous for a cure, I ſhould adviſe them to apply a few pills, preſcribed by government in their late act of indemnity, which will qualify them for a better appearance in their next publication, and ſhall leave them for the preſent to the reflections of a guilty conſcience, and to the phyſical operations of government.

PROTESTOR.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*Pleaſe to inſert the following, and you will oblige your's,* JOEL GROUT.

"WE hear from Gerry, that ſome time laſt week one Elijah Grout, a minor, of that place, was taken with a warrant, and brought before a certain Magiſtrate that belonged to Athol, being charged with oppoſing the authority of the Commonwealth; but upon trial, little or nothing appeared againſt him;—however, the Juſtice in his wiſdom ordered, that the ſaid minor

recognizance the sum of fifty pounds, with two sureties, in twenty five pounds each; yet, notwithstanding, before the Court rose, the Justice discharged the prisoner. Since which time, the young man, on hearing that the same Justice had granted another warrant for the same complaint, inlisted himself into the service of the Commonwealth, and left the following letter, directed to the Justice.

"DEAR SIR,

"On hearing that you had given orders that I be again brought before you, I have inlisted myself into the service of the Commonwealth, choosing rather to be exposed to all the hardships and dangers incident to the field of battle, than to be again arraigned at the tribunal of so awful a magistrate."

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*As a SUPPLEMENT to the piece inserted in our Magazine, Nos. 15, 16, and 17, intitled,* "Observations and Remarks on the putrid malignant Sore Throat," *we publish the following, by the same benevolent and ingenious hand.*

"THE author of these observations and remarks has lately received from London, *An essay for a nosological and comparative view of the cynanche maligna, or putrid sore throat, and the scarlatina anginosa, or scarlet fever, with angina*, by Doctor William Lee Perkins, formerly of Boston, published in London, the present year. By this publication it appears that the disorder, now so prevalent in this country, has, also, for some time past, prevailed in Great Britain, and in many instances proved fatal. Doctor Perkins has, with great learning and much pains, endeavoured to make the cynanche maligna and scarlatina anginosa, disorders of a different genus. In this country, in almost every family where the present disease prevails, we mark both these varieties of (what the author of these observations conceives to be) one and the same disease, however specifically differing in the symptoms and general appearances; and this he thinks will fully appear from the following circumstances. A person from another town or family shall contract by contagion the cynanche maligna, and communicate the disease to another family of ten persons in a week, more or less; these persons shall be taken down, five perhaps with the cynanche, the other five with the scarlatina, with very little or a very great degree of sore throat; the five latter shall be covered with a most florid eruption, the five former shall not have the least eruption of any kind; in either case the throat may, or may not, be violently affected. This has been the case within ten days past with Captain J. B's family, and many others. What may be the cause, that, in the same family, where persons of similar constitutions, who breathe the same air, and live nearly alike, so specifick a difference should take place, cannot easily be accounted for—but so it is.

"In the measles and small pox one shall have little or no eruption, another shall be loaded. In the small pox, one shall have a mild and well digested pox, another a crude, indigested, chrystaline sort; one, where no phlogistick diathesis prevails in the system, shall have the most violent inflammatory symptoms throughout the disease; another, of a plethoric, athletick constitution, shall have a sunk, pallid countenance, attended with langour and faintness; while a third shall die putrid before any eruption takes place. Will any one pretend to say that every one of these varieties constitutes a different genus? is it not the same disease, operating differently on different constitutions?

"The author has the satisfaction to inform Mr.——, that the faculty, in Portsmouth, and the vicinity, have not been much disappointed in the method of cure proposed, and doubts not that it will be found a rational plan for those of superiour abilities to improve upon."

*Portsmouth, June 13, 1787.*

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## *The* ORIGIN *and* PROPERTIES *of the* CAP *of* LIBERTY.

THE ancient Romans generally went with their heads bare, and in rainy or cold weather covered them with the corners of their toga, or robe. Cæsar, their first Emperour, having a bald head, covered it with laurels. Indeed, the ancients, when either old or infirm, indulged themselves with wearing a cap. As age was then honourable, so caps became marks of honour. As none could be then deemed honourable who were not free, the cap, by degrees, became the badge of freedom; and when a slave was made a free man, he had a cap given to

him, which he was permitted to wear in publick.

The Pileus, or Cap of Liberty, is quite ſimple in its form, common in its texture, and of a whitiſh colour. It is in the form of a ſugar loaf, broad at the bottom, ending like a cone. This prefigures that freedom ſtands on the broad baſis of humanity; and it runs up to a pyramid, the emblem of eternity, to ſhow it ought to laſt for ever. It is ſimple, for liberty is, in itſelf the moſt ſhining ornament of man. It hath no gilded trappings, which too often mark the livery of deſpotiſm. It is made of wool, to ſignify that liberty is the birthright of the ſhepherd as well as of the ſenator; and that although ſhepherds may lawfully ſhear the ſheep they protect, they ought not to ſkin them, that being the employment of the butcher. Laſtly, the Cap of Liberty is whitiſh, the native colour of the wool undied. This demonſtrates that it ſhould be natural without deceiving gloſs, unſpotted by faction, and unſtained by tyranny.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, May 26.

THURSDAY his majeſty appeared upon the ground at Hyde Park at half paſt nine o'clock, and viewed the duke of Glouceſter's regiment, being the firſt of the Guards; when the line was formed, its extent was conſiderable: His majeſty, notwithſtanding, paſſed along it, with his hat off, during a very heavy ſhower: The men behaved extremely well, and were highly complimented by the the king: His majeſty diſpenſed with their firings owing to the rain; obſerving, "That as they had acquitted themſelves well in other reſpects, they ſhould not be mortified by a fire which could not be to their own ſatisfaction."

Orders have been given for the apartments, which were lately occupied by the prince of Wales at Windſor Caſtle, to be again put in readineſs for his royal highneſs's reception, as he will ſpend the enſuing ſummer between Windſor and Brighthelmſton.

In conſequence of the happy reconciliation between the different branches of the royal family, a route was laſt night given at Cumberland Houſe, which aſſembled a number of perſons of diſtinction. The opera houſe was ſplendidly illuminated on the occaſion, as well as ſeveral of the houſes belonging to the different tradeſmen of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales.

The King of Pruſſia is furniſhing his palace entirely with the manufactures of this country, which he finds ſuperiour in workmanſhip, ſuperiour in materials to thoſe of any other kingdom; and laſt week a large order in the cabinet and upholſtery line, conſiſting of every article of furniture of the moſt coſtly and exquiſite workmanſhip, was furniſhed at one of our firſt houſes, and ſhipped on board the Hamburgh packet, which alſo contains woolens and other goods, and a ſuit of ſteel buttons, made at Birmingham, which coſt two guineas and a half each button, all for his Pruſſian majeſty. The chairs, tables, and library furniture did honour to our workmen; being finiſhed in a ſtyle that diſplayed taſte, neatneſs, and elegance. Many of our nobility and people of faſhion viewed the goods before they were put on board.

Advices from Algiers ſtate, that the plague ſtill continues to make the moſt dreadful ravages in that city, where upwards of 10,000 people have been carried off in the courſe of the laſt three months.

Preparations are making at Carleton Houſe for an entertainment to be given by the prince of Wales on his majeſty's birth day; and alſo for his royal highneſs's going to court, on that occaſion with his houſehold.

Yeſterday being the Queen's drawing room, and fixed for the FIRST appearance of the prince at St. James's, ſince his reconciliation with the King, his Royal Highneſs came in his proper character attended by his ſuite. The circumſtance of his going to court being known, produced the moſt numerous and ſplendid appearance of nobility and gentry, ever ſeen at St. James's, except on a birth day.

*Extract of a Letter from Pondicherry, May 2.*

"A circumſtance has occurred lately at Nellore, about a hundred miles to the northward of Madras, that has rouſed the attention of the curious.

"A poor man, digging in a field, found a pot, containing a quantity of gold coins, moſt of which he, I believe, deſtroyed for the ſake of the gold: Some however, were preſerved, and ſent down to the Nabob. I have ſeen four of them; they are of the pureſt Gold, ſomewhat larger than a half guinea, and in the higheſt ſtate of preſervation, of a dye bold, elegant, and correct. They are of the reign of the Emperours Trajan and Adrian; but, as this part of the world was utterly unknown to them or their ſubjects, it is a matter of much conjecture how theſe coins, have found their way into ſo remote a corner."

### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In the courſe of the year 1786, conſiderable augmentations have taken place in the kingdoms of natural hiſtory, particularly in the animal kingdom, of which, according

the preſent eſtabliſhment, there are 26,000 ecies, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Quadrupeds | 400 |
| Reptiles | 600 |
| Fiſhes | 1200 |
| Worms | 2000 |
| Inſects | 10,000 |
| Birds | 2000 |

In the firſt of theſe claſſes, to the genius f apes, of which man is the firſt ſpecies, ath been added two new ones. They are the French King's cabinet. To the great ortification of the lords and ladies of the reation, theſe two ſpecies, tread very cloſe on our heels in the proceſſion. One of hem has a long noſe, well defined; this fea- ure is therefore no longer a mark of diſ- inction; the other has 28 teeth, of which he four canine reſemble our own: Neverthe- eſs theſe apes feed entirely upon fruit; our anine teeth, therefore, are no proof that man is naturally carnivorous.

M. Deſfontaines, who brought this laſt mentioned monkey to Paris, has alſo brought from Barbary, an unknown ſpecies, or per- haps variety only of tyger.—A fox, larger than the European, his fur is yelloviſh, and his ears black;—an otter, alſo larger than ours, and his fur leſs brown. Two new ſpe- cies of rats. Theſe animals will probably be particularly deſcribed in M. Deſfontaine's travels, which will ſoon be publiſhed.

Our celebrated Herſchel, has finiſhed his forty foot reflecting teleſcope, the ſpeculum of which, is four foot in diameter, and weighs 14,000 lb.

*June* 2.—From the Hague we hear that a requeſt has been propoſed to the States of Holland of a very ſerious nature—The prin- cipal articles of which is, *To ſuſpend the Stadtholder from his offices, and that of Ad- miral General, and to keep him from his reve- nue!* This was to be propoſed in Council on the 25th of May.

Almoſt all the troops of the Dutch line have refuſed to obey the orders of the States of Holland, declaring that they will remain ſteady to their oath. Two chiefs of regi- ments have declared, that if the States of Holland ſhould ſuſpend them, they would hold ſuch ſuſpenſion null and of no effect, and conſequently ſhould remain at the head of the regiments to execute the orders of the States General.

*Britiſh Houſe of Peers.*

Mr. Burke, attended by ſeveral members of the Houſe of Commons, preſented the remaining articles of impeachment againſt Warren Haſtings, Eſq. from the eighth to the twentieth incluſive.

Mr. Haſtings, attended by the Uſher of the Black Rod, and Mr. Plomer, one of his Counſel, came to the Bar, and having knelt, was deſired by the Lord Chancellor to riſe, to hear the remainder of the articles of impeach- ment read, which was done ſhortly by the Clerk. He was then aſked if he had any thing to offer to the conſideration of the Houſe? Mr. Haſtings ſaid, that he requeſted a copy of the articles, and that he might be allowed ſuch time to anſwer, or to plead to them, as their Lordſhips might think rea- ſonable. He was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord Walſingham then moved, that Mr. Haſtings be allowed a copy of the articles of impeachment, and that he alſo be allowed two months, and until the ſecond ſitting day of the next ſeſſion of parliament, to anſwer or to plead to the ſame, which paſſed in the affirmative. Mr. Haſtings was again called in, and informed that his requeſt had been complied with. He then withdrew, and the Houſe adjourned until Wedneſday, when his Majeſty will prorogue both Houſes of Parliament.

Tueſday Sir James Harris, K. B. our Ambaſſador at the Hague, arrived in town from that place, and yeſterday he had a long conference with his Majeſty: Affairs there are ſtill in great confuſion. The day after the ſecond action near Jutphas the patriotick party ſent to intreat Compte de Witgenſtein, to conſent to a publick and formal declara- tion of hoſtilities againſt the Stadtholder, which they pledged themſelves to ſtand to with their blood. The Count received the meſſage very reſpectfully, but profeſſed him- ſelf in favour of more lenient meaſures, at leaſt until he had taken M. D' Averhoult's advice on the occaſion who commanded in the firſt action of the 9th of May.

Yeſterday morning came on, before Mr. Juſtice Buller, and a ſpecial jury, the cauſe of the king againſt Lord George Gordon, for having publiſhed a pamphlet, tending to create ſedition; when, after a ſhort hearing, he was found guilty.

Lord George Gordon was then tried on another indictment, for publiſhing a libel a- gainſt the Queen of France, and the Charge des Affaires of the French Court, of which he was alſo convicted. The ſentences will not be given until next term.

*Further Particulars reſpecting the CIVIL WAR in Holland.*

The Dutch patriots, as they ſtile them- ſelves, highly extol the conduct of Baron Schimmelpenink Van Der Oyen. That gentleman, who acts as Col. Commandant of the ſecond battalion of the regiment of Weideren infantry, belonging to the regiment of Guelderland, being ordered to march a- gainſt Utrecht, declared to the Stadtholder that during the laſt war he had given proof of his attachment to the republick, and was for its welfare ready to ſpill the laſt drop of his blood, but never was taught to draw his ſword againſt his own countrymen; con- cluding with a requeſt that his ſerene High- neſs would not force him upon ſo unnatural ſervice. This prayer was rejected, though urged by petition to the ſtates of Guelder- land. Upon being thus diſappointed, the Baron threw up his commiſſion, and the lucrative poſt of Town Major of Zerphen.

*Extract of a letter from Utrecht, May* 10.

"Notwithſtanding all the promiſes of not ſending any more troops in the province, we yeſterday received accounts that the bat-

talions of Van Efferen and Munster were upon the march this way, upon which the council was summoned, when they were formally made acquainted, that quarters had been ordered for four companies of the regiment of Van Efferen, two of which were to be quartered at Jutphas, one at Meerssen, and one at Harmelen, and other places, in a manner as to cut off all communication between this city and Holland. The Council gave it as their opinion, that no troops ought to be quartered upon the district of this city without the permission of the Council; and as they perceived it was the possession of the sluys (by which all Holland could be laid under water) which was aimed at, they determined to send a corps of volunteers to that spot; upon which 1000 immediately offered their services, but it was determined to send only a corps of 250 men and 50 riflemen, with three pieces of cannon, under the command of M. D'Averhoult, with orders to desire the commander of the troops to quit the territory of this city; or, in case of a refusal, to repel force by force.

"Accordingly, being arrived at the place, M. D'Averhoult sent an officer for the above mentioned purpose, who received a very unwilling answer and immediately returned; but was scarcely got half way back before orders were given to the troops to fire; by which M. Vascher, commander of the riflemen, was killed. This bloody signal was sufficient for our burghers, who immediately fell upon the troops with uncommon bravery and the action became general. M. D'Averhoult, perceiving that the number of the enemy was greater than he had intelligence of, retreated as far as Jutphas, where posting himself advantageously, he continued the action, and obtained a complete victory, having sent, as a proof of it, some waggons loaded with arms, baggage, prisoners, the military cheft, colours and other trophies, to this city. This has greatly animated our burghers, who were very anxious, and continually perplexed with various unfavourable accounts, until the waggons came up to the gates of the city. However, every peaceable man must lament that the flame of civil war has burst forth. God only knows where it may end, and what will be the consequence. —The number of killed and wounded is not yet known."

From the SUPPLEMENT EXTRAORDINARY, to the UTRECHT GAZETTE, of the 15th May, 1787.

*A relation of the combat between the Patriotick Troops of the town, and the Provincial Troops under orders of the Count d'Efferen.*

THE decisive moment is at last arrived—On the 9th instant, at two o'clock, advice was received at our town house, that the two famous magistrates of Amersfort, Messrs. de Perponcher and de Athlone had thrown off the mask, and had advanced a body of troops, to take possession of the posts of Jutphas and du Vaart. At the instant were convoked the brave armed burgesses of Utrecht on the grand place of Neude.

It was on this place where the union was sworn to, which gave birth and liberty to the Seven United Provinces, between seven representatives, who raised and joined together the points of their swords; and it was on this place, where about a year ago, the citizens of this town swore to lose the last drop of their blood, to recover their precious liberty, and to prevent the odious system of aristocracy. It was on this same place, in short, that the three companies of Patriots of this town were convoked with their auxiliaries, in virtue of their oath, when the advice was given of the invasion by the provincial troops, under orders of the Sieurs de Perponcher and de Athlone, in the posts of Jutphas and du Vaart.

On demanding a number of volunteers all voices were raised, and every one cried they would go; but it was found proper only to take about two hundred men, patriots and auxiliaries, besides thirty chasseurs; these brave defenders of our liberty parted us at six in the evening, in the greatest effusion of joy, having charged their arms on the Neude, and having also twenty cannister each in their boxes, and three small pieces of cannon at their head.

They arrived at Jutphas at eight o'clock, when the troops, who were in possession, and ranged in order of battle, retired in an instant and retreated with precipitation to a small wood situated in the environ, about one league distance. The Patriots followed regularly; a corps of thirty chasseurs and some fuzileers being sent as an advanced guard, it being nearly ten at night, and completely dark. The chasseurs found themselves surrounded by a troop of the enemy, who had laid concealed on their bellies on the ground. The chasseurs surprised, but not alarmed, returned in great haste to Mr. d'Averhoult, to give him notice that he was near the enemy; but in an instant the enemy fired a general discharge; and to deceive Mr. Averhoult, sounded a retreat, instead of a charge, and their fire was not less terrible, and continued, having killed Mr. de Vischer, adjutant to Mr. d'Averhoult, and the most intimate of his friends. This brave young man, seeing the Patriots were surprised, and that the enemy employed all their cunning and reason to accomplish their detestable ends, took hold of Mr. Peter Thoen by the hand, and said, "Courage, my dear Peter, we must fight,"—when a ball struck his hand, and another entered his belly. The same discharge occasioned the loss of R. C. Van Goens, commandant of the reserve of the artillery, and one of the best cannoneers; and threw out of the battle one of the bombardiers, before they had time to discharge their pieces. The third piece had not yet

came up, but was in the centre of the column, which Mr. d'Averhoult could not form properly on a place so crooked (being only sixty feet in breadth) having on the left the great canal of Rhyne, and on the right an impracticable ditch, however he in an instant formed them in the best position he could, or as he now thought best for his object. He made them file on the right, and posted them them behind some small trees, the thirty chasseurs and some fuzileers to protect the artillery, and take the enemy in the reverse, on which all depended. The chasseurs and the fuzileers had this moment a grand point to execute; their fire rolling to protect the embarrassing manœuvres that were necessary to get the artillery and the train to play in the front of the troop; which was a little impeded by a small proportion of high ground, that was on the interiour part of the road, where Mr. d'Averhoult had posted the head of his principal column of infantry, and who was, if possible, to bear the fire of the enemy until he permitted them to answer it.

The captains of the artillery having joined with the three pieces of artillery, which they fired only with cartridges, the cannoneers in a few minutes recompenced for loss of time. The fire of the enemy began soon to slacken; but was kept up briskly on both sides for about twenty two minutes, when Mr. d'Averhoult, crying out in the front of the columns, "Advance, my friends, advance!" the troops who were near enough to hear this, were so panick struck by the courageous call, that they lost all their courage, left off firing, and hastened away in the most astonishing confusion that history furnishes an example of. Mr. d'Averhoult then charged his artillery with bullets: but the fugitives did not think proper to stay any longer, leaving their drums, musquets, spontoons, hats, grenadiers caps, sabres, halberts and shoes behind, and the scattered remnants of the troops fled away through the countries they came.

Mr. d'Averhoult, after having displayed all the valour of an hero, and all the circumspection of a sage, being assured of the rout, and it being a quarter after eleven at night, he marched in the best order possible to Jutphas, where he arrived at midnight. At five o'clock he detached a division of thirty men to reconnoitre the field of battle.

One of the first cares of the conquerours was to go different routes, to take from the fugitive soldiers their arms and accoutrements, of which they had made such bad use. Two boats arrived at five o'clock in the morning, full of trophies of this memorable victory.

During the whole night, it happened, all the inhabitants at Utrecht were kept waking in suspence, waiting the issue of an action, which they did not doubt was happening, from the noise of the artillery. The alarms were also given by the artillery on all the frontiers of Holland. But what was the joy when the first news arrived that Mr. d'Averhoult, one of the magistrates, but in the moment chief of the military citizens, was master of the field of battle, having routed and dispersed a detachment of military, who were destined to bathe their hands in the blood of the capital of our province, after having taken one of our most important posts. The bearers of this happy news were nearly deified. And at eight o'clock in the morning, there arrived in the canal which runs by the walls of our town house a number of other boats, laded with haversacks, sabres, spontoons, halberts, and other military stores, belonging to the soldiers killed and dispersed during the action. A detachment of chasseurs also brought in a number of prisoners, and a chariot, with a soldier killed by three balls. All those objects were successively carried and displayed before an immense multitude of the people, who rent the air with triumphs of joy, at seeing an enemy destroyed, who wanted to deprive them of their country and liberty.

About ten o'clock a barge arrived with all the chests and baggage of the enemy, their drums, officer's spontoons, and all their ammunition, together with their military chest. We learn at the same time, that a company of the enemy, of forty eight, but reduced to sixteen, passed without arms or drums, on their way to Amersfort, in order, no doubt, to enjoy with their magistrates the virtue and glory they have gained.

At eleven o'clock the magistrates lost their last spy, which they had amongst us in the uniform of a chasseur, who the instant we are printing this, was conducted to the prison of this town, and no doubt will meet with his deserts.

At three o'clock arrived Mr. Van Goops who was sent on a commission from Vaart to Utrecht, having taken two soldiers, which he made prisoners and disarmed on his way. And having made them get up in his carriage, to shew them to the people, he may be said to have dragged two of the Orange Party chained to his car.

The enemy had one hundred and twenty men more than the patriots.

Mr. Cornelius Vischer, the adjutant who was killed, was only twenty years of age.

It is curious to observe, that although the Stadtholder repeatedly denies any knowledge of these tumults, yet whenever they happen, the enemy always cry out in his name, as they did in this onset.

The number of killed and wounded were not ascertained when the above account was printed.

We have however received the following list from an officer belonging to the Custom houses of Utrecht, of the booty taken by the conquering citizens; 109 hats, 17 drums, mostly pierced with ball; 30 chests of the

officers with their baggage; 12 grenadier caps, a quantity of ſabres and centurions, and the military cheſt, containing forty thouſand florins. Two boats laden with baggage, 4 ſpontoons, and 27 priſoners, the moſt of them wounded; beſides 260 muſquets, taken from thoſe who were diſarmed and who are fled to Viannen; alſo the horſe belonging to the major. According to the report of the priſoners, they had one hundred killed; the Burgeſſes loſt only 7 men, and 25 or 30 wounded.

The priſoners depoſe, that they were conducted by force on this expedition, and that in general part of the ſoldiers and officers in all the national regiments, are decidedly averſe to the intended deſpotiſm, which encourages them to embrue their hands in the blood of their friends and fellow citizens, whilſt they ſhould be employed only againſt the enemies of the ſtate.

On the particulars of the action being communicated to the States of Utrecht, they immediately came to a reſolution in favour of the Burghers.

A party of the regiment of Walloons, under the command of General Grenier, in the ſervice of the States General, have ſince taken poſt at Vaart, and another party at the village of Jutphas, where alſo is arrived a detachment of the artillery of Holland.

The States of Amersfort, on their ſide, in concert with the Stadtholder, are endeavouring to bring into the province of Utrecht a freſh reinforcement of the military; and among others, part of the regiment of Tuyle cavalry, that of the Hereditary Prince of Orange, German infantry, that of Bade Dorgelach.

The officers and ſoldiers of D'Efferen's regiments, who ran away from the citizens of Utrecht, are diſperſed in many places; 29 of them, with a lieutenant, of which many are wounded, are taken priſoners, and detained until the States of Holland determine what ſhall be done with them; in the mean time they ordered every neceſſary care and allowance. Many others have taken refuge at Viannen, a ſmall town depending on Holland. The reſt of the other detachments, on being informed of the defeat of D'Efferen, have evacuated their poſts. Theſe States have determined to aſſiſt the citizens of Utrecht in any manner they may wiſh; and in conſequence, on the 10th inſtant, they publiſhed a reſolution accordingly.

The Stadtholder on the 4th inſtant addreſſed a letter to Mr. Fagel, Greffier of the States General, wherein he diſclaims any knowledge of the report of expreſſes being ſent from Nimeguen, to order the troops in Guelders and Utrecht to hold themſelves in readineſs for marching; and declares ſuch reports are only calculated purpoſely to widen the breach between the Prince and the people.

The States of Overyſſel conſented, on the 4th inſtant, to pay the troops and other charges of the generality, according to the ordinary ſtate of 1785, on condition, that the diſputes relative to Major Wildak, and the conduct of the troops employed againſt the towns of Hattem and Elbourg were ſettled.

UTRECHT, *(Holland)* May 16.

The day before yeſterday a party of huſſars and about 40 or 45 of the chaſſeurs of Salm, had a ſmart ſkirmiſh with a detachment of cavalry from the regiment of Thuyl, when victory again declared in favour of the defenders of their country. The enemy fled after loſing ſeven or eight men, of whom two being dead and one mortally wounded, were brought to this city with ſixteen priſoners. A huſſar had his horſe killed under him; but the ſoldier who performed that exploit paid dear for his victory; for the diſmounted huſſar attacked his enemy ſword in hand, and having brought him from his horſe, mounted the animal, and joined his comrades in continuing the battle.

On the 14th, at 5 o'clock in the morning, 20 huſſars and 20 jegers went out under the compte de Witgenſtein, a relation to the Ryhngrave, and on the road to Zieſt met a party of the regiment of Thuyl, when a ſkirmiſh enſued, which terminated in favour of the huſſars. However, as the compte perceived a large detachment on the way to cut off his retreat back to the town, he thought proper to retire to an advantageous poſt, where he waited for the enemy, and by a ſecond action killed ſeveral, and ſent ſome priſoners home.

We learn that the council of ſtate have reſolved to commence a criminal proſecution againſt General Van Ryſſel, commander of the line on the frontiers of Holland.

*May* 17. We learn from the Hague, that the firmneſs of the province of Holland begins to produce ſome effect upon the aſſembly of the ſtates general. We are aſſured that letters have been, or at leaſt will be immediately written to the ſtates of Amerſfort, urging them not to carry matters to ſuch extremity, ſince the conſequence of purſuing their preſent meaſures will inevitably be a dreadful effuſion of human blood, without the probability of producing any real good.

We are informed from Gemlderland, that the ſtates of that province, ſo far from adopting meaſures more humane and moderate than hitherto, perſevere in their ſyſtem of violence and animoſity, ſo that there is no hope that a civil war can be avoided, but an inveterate contention with that tyrannical aſſembly, whoſe principles and ſentiments are in direct oppoſition to republican moderation.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

The Federal Convention having reſolved upon the meaſures neceſſary to diſcharge their important truſt, adjourned until Monday week, in order to give a committee, appointed for the purpoſe, time to arrange all

ſyſtemize the materials which that honourable body have collected. The publick curioſity will ſoon be gratified; and it is hoped, from the univerſal confidence repoſed in this delegation, that the minds of the people throughout the United States are prepared to receive with reſpect, and to try with a fortitude and preſeverance, the plan which will be offered to them by men diſtinguiſhed for their wiſdom and patriotiſm.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 2.

A bill for promoting and encouraging a trade to America, was paſſed in the Iriſh parliament on the 7th of May laſt. The particular clauſes have not yet been publiſhed.

The following are the gentlemen appointed to act as a Committee during the receſs of the honourable the Convention, viz. Mr. Gorham, Maſſachuſetts; Mr. Elſworth, Connecticut; Mr. Wilſon, Pennſylvania; and Mr. Rutledge, South Carolina.

NEW HAVEN, Auguſt 2.

A circular letter is handing about the country, recommending a kingly government for theſe States.—The writer propoſes to ſend to England for the Biſhop of Oznaburg, ſecond ſon to the king of Great Britain, and have him crowned KING over this continent. We have found by experience, ſays he, that we have not wit enough to govern ourſelves—that all our declamation and parade about Republicaniſm, Liberty, Property, and the Rights of Man, are mere ſtuff and nonſenſe, and that it is high time for us to tread back the wayward path we have walked in theſe twelve years. This plan, we are told, gains friends and partizans rapidly, and it ſurely is neceſſary for the great body of the people to be on their guard.—The Federal Convention may ſave us from this worſt of all curſes (*a Royal Government*) if we are only wiſe enough to adopt their recommendations, when they ſhall be communicated to us.

HARTFORD, July 30.

Sunday afternoon the 22d. inſt. a barn, belonging to Joſeph Allen, Eſq; of Eaſt Windſor, containing nine loads of grain and ten loads of hay, was ſet on fire by lightning and conſumed.

The ſame day a valuable yoke of oxen, belonging to Mr. Jacob Caſe, of Weſt Simſbury, were killed by lightning under a tree.

*Directions, publiſhed by the Humane Society at Philadelphia, to prevent the fatal effects of Lightning.*

"Let your houſe be provided with an iron conductor; but when this cannot be had, avoid ſitting or ſtanding near the windows, door, or walls of a houſe, during a thunder guſt. The nearer you are placed to the middle of a room, the better. When you are not in a houſe, avoid flying to the cover of the woods, or a ſolitary tree, for ſafety.

"When a perſon is ſtruck by lightning, let continued frictions, and inflation of the lungs, be practiſed; Let gentle ſhocks of electricity be made to paſs through the cheſt, when a ſkilful perſon can be procured to apply it, and let bliſters be applied to the breaſt."

BENNINGTON, July 23.

On Friday laſt, a gentleman, belonging to this town, had the *honour* (if ſuch it may be called) of being introduced to Mr. Daniel Shays, with the additional title of General, by a gentleman in Arlington, at whoſe houſe he ſaw and converſed with the *General* openly ſome time. He alſo ſaw the General, and his two Aids, at a publick court at landlord Merwin's in that town, and ſuppoſes that they were known by the people. They were armed with ſwords and piſtols when they rode off.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia.*

"The Federal Convention have acquired a large ſhare of the confidence of this city; and there is little doubt of our taking the lead in adopting ſuch a government as they ſhall recommend.

"General Waſhington preſides in the Convention with his uſual dignity. The venerable Dr. Franklin attends it daily, and is contributing his experience and knowledge to aſſiſt his country in her preſent criſis. Mr. Dickinſon, it is ſaid, has turned his thoughts for ſome time paſt to the buſineſs of the Convention, and intends to offer them to his country. From the characters of the gentlemen who compoſe this illuſtrious aſſembly—from the increaſe of our national difficulties—and above all, from the growing diſpoſition our citizens every where diſcover, to improve our federal government, I have not a doubt but that America will in a few years realize all the happineſs for which ſhe has contended."

We are credibly informed that a French fleet of ſeveral ſhips of the line, and a number of frigates, are daily expected to arrive in this port, and to continue here during the hurricane months in the Weſt Indies.

WORCESTER.

We hear from Weſtminſter, that on Tueſday laſt week, Mr. Norman Seaver, of that town, being at work in repairing the roof of the meeting houſe, fell from the ſame to the ground, and ſoon after expired.

It is reported that *Dunham*, one of the leaders in the rebellion, excluded from pardon, was purſued and taken up in Vermont, and is now confined in priſon at Great Barrington.

MARRIED.]—Mr. Andrew Sigourney, to the amiable Miſs Betſy Wolcott, daughter of Joſiah Wolcott, Eſq; of Oxford.

DIED.]—In this town, Mrs. Sarah Trowbridge, aged 31, wife of Mr. William Trowbridge.—At New Haven, the Rev. Chauncey Whittleſey, in the 70th year of his age.—At Roxbury, Mrs. Mary Sparhawk.—At Mendon, Mrs. Anne Handy.—At Newport, John Manly, Eſq; and Mrs. Sarah Atherton.

From the PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

## *On the Method of rearing young* CATTLE.

Obſerving, in a late paper, an account of a gruel, made of ground barley and oats, being ſucceſsfully uſed for this purpoſe, and which was, as I ſuppoſe, the ſame rewarded by the Society of Arts in London, I think it may prove uſeful to inform the publick of the ſucceſs of further experiments thereon, which I take from the Annals of Agriculture, collected and publiſhed by Arthur Young Eſq; F. R. S. &c. &c.

*A FARMER.*

"THERE are two objects in rearing calves, each of which is of great importance:—1ſt, To effect it without the aſſiſtance of milk at all; and 2d, To improve ſkim milk in ſuch a manner, as to make it more nutritious, it being well known, that there is a prodigious difference in the growth and thriving of the animal, when fed with *new* or *ſkimmed* milk. I followed the method of gruel made by barley and oats ground, with the greateſt exactneſs, laſt year, with two calves, both of which, ſo far from being reared, were ſo reduced, that though I changed their diet to milk, upon finding it would not do, yet I was too late with the change, and they both died. I will not condemn the method from one experiment, but I muſt own I have many doubts of its ever proving a *real* and entire ſubſtitute for milk.

"During my reſidence in Ireland, I had the opportunity of buying calves at three days old, for the low price of 20d. to 3 ſhillings, which induced me to make my experiments on this enquiry:—Knowing before I went the cheapneſs of calves, I had collected various receipts for weaning them, among others hay tea; beanmeal mixed with wheat, flour, barley and oats, ground, nearly but not exactly in Mr. Budd's proportion, but principally flax ſeed boiled to a jelly, and mixed with warm water; this being recommended more than the reſt, I tried it on more calves. The general reſult I well remember; of above 30 calves, I reared not above three or four, and I was convinced, as ſtrongly as the experiments of one ſeaſon could convince me, that none of the methods tried deſerved reliance. Barley and oatmeal, with a very ſmall quantity of flax jelly, reared the few that eſcaped, except one, on which a trial was made, at the ſuggeſtion of my coachman, who had reared many calves; he deſired to mix two thirds ſkim milk, and one third water with a ſmall addition of flax jelly, diſſolved. That calf recovered quickly from the low condition it had been reduced to, and afterwards throve well. I intend multiplying my experiments in the enquiry after the firſt object, as often as I am able; all I can aſſert is, I have hitherto had no ſucceſs.

"I now come to the ſecond object, that of improving ſkim milk, a deſideratum as much to be deſired as the former. The moment I received the very ſatisfactory communication from that great patron of every patriotick endeavour to ſerve the publick, the Duke of Northumberland, I tried it exactly according to the recipe below, and at the ſame time recommended it to two farmers in different parts of the kingdom, who I knew were ſolicitous for diſcoveries of this kind. It anſwered with me as well as I could wiſh the firſt ſeaſon, and has ſtood a ſecond teſt. The farmers to whom I communicated, report alſo favourably of it; in all caſes it has appeared to do better than ſkim milk alone; thus one material ſtep is gained, not the complete eſtabliſhment of the method, which can only follow multiplied and varied experiments, but a proof that it may be very ſafely recommended to thoſe who are the moſt cautious, and the moſt fearful of incurring expence. Being able to declare thus much in its favour, and having his Grace's permiſſion to publiſh it, I can only add, that ſuch a liberality of ſentiment gives a luſtre to exalted rank, ſets an example of attention to the welfare of the loweſt claſſes, and conneĉts greatneſs with its right baſis, the PEOPLE's GOOD."

The recipe is as follows: "Take one gallon of ſkimmed milk, and in about a pint of it add half an ounce of common treacle (melaſſes) ſtirring it until it is well mixed; then take one ounce of linſeed oil-cake finely powdered, and with the hand let it fall gradually, in very ſmall quantities, into the milk, ſtirring it in the mean time with a ſpoon or ladle, until it be thoroughly incorporated; then let the mixture be put into the other part of the milk, and the whole be made nearly as warm as new milk, when it is firſt taken from the cow, and in that ſtate it is fit for uſe. N. B. The quantity of the oil cake powdered, may from time to time be increaſed as occaſion may require, and as the calf becomes inured to the flavour of it."

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XX.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in August, 1787.

## *P R I N T I N G.*

IT is the greateſt gift that Heaven, in its clemency has beſtowed on man. It will ſoon alter the face of the univerſe; printing will furniſh, from its confined limits, grand and noble ideas which it will be impoſſible for man to reſiſt, he will adopt them with reluctance, and the effect is already viſible. Printing is yet in its infancy, and every thing has a marked propenſity to perfection, the ideas are ſounder, deſpotiſm more civilized, and humanity more reſpected. Every where they ſeek, they ſcrutinize, they examine, the work on the deſtruction of the old temple of errour; every one's attention is turned towards the publick and general good, all things carry the ſtamp of utility. In order to conceive this truth, one muſt not confine one's views, we muſt take in all Europe, obſerve the numerous and uſeful eſtabliſhments, raiſed every where.

It is, perhaps, in America that mankind is to be new moulded, that they muſt adopt a new and ſublime legiſlation, that they will bring to perfection the arts and ſciences, and be the repreſentatives of the people of old. Aſylum of Liberty, Grecian ſouls, bold and generous minds, will ſpring or be tranſferred here; and this great example exhibited to the world, well evinces what man can do when he puts his courage and underſtanding in one common ſtock.

The means of univerſal happineſs are already pointed out; nothing remains but the developement, and from thence to the execution is but a ſtep. Such an idea conceived thirty years ago we find realized in our time, think, then, on the power of human reaſon. When genius has aſſiſted with the thunder of her majeſtick voice, what nation does not liſten to it ſooner or later, and does not rouſe from lethargic ſlumber? Glorious art, thou alone canſt dare the ſovereign's power! Thou art the antidote to the fatal poiſon that was to enſlave us all. Printing, thou art an invention viſibly the offſpring of Heaven.

A deſpot, ſurrounded with guards, with fortreſſes, protected by two hundred thouſand men, by the daſh of a pen, that ſhaft will pierce him in the midſt of his greatneſs. He would wiſh to ſmile, and diſguiſe the wound he receives, but a convulſive rage ſhakes his whole frame. Vain is his power—he is puniſhed. Yes, he is puniſhed, as are his children alſo, by inheriting his deteſtable name, unleſs they retrieve it by a good reputation.

Dread then, ye tyrants! dread the virtuous and impartial hiſtorian! He will eſtabliſh an avenging tribunal, which will, however, only be a prelude to that of poſterity.

The work of ſeveral ages, and the revolution of years, will enlighten that which is ſtill hid in darkneſs. No uſeful diſcovery will ever more be loſt.

The preſs will immortalize books inſpired by the genius of humanity, and all thoſe accumulated labours, and all thoſe different ideas, wrought by reflection, will form a code of laws for nations. If even nature ſhould not produce any more fine genuiſes of which ſhe is ſo ſparing, yet the aſſiduous ſolicitude of common underſtandings will riſe the edifice of philoſophical knowledge.

## *An Emblem of a LAW CASE.*

*WILLIAM* having received a letter from *Sarah*, written by *Charles*, ſhewed the ſame to *Roger*; who upon peruſal, ſaid, he wondered, that *Richard* ſhould be ſo indiſcreet as to quarrel with *James* about *Abigail*, who was ſo extremely ugly, and conſequently ſhocking: Becauſe that *Edmund* had refuſed, though aſked, to go to the Play with *Catharine*. Whereupon *Phillip*, falling into a paſſion with *Titus*, ſwore he would be revenged on *Patrick*; and therefore called *Thomas* rogue, raſcal, &c. *Stephen*, who it is

thought was an eye witneſs to the abuſe, and being *Chriſtopher's* friend, ſlyly tripped up *Rowland's* heels, and broke *Jeremy's* head. *Cuthbert* on this drew his dagger at *Edmund*; and *Archibald*, trembling, with much ado recovered his fright; reaſſumed his natural intrepidity; and in a cold ſweat, ſnatched *Gilbert's* piſtol from *Lawrence*, and cocked his blunderbuſs at *Paul*. Whereat *John* being amazed, ſecretly adviſed *Samuel* to apply to *Leonard*, with the help of *George*, privately to make an affidavit againſt *Arthur*, to take out a writ againſt *Henry* and *Rachael*, at the ſuit of *Timothy*, executor of the laſt will and teſtament of *Jacob*. But *Peter* objected to that, wiſely alleging, that *Robert*, being ſick, had ſent word to *David*, who was lately married to *Hannah*, to deſire *Jeffrey*, who had been taken in bed with *Mark's* wife, to ſend his grandſon *Ralph* to his couſin *Bridget*, earneſtly to intreat his nephew *Joſhua*, to go along with his brother *Frank*, to make up the matter amicably with his aunt *Suſan*. But ſhe refuſed to go with *Jack*; yet nevertheleſs recommended *Frederick* and *Humphrey* to *Andrew*, *Simon* and *Luke*; who after a long and grave conſultation, ordered the muſick to play briſker, and then went unanimouſly to *Bartholomew*. So that having drank plentifully at *Ned's* until they were all intoxicated, having nothing to pay the ſhot with, they drew their ſwords at *Dick* the landlord, ſtabbed *Robbin*, fell upon *Lancelot*, lamed *Iſaac*, and had it not been for *Soloman*, had ſlain *Cornelius*. Thereupon *Nat* ruſhed forward, and ſwearing at *Marmaduke*, who had been aſleep all the time in *Sally's* lap, ſo incenſed *Walter* and *Martin*, that *Miles* and *Zachariah*, without any regard to *Matthew*, threw bottles, glaſſes, *&c.* at one another's heads. In which *Abraham*, who was *Moll's* bully, being enraged, took *Benjamin* civilly by the throat; kicked *Theophilus* gently down ſtairs; picked *Abel's* pocket, while he was making his addreſſes to *Nell*; and at the ſame time in the higheſt fury imaginable, ſmiling calmly, ſent *Barnaby*, *Toby* and *Giles* to the roundhouſe. At which *Anthony* half drunk, ſoberly ſtarted up; and having firſt reeled two or three times round the room, put on an important wiſe look, made a fine ſpeech nothing to the purpoſe, and then aſked what was the matter. Whereupon *Bryan* in a low voice loudly whiſpered *Aaron*; and perceiving that *Alexander* was ſtrangely aſtoniſhed at their ſilent noiſe, told *Francis*, that his great grandfather *Joſeph* was dead. At which unexpected news *Nicholas* awaked, and being in an illhumour, with a ſoft love ſong; whiſtled an opera air; and then withdrew to a neighbouring alehouſe, to drink a diſh of chocolate with *Dudley*. Which exaſperated *Job* in ſuch a ſurpriſing manner, that none of the company wondered at it: Only indeed *Valentine*, in the height of his reſentment, could not forbear going to hang himſelf. However *Allen* run undiſcouragedly to the goal, in order to let out the aforeſaid priſoners; and having, without any noiſe, broke open the doors, freed *Gerrard*, *Margaret* and *Betty*; who being apprehended at *King's*, by the timely aſſiſtance of *Bernard*, were carried next morning before *Hugh Needle*, Eſquire, a trading Juſtice in St. *Giles's*, and upon paying a ſhilling apiece, the whole affair was happily determined: Which is the moſt exact account that can be given thereof, by your humble Servant,

OLIVER PUZZLECAVIL.

*From the* CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

*Meſſrs. Printers*,

IT has long been the mode adopted by farmers in this State, and I believe univerſally, to let their lambs for the firſt year remain unſhorn, while they ſhear their ſheep. In this way a great loſs of wool ariſes, as well as an eſſential injury to the lambs. Let the farmers annually ſhear their lambs, and the fleece will furniſh hatters with excellent materials for a part of their manufacture, for which they will pay the caſh, and alſo greatly advantage the animal. This mode has been adopted in many places of late, and they have found it extremely beneficial. The lambs, before the heat of ſummer is over, are clothed with ſuch a quantity of wool, that they often become poor, whereas let them be ſheared, and the effect is the ſame as with the ſheep. The matter ought certainly to claim the particular attention of the farmers, and I venture to affirm, that this mode, if adopted, will annually produce a conſiderable revenue, as well as greatly advantage our flocks of ſheep.

AGRICOLA.

*From the* DELAWARE COURANT.

*Meſſrs. Printers*,

PLEASE to inſert in your paper the following experiment, to prove, that it is more profitable to reap wheat when there is ſome milk in the upper part of the grain, than when ſuffered to ſtand until quite ripe.

I had cut on the 27th of laſt month 41 ſheaves with ſingle bands, and put the ſame thraſhed and cleanſed on the 2d of the preſent month, and found that the wheat meaſured two buſhels, which I ſent to Mr. Tatnall's mill, and receiv-

ed from his miller the following account:—"Your wheat weighed 132lb. and I send you 2 quarters superfine flour, 191b. tail flour, 181b. middlings, and 161b. ship stuff, besides bran, exclusive of toll."

I am, Gentlemen, your humble servant, WILLIAM GEDDES.

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*From the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. URBAN,

BEING a constant reader of your Magazine, I am desirous, through its channel, to offer to the publick (for the benefit of all those who are afflicted with that dreadful disease the stone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman in America.

My case was so bad, that I was scarce able to walk across my room; and when I turned in my bed, could find the stone roll in my bladder, which caused exquisite pain: I was so much dispirited as to have given up all hopes of cure (for I had tried the soap, and many other remedies) until I was directed by the aforesaid gentleman to drink a glass of cold spring water (about a gill) the moment I rose in the morning; and the same, the last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and, by a continuance, am so entirely free from that disorder, that I can ride over the roughest roads, or use any sort of exercise, without the least pain or inconvenience.

What has become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it is dissolved, and came away, by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times; for it is certain I have none now. As I am often troubled with the gout, I abstain from drinking water while this is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but, upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved; wherefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

Yours, &c. S. TURNER.

P. S. All stale liquors I believe very prejudicial; the beer I drink is seldom older than six weeks.

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## *ANECDOTE of a new made JUSTICE.*

A NEW made *Justice of the Peace*, in order to qualify himself for discharging the duties of his office, pored over some old law books, in one of which he found an act, inflicting a penalty on such persons as should "*Fire any Beacon*," which he unfortunately read, "*Fry any Bacon.*" His worship, a few days after this discovery, riding through a village, caught a poor woman in the very act of frying some rashers for her dinner: Zealous to fulfil his duty, he caused her immediately to be apprehended and committed to prison, and at the next quarter sessions had her brought forth and arraigned for that offence; when an explanation took place, greatly at the expence of his worship's erudition, and to the no small diversion of a crouded court.

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*From a Connecticut Paper.*

IN the reign of the Roman Emperour Valens, in the year of our Lord 369, Ulphilus, Bishop of those Goths, who were settled in Mæsia and Thrace, translated the Bible into the Gothick language.

In process of time, when his translation was supposed to have been wholly lost, a very curious fragment of it was found in the Abbey of Werden, in Westphalia. This fragment is now preserved in the library in Upsal, in Sweden, and is famous among the northern literati, under the name of the *Codex Argenteus*, or Silver Book. It is a curiosity of such an extraordinary kind, that the following account of it may not be unacceptable. The *Codex Argenteus* contains at present only the four gospels, though somewhat mutilated, the leaves are of vellum, or parchment of a violet colour; all the letters are of silver, initials in which were of gold. The letters (which are all capitals) appear not to have been written with the pen, but stamped or imprinted on the vellum with hot metal type, in the same manner as the bookbinders at present letter the backs of books. It is judged to be near as ancient as the time of Ulphilas, that is, about fourteen hundred years old, or, at least, not later than a century or two after; yet so near was the copyist to the discovery of printing, that if he had but

thought of combining three or four of these letters together, he must have hit upon that admirable invention; whereas he only imprinted each letter singly. This curious fragment hath been several times printed, first by Junius, in 1665; and lately in a very elegant manner, at Oxford, by the learned Mr. Lye, in 1750. Another fragment of this curious version (containing part of the Epistle to the Romans) has since been discovered in the library at Wolfenbuttle, and was published a few years ago in a very spendid volume in quarto, by the Rev. F. A. Knitell, Archdeacon of Wolfenbuttle.

The foregoing historial account seems adapted, not only to gratify curiosity, but to administer profit. The philosophick mind will not fail to mark the different regards paid to the sacred Bible in the century in which the primitive good bishop Ulphilus lived, and that in which we live, in the present and modern times of Christianity; and persons of a truly Christian spirit will see cause to lament the degeneracy of the professors of the religion of Jesus, and to take heed to themselves lest they make shipwreck of their faith by suffering themselves to be driven and tossed to and fro by the selfishness and infidelity of the present times.

In such early times, and so long before printing, no pains and expences were begrudged to procure copies of even but part of the sacred scriptures.

In these days, when printing renders Bibles so plenty and cheap, how different is the attention paid to the holy scriptures, which are able to make men wise unto salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus!

## *LITERARY ARTICLES.*

ABOUT ten years since, Mr. Charles Miller, of the Botanick Garden at Cambridge, raised from *a single grain* of wheat, in a space of time not exceeding twelve months, three pecks and three quarters of corn, or about 576,840 grains. An astonishing multiplication! produced by repeatedly dividing the stems, separating the side shoots, and transplanting both.

Not less capable of increase is every seed of knowledge, if sown in a fertile understanding, and cultivated with the same assiduity, skill and preseverance. Demonstrate to the human mind the existance of the deity, and from this root all the attributes of divinity branch forth; his unity, spirituality, eternity, immutability, omnipotence, omnipresence, wisdom, justice and goodness: These again admit of endless subdivisions, each enlarging with our conceptions, and affording boundless objects of contemplation.

Philosophy, from the most common appearance in nature, the fall of bodies to the ground, rises by a patient analysis, to the great law of gravitation; and having established the general principle, she extends it over the universe, explaining by synthesis, not only the phenomena of this earth, but the revolution of the whole planetary system—What a glorious harvest of science is thus opened to our view!—But if we descend from the scale of immensity, and consider the opposite extreme of nature, we shall find that the gradations of minuteness are infinite, as those of magnitude; and that they furnish subjects of science, less sublime indeed, but equally inexhaustible. Let us contemplate for instance, the various classes of beings, from the monstrous hippotamos to the smallest animalcula, which the microscope has yet discovered, and we shall perceive the evidence of this truth.

But it must appear still more striking to us, when we reflect that life is probably extended far beyond the ken of the most piercing eye, aided by the best magnifiers; and life by analogy, implies that the animals are endowed with limbs, which consist of muscles, bones, blood, vessels and nerves. These again have their component parts; the divisibility of which seems to admit of no limitation. O Lord! how manifold are thy works, in wisdom hast thou made them all!

One of the Roman Emperours on his death bed, demanded of his attendants, whether they thought he had performed in a becoming manner, the part which was assigned him upon the theatre of life; and having received a reply suitable to his worth, cried out, "Let us then retire from this stage with your applause." Would we like him make our exit at the close of this earthly scene, amid the eulogies of our acquaintance, let us seriously reflect upon the figure our conduct here will make in that important hour; whether we have acted well the part allotted for us, and how gracefully it will appear in the view of mankind: In short, whether our behaviour

has accorded with our dignity, as rational intelligent beings, and has been such as will tend to advance our felicity in a ſtate of future exiſtence.

## *DISSUASIVES againſt SUICIDE.*

IF you are diſtreſſed in mind, *live*; ſerenity and joy may yet dawn upon your ſoul.

If you have been contented and cheerful, *live*; and generouſly diffuſe that happineſs to others.

If misfortunes have befallen you, by your own miſconduct, *live*; and be wiſer for the future.

If they have befallen you by the faults of others, *live*; you have nothing wherewith to reproach yourſelf.

If you are indigent and helpleſs, *live*; the face of things may agreeably change.

If you are rich and proſperous, *live*; and enjoy what you poſſeſs.

If another hath injured you, *live*; his own crime will be his puniſhment.

If you have injured another, *live*; and recompenſe it by your good offices.

If your character be attacked unjuſtly, *live*; time will remove the aſperſion.

If the reproaches are well founded, *live*; and deſerve them not for the future.

If you are already eminent and applauded, *live*; and preſerve the honours you have acquired.

If your ſucceſs is not equal to your merit, *live*; in the conſciouſneſs of your having deſerved it.

If your ſucceſs hath exceeded your merit, *live*; and arrogate not too much to yourſelf.

If you have been negligent, and uſeleſs to ſociety, *live*; and make amends by your future conduct.

If you have been active and induſtrious, *live*; and communicate your improvements to others.

If you have ſpiteful enemies, *live*; and diſappoint their malevolence.

If you have kind and faithful friends, *live*; to bleſs and protect them.

If hitherto you have been impious and wicked, *live*; and repent of your ſins.

If you have been wiſe and virtuous, *live*; for the future benefit of mankind.

And laſtly:—If you hope for immortality, *live*; and prepare to enjoy it.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, May 24.

IN the year 1682, the Duke de Palada made his publick entry in the city of Lima, in the character of Viceroy of Peru. The inhabitants reſolved to receive their new Governour in the moſt magnificent manner. They accordingly did what Rome in her utmoſt ſplendour could not have done; what London and Amſterdam united could not do at this day; they paved the ſtreets through which the cavalcade was to paſs, with ingots of ſilver: this extraordinary pavement being eſtimated at 17 millions ſterling. Immenſe quantities of bullion are annually exported from Peru and Mexico; but the value of what is exported, bears no proportion to what remains in the poſſeſſion of individuals; who, being reſtricted in point of trade, have no means of laying out or improving this treaſure, which lies by a barren ſtock, without fructifying. If we can obtain leave to ſend ſome few ſhips every year to Spaniſh America, we may open a channel through which immenſe quantities of bullion may annually find their way into this country, and infinitely more than ſupply the drain of ſilver made for carrying on our trade with China.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec.* 15.

"A celebrated chemiſt, Mr. Mithouarte, died lately in this capital. When an inventory was taken of his effects, amongſt other varieties contained in his laboratory, was found a glaſs veſſel cloſed moſt carefully, containing a ſubſtance ſomewhat reſembling the human brains, and labelled in theſe words, '*Cerveau de Voltaire*' (Voltaire's brains). This curioſity will, no doubt, fetch a very great price."

The order of Monks is in a tottering ſtate in France to this moment. It is generally imagined, that the ſeeds of their deſtruction are ſowed in ſome late regulations which have been iſſued for collecting the clerical dues. The Archbiſhop of Toulouſe, a prelate of diſtinguiſhed talents, and who poſſeſſes great influence in all eccleſiaſtical matters, is their declared enemy. This body, which tyrannized with ſuch abſolute ſway for ſo many ages, and which kept the world in ignorance and ſuperſtition, is at length become juſtly and generally obnoxious in every country in Europe.

An elderly maiden lady, of *extreme* delicacy, on being deſired to ſubſcribe to the charity for the propagation of the goſpel, refuſed to do ſo, becauſe the directors of that pious and noble inſtitution inſulted every chaſte and refined ear, by uſing a word ſo very groſs as the term "*propagation*."

Nothing could be more brilliant or better

ordered than the fleet prepared for the empreſs of Ruſſia. It is compoſed of 50 galleys, five of which are very magnificent. Previous to their departure from the Nieper, they were all made faſt to each other, and formed a ſmall town: being ſo commodious as to admit of paſſing from the one to the other with great eaſe. The imperial galley has ſeven apartments, and one dining hall, where 40 perſons can ſit at table. The prince Potemkin has a particular galley for himſelf and family. The count Chernichief one of his own; and the foreign miniſters another. The empreſs has allotted one like the ladies of her court, which is fitted up for a cloiſter, the middle being formed in an oval veſtibule, with ſmall doors and windows, where they ſleep. The other galleys are for cooking, ſtores, proviſions, &c. It is remarked as ſingular, that it is juſt a century ſince khans of Crimea demanded tribute of Peter the great, who ſent prince Gallitzen with an army of 30,000 men to chaſtiſe their inſolence, and to conſtruct a fort to keep them in awe; which was followed by forming a ſmall town in 1687; and in 1787, Catharine II is mounted on the throne of Peter, and gone to be crowned Queen of theſe Tartars.

The following ſcale of the average duration of animal life, is collected from Linnæus, Buffon, and other celebrated writers on Natural Hiſtory.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A hare will live | 10 | years. |
| A cat | 10 | |
| A goat | 8 | |
| An aſs | 30 | |
| A ſheep | 10 | |
| A ram | 15 | |
| A dog, from 14 to | 20 | and ſometimes more |
| A bull | 15 | |
| An ox (a curious fact) | 20 | |
| Swine | 25 | |
| A peacock | 25 | |
| A horſe, from 20 to | 30 | |
| A pigeon | 8 | |
| A turtle dove | 25 | |
| A partridge | 25 | |
| A raven | 100 | |
| An eagle | 100 | |

Of the gooſe, the following may be depended upon as a fact——There is a family now living, who are able to aſcertain that a gooſe had been kept in the family 70 years —they know it muſt be ſtill older, but they fix this particular period, as being able to prove it inconteſtibly.

*Extract of a letter from St. Omer's, May 9, with authentick particulars of the intended murder.*

"The following are the particulars of the inhuman treatment of a French ſoldier to a young Engliſh gentleman, who came here about a fortnight before, to learn the French language. His name is Mairis, and ſon to a Mr. Mairis of London. The youth took a walk round the ramparts of the town of St. Omer's about ſeven o'clock in the evening of the 28th of April laſt; and the ſoldier, who was then ſtanding century on the ramparts, when he paſſed him, obſerved he had a very handſome watch chain, which induced the villain to attempt the horrid act. He accordingly made a motion for the youth to paſs round a garden cloſe to his century box, which the young gentleman took as an act of civility; he had no ſooner, however, turned the corner of this lonely place, than the wretch clubbed his firelock and ſtruck him a violent blow, which made a large inciſion above his eye. He immediately cried out to the centinel to ſpare his life; inſtead of which, the villain repeated his blow, which knocked him down, then jumped upon him: after which he ſtabbed him in the body and then repeated his blow, which deprived him of his ſenſes. The ſoldier, in order to ſcreen his villany, took up the ſuppoſed dead body, and forced it through a hole in the ramparts, that led to a ſally port, fifty foot deep.—After the villain had committed this horrid act, for fear there might be any ſigns of life left, he took a large ſhell and threw after the body; but heaven ſeemed to interfere in the preſervation of this youth, for the ſhell took a different direction from the body. He lay all night in this melancholy ſituation; and when he awoke, as from a trance, about five o'clock in the morning, he perceived at a diſtance a light, which he purſued, and which brought him up to a door near the ſpot where the unfortunate accident had happened to him; part of which door was ſo decayed as to enable him to put his head through. The centinel on diſcovering his head through the door, levelled his piece at him. The Great Protector of the innocent ſtruck an awe on the centinel, ſo that he withdrew his piece and fired it in the air; which alarmed the guard, who immediately broke open the door and took the poor mangled victim in, who raiſed pity and wonder in every heart; and all thought it a miracle he ſhould ſurvive ſo dreadful a calamity.

"The youth was immediately conveyed to the guard room without ſhoes, as the villain had taken them from him with his watch. As ſoon as he had got to the guard room, he fainted away through loſs of blood, bruiſes and fatigue. The hue and cry that had been made after him during the night, and the report through the town, that a youth had been found by the guard in a mangled ſtate, brought his tutor, among others, to view him, and to his aſtoniſhment found it to be his pupil. He had him immediately conveyed home, and his wounds dreſſed, though with little hopes of recovery. When he came to his ſenſes, like a generous Engliſhman, full of humanity, in the midſt of the French officers, who anxiouſly ſurrounded his bed with warm wiſhes for his recovery, he expreſſed himſelf thus: "Whether I live or die, I ſincerely forgive the man who has done

me this injury." The force of this declaration was felt, and drew tears from every eye, to think that a youth who is but juſt fourteen, could have ſo benevolent a heart. We apprehend the crime is too great to paſs unpuniſhed by law, or unnoticed by the king. We are happy to add, that the ſurgeons have pronounced him out of danger, as he is much eſteemed by us for his generous ſentiments."

Mr. Forſyth, of the Royal Gardens, Kenſington, has had ſent him from the Apalachian mountains, which divide Carolina from Florida, in South America, a young doe of the mouſe deer, of a new ſpecies; its head is very long, and the noſe tapers like a greyhound, eyes large, and ears reſembling an aſs, with corns on the outſide of the hind legs between the hoofs and knees. It is ſo tame as to ſtand erect, and walk on its hind legs to take a piece of bread. The buck, as large as an ox, and horns upwards of ſixteen feet long, died on the paſſage. He has alſo received from the ſame parts a new ſpecies of the dog, without hair, and having only ſix teeth, two tuſks above, and four canine teeth behind, and never had more; a green ſnake, about three feet long, which might paſs through a ſmall ring, and the tail tapering as a thread; a new ſpecies of the tortoiſe, not larger than a half crown piece, with three buttons on its back, and a tail projecting like a rudder; a live opoſſum, and ſome other curious and rare animals.

D U B L I N, May 28.

We hear that an Engliſh baronet of a large fortune, has lately diſpoſed of his lady to a commander in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, for 3000l. a coach and ſix horſes, ſix hunters, and a pack of Yorkſhire harriers, by virtue of a deed of aſſignment and releaſe, drawn by an eminent attorney. Which of theſe gentlemen has made the beſt bargain, time and experience muſt evince.

L I S B O N, *(Portugal)* May 5.

A Ruſſian veſſel, from Algiers, which put in here a few day ſince, brings very diſagreeable intelligence of that place. In the ſpace of 20 days laſt month, there have died 4000 perſons; upwards of 300 died every day before the mortality ceaſed. For all this, the corſairs of that regency have ventured out, and taken three Neapolitan ſhips. The Neapolitan Commis waited upon the Dey, to complain of this infraction of the truce, which does not expire until the end of this month; but the Dey anſwered, that the ſhort ſuſpenſion of arms concerned only Neapolitan ſhips of war.

B E R M U D A, June 30.

This week ſeveral bills were paſſed by the General Aſſembly, among which were the following:—A bill to encourage the growth of cotton, allowing a bounty of 3d. per lb on all clean and merchantable cotton. A bill for the encouragement of the whale and cod fiſhery, by allowing as a bounty or out fit to every ſailor employed in the ſervice 40s. and alſo to allow the owners of ſhipping employed in ſaid fiſhery all the clearing expences in the different offices, &c. A bill for the removal of the ſeat of government from St. George's to Pembroke.

Thurſday arrived the ſloop Polly, N. Hayward, from the Caicos. She brings accounts that there was a great plenty of ſalt made at Turk's Iſlands; but that there was a ſcarcity of proviſions until two American veſſels were wrecked on the keys, which afforded ample ſupply: That a memorial had been ſent to Admiral Gardner, on the Jamaica ſtation, praying that foreign veſſels might be ſuffered to come and purchaſe ſalt for ready gold and ſilver; and that they might barter ſalt for proviſions, when in need of the ſame, &c. That Dryſdale having met with a French veſſel and an American ſloop at the Caicos, bartering their cargoes, ſeized both, and carried them to Providence; in attempting to board the American, he met with ſome reſiſtance, when he ſhot the mate and wounded ſeveral others.

H A L I F A X, *(Nova Scotia)* July 10.

On Tueſday laſt the firſt battalion of the 60th regiment, with the companies of the 37th and 57th regiments, quartered here, were reviewed by his Royal Highneſs Prince *William Henry*. The troops appeared in the higheſt order, and went through their exerciſe and evolutions in ſo maſterly a manner, as met with his Royal Highneſs's approbation.

After his Royal Highneſs left the field, he repaired with his Excellency Governour Parr to the Government houſe, where he was preſented with the following Addreſs by a large and reſpectable number of the inhabitants of the town.

*To his Royal Highneſs PRINCE WILLIAM HENRY, &c. &c. &c.*

WE, his Majeſty's faithful and loyal ſubjects, the inhabitants of Halifax, beg leave to congratulate your Royal Highneſs on your ſafe return to this province.

The paternal care of his Moſt Gracious Majeſty, over all parts of his dominions, is conſpicuous in every meaſure of his government. The inhabitants of this province have ever experienced the peculiar attention and bounty of their ſovereign: And permit us to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that we have anxiouſly waited for, and it is with heartfelt ſatisfaction we now have the honour of expreſſing, to one of his illuſtrious houſe, our unfeigned gratitude for his Royal munificence. We humbly requeſt, that your Royal Highneſs will be graciouſly pleaſed to aſſure his Majeſty of our unſhaken loyalty and attachment to his ſacred perſon and government; and that the infant unimproved country which we inhabit, bleſſed with his protection and laws, is to us preferable to more cultivated countries, not favoured with his patronage.

It is with infinite pleaſure we contemplate the introduction of your Royal Highneſs into the profeſſion of arms, in the naval de-

partment: A department of the higheſt importance to the liberties, ſafety, and happineſs of the Britiſh empire. And give us leave to add, that the reputation with which your Royal Highneſs has ſerved in the ſeveral gradations of your profeſſion, affords us the pleaſing expectation, that when future occaſion ſhall call forth your Royal Highneſs to command in defence of your country, you will exhibit a bright example of patriotiſm, valour and ability, and riſe to eminence in fame, equal to the exalted rank in which Providence has placed you.

*His Royal Highneſs received the Addreſs with the moſt pleaſing affability, and returned the following Anſwer:*

GENTLEMEN,

THIS Addreſs, from the inhabitants of Halifax, gives me the greateſt pleaſure, from the ſentiments of loyalty and affection contained in it, for his Majeſty's ſacred perſon: I ſhall take care to give the king a juſt information of the ſenſibility his faithful and loyal ſubjects, in this part of the Britiſh empire, entertain for the manifold bleſſings they enjoy under his mild and wiſe government; and how much more preferable they feel their ſituation in their hearts, than thoſe unhappy and deluded men do, who have, on this continent, forfeited their fidelity to their Sovereign, and the advantages ariſing from being ſubjects to his Majeſty. [*Surely this is extraordinary language for a Britiſh Prince.*]

So young in life, to have met with the approbation of my fellow ſubjects, in this part of the king's dominions, and in the Weſt India Iſlands, flatters me very much, and which I conſider as the ſtrongeſt inducement to purſue, with unremitted ardour and attention, the naval profeſſion, to be enabled, whenever called upon by his Majeſty, in future wars, to do my duty to my king and country, and to prove my gratitude for all theſe unmerited diſtinctions and favours.

WILLIAM.

*July* 12. On Saturday laſt fell down to the Beech, his Majeſty's ſhip Leander, Commodore Sawyer; the Pegaſus frigate, commanded by his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry; Ariadne, Capt. Oſborne; Reſourſe, Capt. Minchen; and brig Weazle, Capt. Hood; and will proceed to Quebeck the firſt fair wind.

*July* 19. Since our laſt arrived the ſhip Lively, Capt. Shadwick, from a whaling voyage, with upwards of 500 barrels of oil.

The ſhip Parr, belonging to Meſſrs. Cochrans of this town, returned here from a whaling voyage, on Thurſday laſt, having taken 540 barrels of oil, and 35 cwt. of bone.

The great ſucceſs which almoſt all the veſſels, fitted out of this place for the whale fiſhery, have met with, during the laſt year, muſt certainly operate as a ſtimulas to the enterprizing and induſtrious, to proſecute with vigour a buſineſs which not only promiſes lucrative advantages to thoſe immediately concerned, but ultimately, the moſt eſſential benefits to the whole Province.

SHELBURNE, *(Nova Scotia)* July 26.

County of Shelburne ſſ.

*Court of Special Seſſions of the Peace, holden the 19th day of July, in the twenty ſeventh year of the reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c.*

THE Court having taken into conſideration the great damage that muſt ariſe to the ſettlement, from the number of *baſe Half Pence* that are, and ſtill continue to be, introduced into this town from the United States of America; and the State of New York having paſſed an order, that *Twenty Coppers* ſhall paſs for a *York Shilling*, it muſt be obvious a loſs of *twenty five per cent.* accrues to this province, by importing them from the ſtates. In order therefore to remedy the evil thereof, and to put a ſtop to the circulation of *Baſe Half Pence*, the Collector of Taxes is directed not to receive them in payment for any taxes, and the Court do ſtrongly recommend to the inhabitants in general, to refuſe them likewiſe.

By Order of the Court,

WILLIAM SHIPMAN, *Clerk of the Peace.*

CHARLESTON, *(S. Carolina)* July 12.

Yeſterday afternoon the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer fell from 89 to 83 degrees in four minutes; this ſudden tranſition of ſolar influence was followed by a violent ſtorm, in which a great quantity of hailſtones fell. A perſon ſitting in a piazza at the quarter-houſe, obſerved the lightning to ſtrike a live oak tree, at about 250 yards diſtance from the houſe, under which lay a conſiderable number of ſheep; the animals appearing to be diſturbed, it was conjectured that ſome of them were hurt, and upon examination twenty ſix were found to be killed, and ſeveral others wounded.

By a letter from a gentleman in Auguſta, dated 19th June, we are informed, that the back country people have lately killed 35 Indians, and a party under the command of Col. Alexander, conſiſting of 300 men, is gone out; ſo that a general war is thought to be unavoidable. A number of the fineſt horſes have, within this week paſt, been ſtolen, in and near Auguſta, likewiſe two negroes; ſome more ſlaves were taken, but made their eſcape, and gave the alarm. One Prater is taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned with the thieves, who are ſuppoſed to have made their way to the Indian nation; a party is out after them, and are not without hopes of overtaking them.

A few days ago, the State Printing Office was ſet on fire from a ſerpent which had been thrown on the roof by a negro boy belonging to the neighbourhood, but being timely diſcovered in a very providential manner, was prevented from ſpreading.

LITCHFIELD, July 30.

We are happy to announce, that the God of HARVEST has crowned the labours of the induſtrious farmer with a good growth of

rye, little wheat being ſown, and we have every reaſon to hope, that the prayer of the huſbandman, when he had finiſhed his toil,

*Be gracious Heaven——*
*For now laborious man has done his part,*

will be fully granted in the crops of autumn.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Auguſt 1.

Monday an handſome edifice was reared in this town, to be devoted to the cultivation of ſcience; which, it is hoped, will ſhine with meridian luſtre, and diſpel the clouds of dulneſs. It is to be denominated the *Elizabeth Town Academy*.

Congreſs reſolved, the 6th inſt. that the Board of Treaſury direct the contractor for the copper coinage, to ſtamp on one ſide of each piece the following device, viz. Thirteen circles linked together, a ſmall circle in the middle, with the words, "*United States*," round it, and in the centre, the words, "*We are One.*" On the other ſide of the ſame piece, the following devices, viz. A dial, with the hours expreſſed on the face of it, meridian ſun above, on one ſide of which is to be the word, "*Fugio*" and on the other, the year in figures, "1787," below the dial, the words, "*Mind your buſineſs.*"

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

M. de Loument has diſcovered in the Pyrenean mountains, a new ſpecies of gall nuts, equal to thoſe brought from the Levant. They grow upon a kind of white oak, that has the ſingular property of ſhooting out young trees from its roots, at a conſiderable diſtance from the main trunk.

It is faſhionable in the European prints to deſcribe the United States as convulſed with inteſtine tumults, and borne down with private calamities; but when we review the preſent ſtate of the old eſtabliſhed empires, we ſhall be able to retort the charges that are alledged againſt our infant ſovereignty; and to draw ſome conſolation from conſidering our temporary embarraſſment as an evil common to all governments, and not as an indication of the ſingular weakneſs of our own. France, notwithſtanding the energy of deſpotick rule, has been poiſoned by the malverſation of her publick miniſters; and the innumerable bankruptcies that have lately occurred in that kingdom, threaten deſtruction to the national credit. Ruſſia and the Porte are agitated with the apprehenſions of war. Great Britain, amuſing herſelf with the parade of an impeachment, or the quarrels of her monarch and his ſon, totters beneath the enormity of her debt, and the increaſing corruption of her offſpring; while Holland (the republican and phlegmatick Holland) burns with the flames of civil war. Which then, of theſe nations can boaſt ſuperior happineſs? Let the citizens of America recollect *the paſt*, and they will rather wonder that they are ſo well, than lament that they are not better; but then anticipate *the future*, and they will find that their proſperity and honour depend upon themſelves.

On Sunday laſt ſailed from this port, for London, in the ſhip Swallow, Capt. Blight, the Rev. Mr. *Winchester*, the famous preacher among the denomination of Chriſtians who have eſpouſed the doctrines of *Univerſal* Redemption. We are informed he has received *a call* from people of the ſame religious belief and perſuaſion in England. But whether he intends to remain in Europe, or return to his flock in this city, is uncertain. There can however be no doubt, from his oratorical powers, and the liberality of his principles, he will acquire many proſelytes to his ſyſtem, which contains, it muſt be allowed, a very large portion of thoſe divine qualities, *charity* and *benevolence*.

Four things are neceſſary to ſpread and preſerve good government in every country. 1. The regular adminiſtration of the *ordinances of religion*. 2d. The regular, punctual, and free diffuſion of knowledge by means of *Newſpapers*. 3. *Good roads*; theſe, by increaſing and facilitating the trade and intercourſe of diſtant parts of a country with its capitals, tend to ſpread knowledge, and thus promote eaſy and quiet government. 4. *A ſameneſs of language*. The Highlanders in Scotland have been eaſily governed ever ſince good roads were opened into their country, and Engliſh ſchools introduced among them. Many of them, once diſaffected to the Britiſh government, by ſharing in its power and offices, have become its brighteſt ornaments and ſupport.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Providence, Rhode Iſland, dated June, 10th, 1787.*

"Laſt Saturday ended the Seſſions at Newport.—A Dutch merchant who became bankrupt in Holland, made his eſcape from thence laſt fall, with a brig and cargo of goods, and arrived at Newport.—The Dutch Conſul and Ambaſſador ſeized him, and obliged him to deliver up the goods as a ſecurity, in caſe the action which was then before the Court, ſhould be determined againſt him; he was releaſed, and laſt week applied to the aſſembly to be naturalized; the minority, ſenſible of the wicked intention, refuſed conſent, but in vain, the majority granted the requeſt, and he is now empowered to deal out paper money to his unfortunate creditors."

Friday laſt, between the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon, a gentleman was robbed near the arſenal, by a horſeman who accoſted him in following ſingular manner—"how doſt do friend?" (with a well imitated quaker nod) "Wilt thou be ſo kind as to tell me which ferry I muſt croſs to go to Lancaſter?" Having obtained his requeſt he proceeded—"as thou ſeemeſt to be a man of a kind make, I will venture to ſolicit a little caſh to bear my expences?" To this the gentleman ſurpriſed, but not ſuſpicious of evil deſign, replied—"from your horſe and apparel, ſir, you do not appear to be a needy man; beſides as I am not in a ſituation for making preſents you muſt excuſe me." "I

am very ſorry," returned he, with that kind of cool deliberation that uſually deſignates real concern of mind, "that a man of thy profeſſion, for I perceive that thou art a clergyman, ſhould be ſo devoid of faith and charity; however here is a little inſtrument"—taking a piſtol from the left breaſt of his coat, "that ſhall endue thee with both theſe excellent gifts, or chaſtiſe thee for thy want of them." With theſe words, which were pronounced in a determined but not wrathful tone, he diſmounted; and while with the one hand he pointed his piſtol to the gentleman's breaſt, with the other he rifled his pockets of twenty dollars and ſome papers, the latter of which he reſtored. Having effected his purpoſe, he, *with an affected air of clerical authority*, ſubjoined this admonition—"Be no more faithleſs, but believe, nor ſhut thy bowels againſt the neceſſities of the poor. Fare thee well." As he pronounced theſe laſt words, he ſprung into his ſaddle with a ſingle bound, and rode off at full ſpeed towards the ridge road.

*Auguſt* 1. Monday his Excellency General Waſhington ſet out for Moore Hall, in order to viſit his old quarters, at the Valley Forge, in this ſtate.

The highwayman who aſſumed the dreſs and ſtyle of a quaker, and robbed Mr. Jones, near the arſenal, on Friday laſt, we hear has committed a ſecond offence not far from the Centre houſe, but in a different garb.

Laſt Saturday cloſed the examination of the young ladies belonging to the Academy. The proficiency they have made in the ſeveral branches of ſtudy, reflects honour upon their inſtructors, and was particularly pleaſing to the viſitors and other perſons who attended. We cannot help expreſſing uncommon ſatisfaction in beholding the perfect decorum of the miſſes--their good order, ſilence and attention to their exerciſes. Such ſubordination is as beautiful as it is ſingular, and as neceſſary for improvement in ſchool, as it is difficult for a teacher to maintain. It is hoped that the diſcipline of the Young Ladies Academy, which does ſo much honour to the Principal, may be a model for imitation in other literary inſtitutions.

## NEW YORK.

*Auguſt* 2. We have the beſt authority to aſſure the publick, that the proſpects of a Creek war is now at an end. That about the 1ſt of July that nation ſent a friendly talk to the governour at Auguſta, in which is expreſſed the greateſt deſires for peace. It is ſaid, that the diſpute aroſe from a circumſtance of a young Indian, who was held as hoſtage at Auguſta, hanging himſelf in April laſt. His relations could not be made to believe but that he was murdered, and therefore they determined to retaliate. The parties that were ſent out after the Indians, are remanded home, and all is calm.

We learn from Pennſylvania, that the paper currency of that ſtate has ſo far fallen a prey to they injudicious caprice of the numerous claſs of ſpeculators, that many families, of the poorer claſs, have been greatly diſtreſſed. For a few days not a bill was taken in market, which obliged thoſe, who had no other kind of negociable commodity, to content themſelves with keeping faſt. It has been crowded down to 25, and, it is ſaid, that it now ſtands at 15 per cent. below the ſpecie par.

We hear from Nantucket, that the whale fiſhermen have had remarkable ſucceſs the laſt ſeaſon, not one ſhip having arrived there with leſs than 500 hogſheads of oil. This has given new zeal to the merchants, inſomuch that the whale company has already increaſed; and it is ſaid, that twice the number of ſhipping will be ſent out the approaching ſeaſon.

Laſt Saturday the ſhip Friendſhip, Capt. M'Adam, arrived at Philadelphia, from Belfaſt, with 250 paſſengers all in good health.

The King of Spain has appointed Mr. de Florce to be Governour and Captain General of Mexico, in the room of Count de Galvez, deceaſed.

*Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated July 7.*

"We are informed from good authority, that 7 ranges of townſhips in the weſtern territory of the United States are now completed, and in a few days the returns will be ready for Congreſs.

"A ſhort time ſince, about eight miles from this place, up the Alleghany river, at an Indian camp, the following very extraordinary affair happened. A young warriour of the Seneca nation, who had eſcaped taking the ſmall pox, which is raging amongſt them, being much incenſed at ſeeing ſo many of his brethren ſeized with that malady, expreſſed himſelf to this effect: That if the Great Man above dared to give him the ſmall pox he would tomahawk him as he would a ſtump, which he pointed at, and to ſhew how he would act, began cutting the ſtump in a moſt furious manner. In a few minutes he was ſtruck entirely blind, and his head ſwelled to ſo great a degree, that his eye balls burſt from their ſockets, and he expired in a few hours."

We are informed, that a few days ſince, John Bracee, of the Manor of Livingſton, had a large wen, or incyſted tumour, of the bigneſs of a gooſe egg, cut out of his forehead, right eye brow and lid, which it covered. The operation was ſucceſsfully performed by Dr. Stoddard, who ſays what made it any way hazardous, was the tumour's covering the orb of the eye and part of the temporal artery, both of which he avoided cutting, though the adheſion was conſiderable. The wen was of that ſort of incyſted tumours, called, by writers on ſurgery, an atheroma, from the matter contained in the cyſtis, or bag, reſembling and being of the conſiſtance of a ſoft pudding. Bracee is now in the 41ſt year of his age, and was born with it on his eye brow; it has been increaſing

ever since, until it became painful and troublesome to him. He has often been deterred from having it extirpated, from a belief that it would be attended with sudden death, which many people asserted would be the case. He is in a fair way, and likely to do well.

We learn from Charleston, that on the 15th ultimo, the ship Maria, Captain Denison, from Anamabo, with 203 negroes on board, was seized, under authority of the law, which prohibits the importation of slaves for three years.

On Saturday last the Grantham, British Packet, Capt. Bull, arrived in this port, after a passage of forty two days from Falmouth, with the mail.—By the packet we have received London papers from the 10th of May, to June 7, by which we learn, that Holland is in convulsions, that England probably, and probably other powers, will soon be involved in the Stadtholderian disputes; and that the late Governour of Bengal, Warren Hastings, is finally impeached for high crimes and misdemeanours.

Besides this intelligence we also learn, by the packet, that the King of England has issued his royal proclamation, for the encouragement of piety and virtue, and for the preventing and punishing of vice, profaneness and immorality. That on the 30th of May his Majesty made a *most gracious* speech, expressive of his entire approbation of the zeal of his lords and commons, in the business he had recommended, thanking them for such reiterated proofs of their affection for him and family: He expressed a friendly concern for the republicks of Holland, who are involved in unhappy dissentions. That his Majesty, after this speech, was pleased to prorogue the parliament to the 31st July. That his grace, the lord lieutenant of Ireland has prorogued that parliament to the 24th July, after having expressed his satisfaction at their proceedings during the session. That the peasantry of Norway have recently revolted to a considerable number, so as to give uneasiness to the court of Denmark, and to oblige them to send out an armed force, which soon quelled them. That the Russians and Turks are preparing for war. That thirty three sail of Russian men of war are expected in England for provisions, &c. an agent, for this purpose, having already arrived. That the prince of Wales, and the bishop of London, have been much indisposed, but are each on the recovery, &c. &c.

It is said, that great complaints are made by the people on the frontiers of Georgia, against the *Spaniards*, who are accused of harbouring runaway slaves, in defiance of applications made by their owners.

The Spaniards are augmenting their navy, a putting it on the most respectable establishment. They have launched, since the peace o 83, eleven ships of the line, one of which h 100 guns, one of 86, two of 80, and t thers of 70 guns each.

*The* UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *Assembled, July* 18, 1787.

ON a report of the Board of Treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 6th, from the secretary at war, together with an account of Mr. Alexander Droomgoole, for expences charged by him against the United States, for accompanying certain Indians to Philadelphia.

*Resolved*, That Congress approve the measures taken by the secretary at war with respect to the Indian chiefs of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes on their late visit to the seat of Congress, and that the expences attending the same be allowed.

*Resolved*, That all communications to the United States in Congress, from the Indian tribes, ought to be made through the superintendant of Indian affairs.

*Resolved*, That if any trader or other person shall, without the authority of the said superintendants, undertake to conduct any Indian or Indians to the seat of Congress, he shall be responsible for all expences which may attend the same; and further, that where the person so acting as a conductor, shall be a trader, his licence to trade with the said Indians shall become forfeited, and the same shall at no time thereafter be renewed.

*Resolved*, That the superintendants of Indian affairs be instructed to made publick the foregoing resolutions, and to govern themselves acordingly.

*Extract of a letter from London, June* 1.

"Did you ever hear of the extraordinary woman who died lately at Canada? She was twenty years without any evacuation, except a little perspiration at the stomouch; received no sustenance but one glass of wine in the twenty four hours, which was poured down her throat—all parts literally dead, except the stomach, and dried like bone—some vegetation like mos grew on her forehead—her mouth always open; the inside of which was as black as jet—was so shrunk, that it was not supposed there were two ounces of flesh on her whole body, which, as it lay drawn together, did not seem longer than about two feet and an half. All the year round she lay on one side upon a single sheet laid over a hand board, and one blanket over her. The only signs of life exhibited was a little vibration at the stomach, about the time her glass of wine used to be given her. Her daughter drew money for her as a show to all curious people. I have had accounts of her by different persons who went to see her, particularly one who saw her once a year for the last six years of her existence. It is pretty remarkable, that her husband, who had been long blind, received his sight a short time after her death, and married another woman."

*Extract of a letter from Dublin, April* 26.

"The following is a genuine account of the melancholly catastrophe at Clondalkin:

—From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it to the amount of about 200 barrels was ſuffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the corn mill, the place where the powder goes through the laſt preſs—The magazine was the place in which it was uſually ſecured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The greater part of the perſons employed there were Engliſhmen; and Monday being St. George's day, they devoted it to the commemoration of their patron Saint. Two men only were at work, when the dreadful accident happened, which was cauſed by over heating of a ſtove that had been uſed for drying the powder. On this ſtove were five or ſix barrels—they firſt took fire, and then communicated to the others. The violent concuſſion of the air, that muſt have been the conſeqence of ſuch a tremendous exploſion, can eaſily be conceived. Its effects were felt for ſeveral miles round; but more particularly in a direction to the eaſt of the ſpot. The earth ſeemed to ſhake from the very centre: And many perſons adjacent were deprived of their ſight for a few moments, by the violence of the ſhock; houſes were unroofed, windows broken, and pewter and other things caſt with violence from the dreſſers. And its effects at the ſpot itſelf are horrible beyond deſcription—the whole building was torn up from its very foundation, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of ſmoke had diſperſed, not a veſtige was to be ſeen of it; and the perſon who had never ſeen the works could ſcarcely bring himſelf to believe, that ſuch complete deſolation could be effected in ſo ſhort a ſpace. Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were caſt to the diſtance of five or ſix fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large ſtones, hurled by a violent impetuoſity, had touched.

All the fiſh in a pond contiguous, were found floating on the ſurface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totallyd etached from this place, preſent a heap of rubbiſh—the walls tattered, and the roof drove in. One of the men who was in the houſe at the time, was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horribly ſhattered; the other has not yet been diſcovered, although diligent ſearch was made ever ſince. It was ſuppoſed that he was blown to atoms, and ſcattered in different places. Five or ſix men were wounded, one it is thought mortally. It would ſeem as if the immediate hand of Providence protected the inhabitants of the neighbourhood from the effects of this dreadful accident. Upon no other ſuppoſition can the circumſtance of ſo few lives being loſt, from ſuch an unparalleled exploſion, be accounted for. The publick, on this occaſion, have not only the private loſs of one individual to lament, but the deſtruction of a great national undertaking, ſet on foot and brought to perfection by the publick ſpirit of Mr. Cladbeck."

## DUTCH AFFAIRS.

The origin of the preſent diſſentions in Holland, and the cauſe of the late ſkirmiſh between the regulars and the burghers of the province of Utrecht, is not clearly underſtood. The troops are ſuppoſed to have fought under the banners of the ſtadtholder. But this is not the fact; the origin of the diſpute ariſes from the following circumſtances:

About twelve months ago the city of Utrecht new formed their council, according to a plan formed by the patriotick party. This was deemed, by the ſtates of the province, an infringement on their ſovereign authority, and a violation of the union. The city purſued violent ſteps, and the ſtates from that time withdrew from Utrecht and held their councils at Amersfoort. Various negociations have been entered into, but they have all failed; and arms have been reſorted to. The ſtates, determining no longer to permit the capital of the province to deſpiſe their authority, ſent a party of troops to take poſſeſſion of certain poſts in the environs of Utrecht. The armed burghers, or militia of the city, oppoſed, and conquered them.

The citizens of Utrecht have been countenanced in their proceedings by the province of Holland. How far the flame may extend, it is impoſſible to aſcertain; but certain it is, the face of affairs in the United Provinces, wears at preſent the appearance of a civil war. The prince of Orange has hitherto, indeed, diſclaimed all hoſtile intentions, and looked forward for the protection of his rights to the cool judgment of the people; but, as affairs at preſent ſtand, he muſt ſpeedily declare his intentions.

Since the engagement, of which we gave an account in our papers of Saturday and yeſterday, another action has taken place, namely, on the 14th May, the particulars of which we now lay before our readers, as related in the Utrecht Gazette, and other Dutch papers.

A detachment of 20 huſſars, and 10 chaſſeurs, under the conduct of count Wittzenſtein, marched from Utrecht on the 14th May, in order to oppoſe the provincial corps; and he had not proceeded far before he was met by a picquet of cavalry of Thuyl, who received him with a diſcharge of muſquets. This was immediately, on the part of the count, returned. A batttle inſued, in which the detachment from Utrecht was ſuperiour. A reinforcement of 80 men came to the aſſiſtance of the cavalry of Thuyl, which occaſioned count Wittzenſtein to leave off the purſuit of the picquet, put to flight, and to place his forces in regular order. After ſeveral evolutions, a general conflict commenced, which the valor of the patriotick count decided in his favour. At the ſecond onſet,

Wittzenſtein, ſomewhat apprehenſive of ſucceſs, ſent to the city for a ſupply, but before col. Borch and major During came up with them, the honour of the day was gained.

NEWBURYPORT, *Auguſt* 8.

The thieves who lately broke open the ſtore of Stephen Hooper, Eſq; in this town, were apprehended at Old York, and proved to be three negroes, who came in there in a boat with ſeveral ſwivels, and ſaid they came from Nova Scotia. One of them, a very ſtout, ſtrong made fellow, pretending he was lame, the ſheriff took them on board a large decked boat to proceed to this town; but the wind being contrary, they put into Portſmouth, from whence they proceeded by land with two of them, leaving the one who pretended lameneſs on board the boat under the care of Captain Low of York, who had only a woman and a boy on board, beſide the negro, who was hand cuffed—On Thurſday night laſt, about four or five miles from Newbury Bar, the negro caught up an ax and aimed a blow at Captain Low, who evaded it, and took up a hatchet, with which he kept the negro off for ſome time—but the negro ſwearing that the veſſel was his—that he would kill them all if they were thrice as ſtrong—that he would neither give nor take quarter, and that he never would be carried alive into Newbury Port—Captain Low, finding he muſt either kill him, or ſubmit to be murdered by him, called for his gun, and preſenting it to the fellow's breaſt, again offered him quarter, but he ſtill perſiſting in his threats, with the ax raiſed over his head, the Captain fired and killed him on the ſpot—previous to this they had ſeveral ſcuffles, in which the Capt. received ſome ſlight wounds and bruiſes.—Capt. Low, on coming into this harbour, immediately informed of what had happened; upon which a Jury of Inqueſt was ſummoned, whoſe verdict was, *Juſtifiable Homicide*, and Capt. Low was accordingly diſmiſſed.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

Saturday laſt arrived here, in 31 days from Cape François, the following ſhips of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, under the command of Viſcount de Baumon, viz.

| *Ships.* | *Commanders.* | *Guns.* |
|---|---|---|
| Le Patriote, | Viſcount de Baumon, | 74 |
| Le Reflechi, | Viſcount de Vintimille, | 64 |
| L'Active, | La Roe, | 26 |
| La Badinne, | Ducaine, | 26 |
| La Balette, | De Boubé, | 26 |
| La Sainne, | De Pontever, a Bark | 9 |

The ſhip Cleopatre, of 40 guns, commanded by M. de la Bouchetiere, has put into Cape Ann, having loſt her rudder.

We think it neceſſary, thus timely to remind our readers, that on the 16th of October laſt, Congreſs reſolved, "That no foreign copper coin whatſoever, ſhall, after the firſt of September, 1787, be current within the United States: And that no copper coin ſtruck under the authority of a particular ſtate paſs at a greater value than one penny for two pounds and one quarter pound avoirdupois weight of ſuch copper."

A letter from Vermont, ſays, "General Shays has given out, that he intends returning to his *ſeat* in Pelham the enſuing fall—*let what will be the conſequence.*"

To the many inſtances of enterprize for which our countrymen are celebrated, we feel a pleaſure in adding one new undertaking in this town, of a voyage to Kamſchatka, in Aſia. The veſſels fitting therefor, which, we are told, will be ready to ſail in about ſix weeks, are to be commanded by Capt. *John Kendrick*. That no adverſe gales may attend theſe gallant circumnavigators, but that the ſucceſs of the voyage may be equal to the moſt ſanguine expectations formed from it, is our hearty wiſh, as it muſt be that of every friend to enterprize and commerce.

The coinage of federal CENTS (coppers) at New York, we are told, is carrying on, and we may expect ſoon to ſee them in circulation among us—theſe will free us from the impoſitions to which we are now expoſed from the *floods* of light, half coined Britiſh half pence, introduced among us—and as, from the excellent *monitorial caution*, "MIND YOUR BUSINESS," impreſſed on each of theſe, they may prove an antidote to ſurgency, they will doubtleſs be held in high eſtimation.

Whatever benefit may be derived to deſperate debtors, ſpendthrifts, &c. from the *Tender Law*, the State at large, by painful experience, find it, without a pun, a very *Tough Law*; for was this iniquitous act done away, and credit eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis, a correſpondent ventures to aſſert, that above THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND hard dollars, which now lie uſeleſs in the cheſt, would be put in circulation, in the courſe of ſix months.

WORCESTER.

On Monday laſt the Engliſh School, in this town, was, by requeſt of Mr. Brown, the Maſter, viſited by a large number of gentlemen and ladies, who were much pleaſed with the ſpecimens of writing and elocution which were afforded them by the youth. The whole of Mr. Addiſon's Cato; ſome ſelect pieces from the Children's Friend, and ſeveral others, were performed, much to the acceptance of the audience.

We learn from Northbridge, that a barn, belonging to Mr. John Spring, jun. of that town, containing about 40 buſhels of grain, 20 tons of hay, 200 lb. of flax, and a great number of farming utenſils, was, on Tueſday ſennight, ſtruck with lightning, and, together with its contents, entirely conſumed.

The want of energy in our federal government is now pretty generally acknowledged—great expectations are formed from the reſult of the national Convention.

DIED.]—At Woodſtock, the 8th inſt. Charles Church Chandler, Eſq; aged 43 years.—In England, Commodore Johnſtone.—At Roxbury, Mrs. Hannah Davis.—At Boſton, Mr. Caleb Loring.

NEWBURYPORT, Auguſt 1.

The day before yeſterday arrived here the Schooner———, Captian Elliot, from Machias, having on board twenty men and fourteen women, in the moſt wretched and diſtreſſed circumſtances.—They brought with them letters from the ſelectmen of Machias, and alſo an affidavit containing a particular account of their paſt ſufferings, and of their deſtination.—They are now under the care of the Overſeers of the poor of this Town, who are making ſuch proviſion for their neceſſities as hoſpitality to ſtrangers, and humanity to our ſuffering fellow creatures require, until ſuch time as they can find employment.

For the information of the publick is inſerted the following

DEPOSITION.

*The depoſition of Arthur Hill Gillmore, and ſeveral others, who came paſſengers from Ireland, on board the Brig or Snow, Nancy, Captain Reily, Commander, SAYETH,*

THAT on the 17th of March laſt paſt, upwards of one hundred perſons, of both ſexes, ſhipped themſelves on board ſaid veſſel at Dublin, ſome as paſſengers, and ſome Redemptioners, being bound to the town of Baltimore in America—That during their paſſage their veſſel ran foul of a ſloop, on the banks of Newfoundland, carried away her bowſprit, ſprung her fore maſt, and was otherwiſe materially damaged—that it was in the night when this accident happened, but the paſſengers could diſtinctly hear the cries of the ſloop's crew, and often hear them implore heaven for aſſiſtance, and that God might be merciful to them—from which circumſtances, and from the inhumanity of the Captain of the ſnow or brig, who would grant no aſſiſtance, Deponents verily believe, the ſloop and crew were foundered—That immediately after this cataſtrophe, Deponents and the Paſſengers and Redemptioners, were put on ſuch ſhort allowance of proviſions, that they were compelled by famine to part with their clothing and other neceſſaries to the crew of ſaid veſſel, for proviſions to keep them from ſtarving—That after ſeveral weeks ſevere ſufferings on their paſſage, the veſſel made Port Roſeway harbour, and there received ſome repairs, and then put to ſea—and after hovering many days upon the American coaſt, put into the harbour of Little River, about twenty miles from Machias—at that place, upon the 14th of July inſt. landed the major part of the paſſengers, &c. amounting to nearly about eighty perſons of both ſexes, the Captain telling them his proviſions were exhauſted, and that he could not carry them to Baltimore, but that the country adjacent was rich and populous, and that the town of Boſton was no more than one day's travel from the place of landing—That ſaid Captain unjuſtly detained watches, wearing apparel, and many articles of value, from thoſe he landed.—That during the paſſage ſix men died, and Deponents believe their deaths were occaſioned by the ſevere puniſhments and bad uſage they received from ſaid Captain, *viz.* That Thomas M'Donnel was brought upon deck and received ſuch puniſhment that he died ſaid night, as Depunents believe, they never ſeeing him afterwards—That Patrick M'Mullen was puniſhed four different times with ſuch ſeverity that he languiſhed a few days and died—That Timothy Murphy received ſuch barbarous puniſhment that his ſide was laid open, and mortified, and during the ſhort period he lived, his excrement was clotted blood and corrupted matter—in this condition he languiſhed a few days, and died.—That three others being ſeized with fevers, were totally neglected, and periſhed through want of care, or proper nouriſhment—That ſome of the deponents have been moſt ſeverely puniſhed, and bear the marks of cuts received on board the aforeſaid veſſel. And further Deponents ſay not.

*Arthur H. Gillmore* — *Chriſtopher Carbery*
*Hugh Dowdall* — *Edward Huſe*
*Matthew Brien* — *Peter Murphey.*

Lincoln, ſſ. July 14, 1787. Sworn before us,

*Stephen Jones* } *Juſt. Pacis.*
*James Avery* }

A letter from Mr. *Benjamin Pearſon*, at Norton, in this Commonwealth, to his brother in this town, dated June 29th 1787, contains the following remarkable account, viz.

"Two or three men being at work in a field at Mansfield were obliged, by a ſhower, to take ſhelter in an uninhabited houſe near by—While there, to their great ſurpriſe, they ſaw five or ſix *white* mice run from under the hearth and back again.—One of the men propoſed taking up the hearth, upon doing which, they found an Infant's bones and ſkull, together with a knife laying by the ſide of the bones, the handle almoſt rotten, the back very ruſty, but the edge quite bright.—It is thought, from what information they have been able to obtain, that the murder was committed about thirty years ago."

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

The great progreſs which is making towards the completion of the Bridge between Charleſtown and Malden is really ſurpriſing, and ſhews that no undertaking is to be deſerted or neglected, by Americans, from an apprehenſion that its ſtupendous dimenſions are greater than can be encircled. Already, we are aſſured, near two thirds of the piers are ſunken, and that the work will be completed by the beginning of November next, ready to receive the paſſing traveller, and to be traverſed by every aſtoniſhed beholder.

A veſſel which arived in this port on Sunday, from the Cape de Verds, brings accounts of an Eaſt Indiaman, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, having been caſt away, and entirely loſt, on the rocks near thoſe iſlands. A number of the unfortunate crew have arrived in the above veſſel,

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XXI.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Third Week in August, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

[*Continued from No. XVII.*]

THIS ſucceſs of Sir Edward Vernon ſerved greatly to facilitate the operations of the beſiegers, and might have ſeemed ſufficient, to have ſpread univerſal diſmay and deſpondency among the beſieged. The batteries were opened under the powerful fire of 28 pieces of heavy artillery, and 27 mortars. Notwithſtanding the diſmantled ſtate in which Pondicherry had been reſtored to the French at the concluſion of the late war, the fortifications ſeem to have been in no contemptible condition at this time; or if they were otherwiſe, the deficiency of ſtrength was amply ſupplied by the gallantry of M. de Bellecombe (who was both governour of the town, and general commandant of all the French ſettlements in the Indies) and the reſolution of his brave garriſon; who, nearly cut off as they were from every hope of ſuccour, perſevered to the laſt extremity in a determined and noble defence.

*Sept. 18th.*

The artillery of the beſiegers, however, ſoon gained an evident ſuperiority, and they were indefatigable in carrying on their approaches; but the alertneſs and obſtinate defence of the garriſon, rendered caution a matter of neceſſity; and together with the violent rains that then frequently fell, could not fail of conſiderably retarding their works. Notwithſtanding theſe impediments, matters were ſo far advanced, towards the middle of October, as to render an attack on the body of the place practicable. By that time, the beſiegers had, on the ſouth ſide, puſhed a gallery into the ditch of the town, made a practicable breach in the baſtion, called L'Hoſpital, deſtroyed the faces of the adjacent [illegible]s, and prepared a bridge of boa[illegible]aſſing the ditch. Nor was the [illegible]n the north ſide of the town in much leſs forwardneſs. The beſiegers had there alſo deſtroyed the face of the oppoſite baſtion, and had conſtructed a float for paſſing the ditch, which they were to bring into uſe, at the ſame time that their fellows were paſſing it to the ſouthward. Theſe two attacks were to be accompanied by a third, which was to take place by the ſea ſide to the northward, where the enemy had a ſtockade running into the water. And when the general aſſault was reſolved on, Sir Edward Vernon landed all his marines, and 200 ſeamen, to ſupport and invigorate the attacks.

An exceeding heavy rain, which occaſioned a great and ſudden ſwell in the water of the ditch, on the very day preceding the intended ſtorm, checked the deſign for the preſent, and fortunately prevented a cruel and bloody encounter. The water roſe ſo high in the ditch to the ſouthward, as to fill and blow up the gallery, beſides greatly damaging the boats belonging to the bridge. But this impediment was but temporary. The damage was ſpeedily repaired; and the 17th of October fixed on for making the general aſſault. In the mean time, M. de Bellecombe was neither ignorant of the impracticability of longer defending the place, nor blind to the danger and total ruin, in which an obſtinate and unfounded perſeverance would involve his garriſon and the inhabitants. He accordingly, on the day preceding the intended attack, propoſed a capitulation, which was willingly agreed to by the Britiſh commanders.

The conquerours gave the moſt ample and honourable teſtimony to the gallantry of their enemy in the terms of capitulation. The conditions were ſuitable to the generoſity of thoſe ſentiments. Every requiſition, that did not

interfere with the publick benefit or security, was liberally agreed to. It was only on those accounts, that it was determined to send the European part of the garrison home to France, and to disband the Topoys and other native troops in the country, instead of sending the whole in a body to the isle of France (or Mauritius) which was proposed. The garrison were allowed all the honours of war; and as a particular mark of attention to M. de Bellecombe, the regiment of Pondicherry were, at his request, allowed to keep their colours.

A numerous artillery, amounting in the whole, of all sorts and sizes, serviceable and unserviceable, to about 300 pieces, became a prize to the conquerors. All publick property underwent the same fate; but whatever was privatt, was secured to the owners. The company's troops employed in this siege, amounted to 10,500 men, of whom 1500 were Europeans. The garrison to near 5000 of which 900 were Europeans. The comparative loss on both sides was neither proportioned to the number or circumstances of those who were engaged; if we consider, as usual, the cover of the garrison as being far superiour to that afforded by the works of the besiegers. The loss of the latter amounted to 224 slain, and 693 wounded; and the garrison, who were not near a third in number, had 200 men killed, and 480 wounded. A circumstance which perhaps may be attributed to the obstinacy with which their commander disputed every part of his ground.

Mr. Law, who had seen and undergone so many changes of fortune in India, and who had himself borne so considerable a share in its former revolutions, was included in this capitulation, and again beheld the power of his country annihilated in that quarter of the globe. It appears from some of the terms proposed by the besieged, by which they were desirous of including in the present capitulation, several French factories and settlements which had already been seized by the company's forces in Bengal and elsewhere, as also the crews of several French vessels which had been taken in the Ganges, as well as on the coasts of Coromandel; that hostilities had been commenced in some of those parts so early as the first of July. The factories at Chandernagor, at Yanam, and at Karical, with the settlement at Masulipatam, are particularly specified in these proposed conditions, and others seem to be supposed. This extention of the capitulation, to past acts, and to distant places, was, however, deemed inadmissible by the conquerors.

We are now to turn our attention to the other side of the globe, and to relate the effects of this war in the place of its origin. The reduction of Georgia by the royal forces, soon afforded sufficient cause of alarm, and matter for trouble, to the two Carolinas. The Loyalists, or in American language, the Tories, in the back parts of North Carolina, conceiving hope and courage from that event, were speedily in motion. We have formerly seen, that these people were numerous in the back of the southern colonies, particularly in those we have now mentioned; and although the loss and defeat which they had sustained under their leader Macdonald, in the beginning of the troubles, with other disappointments and losses of less magnitude, had considerably broken their spirit, and obliged those who were least venturous, or who were most attached to their families and settlements, to an apparent submission to the conditions prescribed by the victors, yet neither submissions nor conventions were sufficient to restrain the effects of that invincible aversion which they bore to their present governours and governments, nor to prevent their watching with the most eager attention for any new opportunity that might offer for their again having recourse to arms, and endeavouring to shake off so grievous a yoke.

The most hardy and desperate of these people, had long been in the condition of outlaws, and had attached themselves to the Indians, and others of their own description, in the incursions on the frontiers. The nature and remoteness of the country, afforded them an opportunity of keeping up a free intercourse with their old friends, neighbours, and fellow sufferers in the same cause, who still continuing at home, had apparently submitted to the present government. This circumstance necessarily served to nourish and strengthen that disposition and spirit which we have described. From these circumstances, and from the cast of mind and manners acquired by their constant intercourse, whether as friends or as enemies, with the savages, they were ever ready to take up arms; and many of those, who continued in the occupation of their farms, and a-

sumed the character of living peaceably at home, occasionally joined the parties which were openly in arms on the frontiers, and bore a share in all the devastation they committed.

About 700 of these people accordingly assembled in arms, in the back part of North Carolina. It does not seem probable that their hopes could have extended to the bringing about of a revolution in that province by any force of their own; and the distance, with other circumstances, afforded no well founded expectation, that they could have received any timely support for its accomplishment. Their alertness and zeal were, however, stimulated into action by the accounts of General Provoft's success. But their usual ill fortune still stuck by them; and before they were able to do any thing of moment, they were attacked and entirely defeated by some of the nearest militia, having lost near half their number, in killed, wounded, or taken. About 300 of the remainder, however, found means to make their way good in a body to the back part of Georgia; from whence having proceeded to the nearest British posts, they by degrees joined the royal army. It appears that the loyal party, even in this quarter where it was strongest (being in a great measure composed of emigrants from North Britain,) was infinitely inferiour to the ill affected; and that without the great and continual assistance of the royal army, the well affected inhabitants, in no part of America, were in a condition to make head against the rebels. [*To be continued.*]

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## *A N A T O M Y.*

LET us enter this amphitheatre without shuddering, where man, before he descends to the grave, pays the last tribute to admiration, and again evinces the glory of the Creator. The man is no more, and yet his beauty still subsists: The pure and sacred flame that animated this body, now motionless, has left on it the stamp of its divine essence; the devouring insects wait until the decree of destruction is repeated; and the interval between death and corruption, testifies with how much reluctance nature dissolves its most magnificent work.

Hence, pale grave digger, more greedy than thy tombs! Await, before thou dareft seize on thy prey, until all the features of this master piece are defaced. Let not thy rude hand hide in the bosom of the earth what the astonished eye may discover with rapture in this labyrinth, where every glance will meet a prodigy.

Let us go in, my friends, let us enter without dread, since death is repose, and the soul in pringing towards immortality, is the first to smile on what is has cast off. The mind that comprehends the power and goodness of the Supreme Being, blesses death as well as life; and under his all powerful and extensive hand, what matters it where the thinking principle acts, which is indestructible as its author! he is great, he is good; terrour insults him; it belongs to the vile slave. And thou, young fair one, to whom I devote this article, it is for thee I colour those funeral objects! Thou couldst not bear the sight of this cold and inanimate body, but through the magick of the pencil—I trace out to thy imagination what thy delicate eye would turn from. Draw near; it is a young man stretched out on this black marble: Approach, he is no longer to be dreaded; his eye, which caught as thou passed along the assemblage of all thy graces, is closed; his ear will no longer hear thy enchanting voice; this heart, which perhaps thou hast rent, has found a fence against thy charms.—If thy beauty has always made thee inflexible, do not be so haughty at this moment; death, you see, saves him from thy charms, and subdues love. Ah, my friends! you have seen the active suppleness of his motion, whilst he sported lightly on earth; you would have shuddered to have hurt the delicate texture of his skin; a drop of blood from his veins would have frightened you into paleness. Now cast down and extended, the smooth and polished exterior of this body is the least object of attention. The insensibility of marble overspreads this body, whose every fibre was susceptible of pleasure or pain. —Pain no longer has power over him.— Draw near, young artist, get the better of your secret horrour; take the scapel, I hold the light. Let the living man contemplate himself in the dead one. Steady your hand; turn down the sheet that covers the wonderful springs of the human machine, that my curious eye may dive into the astonishing mechanism. Others will go to pray in vast and gloomy inclosures built of stone by the hand of man; but I, before the sanctuary

where dwelt the pure breath of the divinity, will proſtrate myſelf and adore.

The eye is puzzled in the choice! where ſhall I begin my examination of this ſurpriſing machine? It is opened, and I perceive that alembick, the principle of health and ſtrength. It is there the food diſſolves, is reſolved, is metamorphoſed into a nutritive liquor, white as milk, it paſſes through different channels, where it undergoes a new metamorphoſe. All liquids with which the body is moiſtened, receive in thoſe different laboratories their degree of perfection: For there is formed, is purified, is ſubtilized, that nervous humour, that precious balm, which imbibes the nerves, and preſerves them in that degree of inflexibility, from whence reſults that wonderful ſenſibility, motive of all the operation of the ſoul.

But let us get up to the moſt noble part, where reſides the underſtanding. Under an impenetrable arch is a marrowy ſubſtance, traverſed by innumerable, almoſt imperceptible veſſels. It is a labyrinth compoſed of filaments which croſs each other AD INFINITUM. The ſeat of the ſoul is as inexplicable as its eſſence; and as it is in this maze thoughts are formed, and ideas are preſerved, the character of man, almoſt always inexplicable, ſeems to partake of the nature of the place where reſides the depth of reflection. The phyſical is as compounded as the moral.

All the nerves, in which alone the principle of ſenſibility reſides, reunite at this ſubſtance, which lengthens itſelf into the vertebre, from which it divides itſelf into a multitude of interwoven branches; it forms the origin of this admirable texture diſperſed over the whole animal; ſo that the leaſt ſhock which any one part ſuffers is communicated to the whole.

The ſoul, ſtanding in need of perpetual information, has cloſe beſide her two ready and faithful overſeers, the ſight and the hearing. The globe of the eye moving, turns, in every ſenſe, with the aid of ſix muſcles which facilitate its motion. It is a true teleſcope; the light collects in the centre which reunites its rays. They croſs a lenticular cryſtal, and go to delineate the object on a kind of very ſlender net work. The ſoul perceives and forms a judgment of the picture. Three different humours moiſten this precious organ, which, without them, would be inflamed and worn out by the conſtant rubbing its own preſervation requires, obliged, as it is, perpetually to examine all the objects that ſurround it.

The ear, a cartilaginous funnel, receives the ſhaking air, and carries it by the ſinuoſity of a ſhell reſembling that of a ſnail, on a membrane properly called a drum. Underneath, a ſmall nerve, of exquiſite ſenſibility, gives the membrane more or leſs tenſeneſs. It is there Gluck's melody, and Piccini's harmony, repair to enchant the ſoul; the auditory nerve tranſmits all thoſe ſounds which flow from the inſtruments, and would be fruitleſsly loſt in air.

There are delights leſs perfect, but ſtill luxurious. When the flower blows, when it exhales its perfumes, they paſs through two ducts, ſeparated by a partition, towards a bone perforated by a thouſand holes, where cartilaginous membranes, turned in a ſpiral form, meet. Happy he who, at the foot of the Alps or the Pyrennees, ſnuffs the odour of the aromatick plants, which the mountainous ſoil feeds with its ſweet efficacy!

You who, in preference, delight in the enjoyments of the table, pleaſures which no apprehenſion diſturbs, and which are every day renewed, contemplate this obedient organ, ſource of your delights. Ten muſcles put the tongue in motion in every poſſible direction.—It is never ſlow or refractory.—It lays hold of the food, extracts the ſineſt pieces, its quick motions are inſenſible and ſtrong; it carries under the teeth what ſhould be ground, it preſſes againſt the palate, that which only wants to be ſlightly bruiſed; it reaches the moſt reliſhing things the ſkilful hand of the cook has blended, it diſtinguiſhes the mixtures, and taſtes their efficacy; it moiſtens only, as much as is requiſite, the penetrating ſucculency of the meats. This ſucculency that rouzes all the nervous tufts, and thoſe ſmall nipples, thoſe glands, thoſe ſalival veſſels put in action, furniſh the ſaponaceous fluid that diſſolves aliment, reduces it to a liquid paſte, and prolongs the pleaſure for a conſiderable time. The ſtomach has often ſaid, enough; let the tongue forbear, and enjoy, by mere ſuction, pleaſures which might give her the name of indefatigable.

The pouch that receives the food is faſtened with ſtrong ligaments. It has often occaſion for them to reſiſt the exceſſes of intemperance. It is furniſhed interiourly with ſmall glands or ſponges, from whence flow a diſſolving liquor,

There, by fermentation and trituration, is performed the aſtoniſhing metamorphoſis, which of many blended ſubſtances forms at length but one. Sanguification is performed in the lungs; being carried into the heart, the blood is purified; carried into the brain, it is ſubtilized again; and, by a laſt and more wonderful depuration, at length forms that incomprehenſible matter which produces man. It is the ſubtile part of the aliments which compoſe thoſe different juices: But the eye, in vain endeavours, even with the aid of the microſcope, to ſearch into the ſecrets of nature; there it finds nothing but deceitful appearances, ever deſtroyed by new obſervations.

In order to facilitate, in all its courſes, the flowing of matter more or leſs perfect, the liver converts into bile a part of our aliment; the bile ſerves to lubricate the inteſtines, and is alſo uſeful in the laſt concoction, at the ſame time that it aſſiſts in diſcharging the different ſecretions.

The inteſtines form a meander, and in their windings are a prodigious length; they are ſupported in their poſition by the meſentery. Endowed with a multitude of veins, nerves, attracting fibres, they alſo pump up a deal of chyle before they perform their laſt office.

Let not falſe delicacy bluſh to obſerve the mechaniſm of the operation that expels from the body a matter, which retained longer, would diſturb the animal economy, and cauſe the greateſt ravages by remaining in the paſſages where it lately flowed mildly, balſamick and kind. Let us admire all the objects of nature; there are none deſpicable in her ſight; no one is more noble than another; ſhe has employed the ſame care and attention for every thing that compoſes the human body. All things are equally neceſſary, if not for life, at leaſt for health and ſtrength, without which life is a burden; and when one ſees that heap of inteſtines, after a thouſand windings, terminated in that opening folded like a purſe, which opens and draws together by the aſſiſtance of muſcles which perform the office of ſtrings, one is aſtoniſhed at the attention of nature, and the magnificent prodigality ſhe diſplays, in objects our ignorance does not diſtinguiſ or marks, with contempt, the chil our trifling and frivolous ideas.

I are objects interdicted and inacce e to my pencil. If I could paint all, uld analize the ſixth ſenſe, ſo diſti rom the others. I would unveil the throne where this lively and tranſient pleaſure, to which man is hardly equal, is ſeated; but the voluptuouſneſs of a ſenſible being, real voluptuouſneſs, dwell in the heart; and the merely phyſical emotion, ſeparated from the tranſports of ſentiment, is too trifling a matter, or debaſes man too much to merit our attention.

Let us ſpeak of that univerſal ſenſe, the feeling, which ſo often makes up for the others. Diſperſed over all parts of the body, its power is univerſal. But what is the vehicle of this exquiſite ſenſibility? It is a web of ſmall filaments which ſerves as ſtrings, and which, croſſing the ſkin in every ſenſe, produce the whole of all the parts when in motion. One is never diſturbed without ſuffering, for beſides the web of ſkin which covers all the fleſh from head to foot, it is recovered itſelf with another web a great deal finer; and the epidermis has yet a more delicate feeling, being formed of little hollow paſſages, perpetually moiſtened with a fluid proper to them. When the hand ſoftly ſqueeze the hand of the beloved object, it is the little nervous tufts that ſhudders under this ſoft voluptuous touch; and the lover readily conceives it is in embracement entire voluptuouſneſs reſides.

But what is moſt aſtoniſhing, is, in the intervals of thoſe webs are planted an innumerable quantity of bulbous ſubſtances reſembling thoſe of flowers. It is the ſtems of thoſe bulbs that is called hair. Some more humid, grow long as the hair of the head. They are real vegetables that have hollow roots to ſuck humidity; the ſap circulates in thoſe ſmall pipes; what then muſt be the extreme fineneſs of thoſe nutritive tubes of a downy hair!

Even the ſkin is no more than a double ſieve, which admits the air on one ſide, and aids the colours of ſurrounding objects, and on the other has the means of diſcharge for the blood and extraneous humours. Hence, the torrent of perſpiration that flows and never ceaſes for a moment. When interrupted, it is the cauſe of all diſorders, and health is not reſtored until this flowing is perfectly reeſtabliſhed. Thus, beſides the membraneous bag that receives the lees of the blood, it alſo makes its way through the ſkin when in violent agitation; and what we call ſweat, is nothing more than the watry and ſerous parts of the red humour which flows rapidly in our veins.

The conſtant action kept up by the motion of the heart, a muſcle endowed with prodigious ſtrength, cauſes the fluid to circulate from the head to the feet at leaſt ſixty times in a minute. Death only puts a ſtop to this motion, which puts the whole mechaniſm of the machine in motion. The ſlighteſt hurt done this organ puts an end to life; and it is by contemplating the fragility of thoſe veſſels which cauſe reſpiration, that life ſeems a miracle, and imagination can ſcarce conceive ſo frail a being can exiſt a hundred years, which contains within itſelf the principles of its diſſolution ſtill more than that of its regeneration. Yet it is this weak being, inceſſantly tottering on the borders of the grave, who has violently dragged the iron from the mine, to ſhorten, in a ſenſeleſs manner, the duration of life; who has bruiſed ſaltpetre, to add wings to death and ſharper points to grief.

Grief! Oh! how forcibly it acts on this nervous centre, on this plexus, the ſeat of ſenſibility! How all the emotions of the ſoul reply to thoſe muſcular rays called the diaphragm, when fear or uneaſineſs agitate the mind! How does the leaſt word ſtrike on thoſe tendinous fibres, ſuſceptible of all the emotions the mind can ſuffer! It is from thence, doubtleſs, proceeds that ſudden redneſs which enflames the face, and that frightful paleneſs which covers it. It is there are produced thoſe ſoft or bitter, plentiful or ſcarce, tears; thoſe tender or cruel tears, which dilate or compreſs, flatter or devour. When the jealous or inſulted man furiouſly raiſes the vengeful ſteel, from thence the dreadful ſtorm proceeds that drives him on to crime; but, by a contrary effort, pity and compaſſion ſtop the uplifted arm; and in thoſe oppoſite and ſorrowful moments the man ſuffers and ſometimes expires.

But what is that ſpungy ſubſtance, ſo cloſely united to the diaphragm? It receives the outward air, warms it if too cold, and inceſſantly refreſhes the blood enflamed by the rapidity of its courſe, in mixing freſh air with it; this ſubſtance conſtantly receives air by a kind of valve placed at the bottom of the mouth. Sixty five muſcles dilate and contract the organ that reſpires and diſtributes the air. Tones are produced by the extenſion or contraction of the fibres of the glottis; and Ferrien has demonſtrated, that voice is the reſult of a wind and corded inſtrument. This organ is peculiarly appropriated to man, diſtinguiſhes him, and the animal does not partake his privilege; it ſeems to belong to him as the thinking being, excluſively gifted with ſpeech. Even death does not perfectly deſtroy the action of this organ; for a bellows, introduced into the tracheal artery, will bring forth ſighs, groans, the ſounds of the deceaſed's voice.

Do not be terrified, my friends, this body is no longer his; it is a ſtranger. He received all from nature, he has returned all again. Thus we ſhall all be one day or other. No humiliating terrors; let us enjoy our underſtanding and our judgment. Let us purſue our examination of this wonderful machine. Let us run over the univerſe, where infinite, and to us unknown, ways atteſt with what majeſtick materials our being is compoſed. Such a collection of prodigies, for a character that ſeems ſo ſhort, announces, that this tranſitory life is not the performance, and that we only ſee the curtain. Let us deſtroy the veil as much as we can; every thing under the eye of man belongs to his deepeſt diſquiſition. In vain does nature work, with the greateſt care, on objects infinitely ſmall, to conceal them as it were from the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny. We have already diſcovered many of her ſecrets; and the time will come when more ſkilful hands, more ingenious and experienced eyes, more laborious attention, and, above all, chance, will bring the light of new diſcoveries. By anatomiſing each other, we ſhall learn to know ourſelves. Our bodies will not contain a fibre that will not be known; we ſhall bequeath our knowledge to our deſcendants, and they will excel us, as we have excelled our fathers. Go on, young artiſt, and as a proof of my love for ſo uſeful an art, remember, from this moment I bequeath my body to your amphitheatre.

How the anatomiſt pants with admiration, how overjoyed when he follows the ramification of all thoſe veſſels that correſpond with each other! The leaſt little nerve that has not yet been diſcovered, fills him with as much rapture as the diſcovery of an inflamed comet in the plains of Ether to the eager eye of the aſtronomer. Let every one perform his part, the one with the ſcalpel, the other with the teleſcope. Let every one ſtrive to expand the dominion of the Creator. Where ends this immenſe profound? What are we, and what an univerſe! My ſight is wearied, my imagination exhauſted, my head turns, and I am forced

to return to objects within my comprehenſion, leſs fatiguing to the meaſure of my underſtanding.

Now let us obſerve the oſſified building, which is the baſe or ſupport of all the parts of the human frame; they are hollow, and the ſap which circulates is an emanation of the brain. The marrow deſcends, and is formed into an oil which ſerves to maintain ſolidity and ſuppleneſs. This particular circulation ſeems diſinclined to retain its own produce: It cannot exceed certain boundaries; for a membrane, called the perioſteum, does not leave the leaſt opening. This membrane adheres cloſely to the bones; it is a cloſe web which ſuffers nothing of the medullary ſubſtance to eſcape. It ſeems to nouriſh the bones, to receive its nouriſhment from them; and when the wretch ſuffers amputation, it is when they come to this ſenſible membrane his torture extorts his groans.

You have, at times, been ſurpriſed at the number of attitudes the human body can writhe itſelf into; you may have obſerved the hams of thoſe rope dancers, the incredible ſtrength of their ſprings, and the frightful gracefulneſs of their motions, the aſtoniſhing equilibrium they preſerve on a fixed and narrow ſpot; obſerve in what manner thoſe feats of activity are performed; it is by the aſſiſtance of thoſe joints, ſome fixed, others immoveable, fit to turn in every ſhape, by the aid of thoſe muſcles, true leavers, of different forms, length and breadth, the body lowers, bends, extends. Thoſe rotundities are pullies, theſe ſupporters are pins. The eternal geometrician's hand is ſtamped in the length be it more or leſs, of the tendon; lengthen it, ſhorten it, place it at the leaſt diſtance; a line lower, and the gracefulneſs, the motion, and the ſtrength diſappear;—ſo much aſtoniſhing and exact preciſion is required. It is ſaid the head can form only a ſemicircle; that being capable of lowering itſelf to ſuch a degree, it can throw itſelf back to the ſame degree. I can ſee the ligaments which permit ſuch an effort, and wiſely refuſe ſuch another; and thoſe daring tumblers, by diſplaying all the motions of the vertebre, give me a lively idea of a ſkeleton; all the ſprings are full in my eye; but, however, aſtoniſhing it may be, I yet know an attitude the [illegible] ound.

[illegible] ſpace of this building is fill[illegible] ith a ſoft ſubſtance, itſelf ſupp[illegible] y an innumerable multitude of ani[illegible] joints, which under the appellation of muſcles and tendons, contribute to give each part a particular direction and motion, at the ſame time they aſſiſt in the general motion, the circulation proper to each object, though diſtinct, aids the univerſal circulation; and the number of veins and arteries, by their variety of intermixture, ſurpaſſes all imagination. One tegument only covers the veins, a double tegument infolds the arteries, and the blood and lymph flow in thoſe two channels, diſtinct ſubſtances, though perpetually mingling. The fibres, which often do not equal the ſize of a large hair, are the threads ſpread in all parts, which on the leaſt inclination, obey and cauſe the part confided to them to obey.

Who would not be ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the extreme minuteneſs and delicacy of this multitude of imperceptible fibres and veſſels! They are, moreover, endued with amazing elaſticity. See the porter, whoſe head and neck is burdened with a weight four times greater than his body; he walks obedient to the laws of equilibrium; he bears up a long time againſt ſo great a weight, but intemperance and exceſs cauſe more havock in the machine, than the repeated efforts which conquered phyſical reſiſtance. Organization is truly aſtoniſhing! The ſagacity of a Winſlow, during the whole life of man, hath not been able to diſcover the tenth part of them; this body is under the icy hand of death, and its ſtructure fills the anatomiſt with ſurpriſe and admiration. What, then, is this ſame body while animated with the breath of life, while a ſubtil and unknown fluid gives an elaſticity to all its parts, which diſplay all its beauties, while his eye glows with a ſoft flame, grace accompanies his motions, the ſmile exhibits the ſoul on his lips, whilſt inflamed with love, he reproduces himſelf in the boſom of voluptuouſneſs.

Now, having overcome the dread raiſed by the image of death, I have commanded my pen to trace this picture, and to baniſh the livid colours, the hours of night fly with the ſound of the bell; all is calm, every thing around me is at reſt; the ſtars glitter in the firmament; the earth exhales an odoriferous incenſe. Oh, nature, if with one hand thou bringeſt deſtruction, thou repaireſt with the other. Life and death conſtitute both ends of the chain with which thou encloſeſt every being, thy hiſtorian tells us the individual dies, and the ſpecies ſubſiſts immortal. At this inſtant,

chaſte Hymen and tender love ſubdue the feeling heart. I enjoy the pleaſures my fellow creatures taſte. The tranſports of the young bride, the ecſtacy of her happy bridegroom, give a ſmiling aſpect to the univerſe, and blot out the gloomy teints on which my eye has too long dwelt.

Reſtoring love, ſpread life and joy, ſentiment and felicity, perpetuate the beneficent and glorious race of thoſe who contribute to the honour and happineſs of mankind. Perhaps, at this inſtant, a new Pergoleſi is conceived by a lively Italian; another Newton in the womb of a chaſte Engliſh women; a Rubens will be brought to light by a modeſt Fleming; and a La Fontane and a Fenelon will be regenerated at Paris to enchant us by an improvement in our tongue. Oh, nature! after genius do not forget beauty; return us an Heloiſe, the model of lovers; return us an object no leſs ſcarce, the Ninon, who diſcovered how to deprive love of its thorns, and reeſtabliſhed the fine and delicate ſhades that can exiſt between ſavage laws and a neglect of decency. Finiſh, Oh, nature, thoſe charming beings which pleaſure ſketches. Let none but ſuch minds eſcape; but if in ſome remote corner of the north, in the midſt of rude and ſevere climes, ſome warlike prince ſhould beget a Charles the XIIth, a new Attila, mow them down in the flower of their age; let them fall, that thoſe ſons of Kings and their brutal paſſions may not diſturb the peace and harmony the ſciences and arts begin to ſpread over the face of the earth. Inſtead of living for the miſery of human nature, let them be incloſed like embrios in a phial, for the inſpection of the curious.—I would rather ſee them thus, than behold their tombs, loaded with trophies, murdering inſtruments, and revered only by weakneſs and folly.

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*From the* MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

*Pleaſe to give the following Obſervations upon CHEESE MAKING, a place in your paper—from a friend to every uſeful art.*

AS I am a great admirer of cheeſe, in my travels through the country from Rhode Iſland to Penobſcot, I obſerved a difference in the degree of goodneſs, even from the farms in the ſame town; upon which I ventured to inquire a little into the cauſe. I conjecture their goodneſs ariſes from ſeveral cauſes—the quality of the milk, the ſweetneſs of the dairy houſes, &c. but from nothing more than the quantity and quality of the rennet. The rennet bag, ſo called, is the ſtomach bag of a ſucking calf that never taſted any food but milk, and where the curd lies undigeſted. To preſerve the animal acid of this bag free from a putrid or rancid taſte or ſmell, is of the firſt importance in its uſe for making cheeſe. The methods are various. The two following are mentioned by Engliſh writers, and practiſed in America.

Firſt. When the dairy woman receives the bag from the hands of the butcher, ſhe turns out the contents of the bag into a veſſel, takes the curd from its own whey, and then puts the curd anew into the bag, well ſalted—cloſes the mouth with a ſtring and ſkewer, lays it under a ſtrong pickle for three days; then hangs it up to dry. The virtue of this bag, extracted by lying in a proper veſſel of water twenty four hours, is called rennet, and is that which coagulates the milk, or makes it come, as is the common phraſe. Experience teaches what quantity is neceſſary—which is according to the ſtrength of the rennet and quantity of milk.

Another method is, to preſerve only the rennet bag for uſe. When taken from the butcher throw away the natural curd, waſh the bag in its own liquor, lay it under a ſtrong pickle for three days, then ſpread and dry it. Make your rennet by ſteeping a piece of this bag in water, of ſufficient bigneſs for the cheeſe you propoſe to make. It is ſaid, one inch ſquare will make rennet ſufficient for the milk of five good cows.

Another method to make rennet is, to throw away the natural curd of the bag (which is a ſubſtance very apt to taint and give the bag a bad ſmell) then make an artificial curd, or rather butter, of good new cream, of ſufficient quantity to fill the bag, three new laid eggs, well beaten, one nutmeg, grated fine any other good ſpice: mix them together, with three tea cups of fine fill the rennet bag with this ſubſt tie up the mouth as above; lay it a ſtrong pickle three days; turn daily; then hang it up in the dairy

ſix weeks, and it will be fit for uſe. When it is uſed, take, with a ſpoon, out of the bag a ſufficient quantity of this artificial butreous curd for the cheeſe you purpoſe to make; diſſolve the ſame in a ſmall quantity of pretty warm water, and then uſe it in the manner in which other rennet is mixed with the milk for its coagulation.

The firſt cheeſe I ever met with, ſaid to be made with this kind of rennet, was about two years ago, as I was paſſing through a new plantation, on the boundary line between the counties of Cumberland and Lincoln. It was doubtleſs made of the beſt milk, it had the moſt agreeable fragrancy, it diſſolved eaſily in the mouth with a pleaſant poignancy to the taſte. What other circumſtances rendered it ſo uncommonly good beſides thoſe above, I cannot ſay. It is more than probable it partly depended upon the excellent graſs of the paſture, the mode of heating the milk, by adding (not in a kettle over the fire, as is common) a ſufficient quantity of hot water; and partly from the mode of ſalting, preſſing, and drying the cheeſe: in a word, by a careful attention to the whole proceſs: but, perhaps, above all, to the ſavoury preſervation and proper uſe of the rennet.

Although we have excellent cheeſe made in various parts of the country, yet it is with this as with any other art —there is room for greater improvement.

Let every woman purſue the method ſhe finds moſt beneficial to the family, and ſecures the beſt applauſe in the market—not rigidly attached to old cuſtoms, nor too fond of new. Let the philoſophick farmer tread with cautious delicacy, over the boundary line of the dairy woman's province, and retreat with that politeneſs which will give new acceſs to the advantage of both. Let the loving farmer's wife be ſupplied with a neat good dairy houſe, and well furniſhed with every utenſil neceſſary, and ſhe will ſoon deſerve the applauſe of doing as much to the ſupport of the family with ſix good cows, as two men can do, at ſix dollars a month, in the lumber way, with ſix oxen. Of butter, our women make as good as any in the world, and the various fruits of our dairies are riſing in credit, and for their excellent qualities, may ſoon rival the taſte of foreign markets.

N. B. The whey made by the laſt mentioned rennet, has offered relief in weak and conſumptive caſes, and preferred for its more agreeable taſte.

# Pegaſus of Apollo!

*From the Peterſburgh (Virginia) Intelligencer.*

## A NEW SONG.

*Sung on the 4th of July*, 1787.

IN a chariot of light, from the regions above,
The goddeſs of freedom appear'd;
The ſun beams of day, emblazon'd her way,
And empire America rear'd;
To ſuſtain the vaſt fabrick her offspring were taught,
She ſmill'd on each patriot birth;
But ſhielded her charms, ſecure in the arms
Of her chieftain celeſtial on earth.
But fir'd at his glory, the fierce god of war
Diſdaining etherial repoſe; [mine,
Exclaim'd, thrones divine, ſee an hero of
low matchleſs and godlike he glows.
Your hero, Minerva indignant replies,
'Twas I at his birth did preſide;
F m'd, finiſh'd his mind, the great talents deſign'd,
is goddeſs, preceptreſs, and guide.
the fair power of Virtue, ſerene and ſevere,
r'd they'd a moment be mute:
s ſhe'd proteſt, alone rul'd his breaſt,
heaven was all in diſpute. [preme,
eard it, and ſummon'd the ſynod ſu-
ch met in the chambers of day;
Obedient Fate, then huſh'd the debate,
And thus did the thunderer ſay:—
Minerva, Mars, Phœbus, and Virtue attend,
To oblivion this clamour reſign:
For juſt is each claim, and in Waſhington's name,
For ever your laurels combine.

## A SONG.

*By General* ROBERT HOWE.

HARK! hark! ſweet laſs! the trumpet ſounds,
'Tis honour calls to war;
Now love I leave, perhaps for wounds—
And beauty for a ſcar.

But, ah! ſuppreſs thoſe riſing ſighs,
Ah! check that falling tear;
Leſt ſoft diſtreſs, from lovely eyes,
Create a new born fear.

My life to fame devoted was,
Before my fair I knew;
And if I now deſert her cauſe,
Shall I be worthy *you?*

It is not fame alone invites,
Though fame this boſom warms;
My country's violated rights
Impel my ſoul to arms.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, May 30. — SOME days ago, Mr. Cowper, on his road to Lord Oxford's, was followed and ſecured by ſome people at Barton Mills, who took him on ſuſpicion that he was the noted Barrington, from the extraordinary length of his fingers. Mr. Cowper humoured the thing until he was carried to Lord Oxford's, at which place the matter was ſet right, and the countrymen who ſecured him, were informed that they had miſtaken the man, that the gentleman was a lawyer, &c. &c. "A lawyer!" ſaid a diſappointed ruſtick, "Aye, aye, I thought thoſe long fingers were not given him for nothing."

*Repartee.*—During the ſummer of 1786, a painter, who was employed upon a ſummer houſe belonging to a Rev. Divine, a few miles from town, was thus accoſted by his jocoſe employer, whilſt taking a ſurvey of the operations:—Well, honeſt friend, if it is a fair queſtion, what relation may you be to Jack the painter?—To which the ſon of the bruſh replied, by all means, Sir; I am the ſame relation to him as you are to Doctor Dodd.

PARIS, May 3.

Monſ. le Duc de Harcourt has undertaken the education of his auguſt pupil, the expence attending it to be 1,800,000 livres a year. His Majeſty appeared a little ſurpriſed on reading this eſtimate. He threw it from him upon the table with ſome indignation, and ſaid, "*Jene ſuis donc entoure que gens qui cherchent a me tromper,*"—"I am then ſurrounded by people who ſeek to deceive me." The duke, looking pale and humiliated, thought the complaint was addreſſed to himſelf; but, added the monarch, "*Etez vous bien ſur de l'exactitude de tre compt?*"—"Are you ſure of the exactneſs of your account?"—Sire, returned the Duke, I am certain of its accuracy, and I dare to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is not poſſible to admit of greater economy in the education of the dauphin. The ſovereign went to examine the accounts of the years, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1786, and proved to the Duke, that the education phyſique of the heir of the throne, had coſt annually five, and even ſeven millions of livres. The duke now felt the obſervation of his Majeſty a flattering compliment to his diſintereſted conduct.

LITCHFIELD, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Saturday the Hon. Superiour Court finiſhed their ſeſſions in this town, and adjourned until the ſecond Tueſday of November next.

During the ſeſſion, *Eliſha Fobes*, of Norwich, in Maſſachuſetts, and *Joſeph French*, of Cheſter, in the ſame State, were arraigned on an information for counterfeiting and uttering ſundry falſe Bills of Credit, in imitation of thoſe emitted by the State of Newyork; and being put to plead, confeſſed the crime. The Court ſentenced them to be whipped 20 laſhes, pay a fine of 50l. each, and to be kept one month at hard labour in the Houſe of Correction; the firſt part of which puniſhment was duly inflicted on Saturday laſt. Fobes has been regularly bred a Phyſician; but, becoming a zealous diſciple of *General Shays*, diſcarded his profeſſion, and joined himſelf with the numerous gang of counterfeiting villains in the State of Newyork, which, producing its proper effects, has introduced him to an acquaintance with the *poſſe*.

Yeſterday paſſed through this town, from Boſton, in their way to the Ohio, a company of federal troops, commanded by Capt. Burbeck.

NEWYORK, Auguſt 7.

A gentleman of veracity, belonging to Fredericktown, Maryland, juſt arrived there from Kentucky, informs, that on the 4th ult. a party of Indians fired on a boat, loaded with furs, on its way up the Ohio, in which were ten men, ſeven of whom were killed; a boat at a conſiderable diſtance in the rear, came up ſome hours after, and found four dead bodies in the boat, which had been evacuated by the ſurvivours, and was then adrift; they however ſaved the cargo, and ſunk the boat, with the unfortunate ſlain, not having hands to forward her. It is uncertain what nation of ſavages perpetrated this deed, but we have too much reaſon to fear that thoſe tribes indiſcriminately are guilty, and that notwithſtanding their declarations of peace, their hearts are hoſtile; of this we have had many pregnant proofs theſe forty years. At length our pacifick meaſures will be explained as flowing from puſilanimity. O ye Americans, ye have as it were, removed mountains, and now halt at a mole hill!

*Extract of a letter from a very diſtinguiſhed character, who has figured on either ſide the Atlantick, both in the military and political world, to his friend in Boſton.*

PARIS, *May* 5, 1787.

"The cloud which has blackened over Crimea, is nearly diſſipated, by the affair between the Pruſſians and Turks, being for ſome time arranged. Monſ. de Calonne's letter has met with ſome neglect from the farmers general. But as a wiſe adminiſtration is now in place, the matter will probably be accommodated in a few days; and there ought, of courſe to be no uneaſineſs on this account. I ſhall not engage in particulars reſpecting the proceedings of the aſſembly of notables, as it would require volumes to contain them; the debates will be publiſhed; we are now printing the re of each committee; for we are generally vided into four departments. As to

they are completed, I shall send them to Boston. There has been much candour and patriotism displayed in this assembly. The result is, to have houses of representatives in each province, not to determine, but to apportion the taxes. By economy and improvements, forty million of livres will be saved to the nation. All the orders of the kingdom have renounced their pecuniary privileges. The resignation of Monsr. de Calonne has restored peace and tranquillity."

From the frequent murders committed on the people of Kentucky, Cumberland, and the unwary travellers to and from those countries, by the Creek and Chickmaugie tribes of Indians, the State of Franklin has lately resolved to place a strong garrison at the mouth of Highwanfee river, in order to give a check to the future progress of such a banditti of blood hounds, who make it their business to live by their predatory excursions, and likewise to secure the great number of emigrants that are daily settling on the frontiers of Franklin.

On Thursday morning last, the noted Solomon Lyon, alias Tom Haney, for feloniously altering the bills of credit of this State, had his head fixed in an iron crown to the gallows, and agreeable to the sentence of the late Court of Oyer and Terminer, was branded on the left cheek with the letter C, with a red hot iron, and then committed to the bridewell of this city, for life, there to be confined to hard labour. At the same time and place, four men and one woman, for crimes under the degree of grand larceny, underwent the discipline of the cat with nine tails previous to being put to hard labour, by having thirty nine lashes well applied to their bare breech, except the woman, who was indulged to receive her punishment on her bare back. One of the men had once before undergone the same discipline, with the addition of having the half of his head shaved, which made him cut a droll figure.

By an advertisement, in the Amsterdam Gazette of the 10th of May last, we find, that an ingenious and philosophick physician residing in that city, named Dellier, has lately applied inflammable air to a species of amusement very different from any thing hitherto attempted. After an intense application for several years to the subject, he has contrived a machine with which he represents various figures and devices, by means of the electrick fluid. His machine is thirteen feet in length and of similar height; three reservoirs, properly adapted thereto, contain the inflammable air, and fifty thousand different places, joined one to another, have each a particular function and effect. The exhibitions produced by this curious and wonderful piece of mechanism, [illegible] resemble those contrived with iron and steel filings, &c. but much superior in brilliancy, without smell or smoke, and the fire assumes various tints, at the will of the machinist.

*August* 10. It is with much pleasure we acquaint the publick, that on Tuesday sennight the commissioners on the part of this state and the commonwealth of Massachusetts, together with the gentlemen appointed by the United States in Congress assembled, for marking out and running the line of jurisdiction between this state and the said commonwealth (having previously determined on the variation of the magnetick needle, since the running of the old line in 1773) entered on the business of their appointment; which, from the good understanding subsisting between the commissioners, &c. and the great progress already made, it is expected, will very soon be compleated.

*August* 11. It is said by Milton, (says a correspondent) that the trappings of a monarchy would support a republick; but it might be said, the trappings of our American Republicks would support a monarchy. There are upwards of 2000 men employed in the *legislative* part of our thirteen governments only, and ten times that number in the *executive* part of them, all of whom are maintained by the publick. Besides the expence of this little army of rulers, their wisdom decreases in proportion as their numbers encrease—hence the folly of some of our constitutions and most of our laws—for in 2000 people there will always, in a country so young as ours, be a greater proportion of ignorant men than in 100 or in 50. It is to be doubted, whether the most populous kingdom in Europe could furnish 2000 men sufficiently enlightened to make legislators. These facts should prepare us to adopt the simple, frugal and wise federal government which it is expected is now preparing for the United States. It will lessen all the expences of our political house keeping, and at the same time, give as much more rank and consequence with our neighbours, with whom we are obliged to keep company. It will enable us to support government, and pay our debts by imposts and excise, without unequal and oppressive land taxes, which are so injurious to agriculture;—and lastly, it will extinguish state parties, which are so detrimental to social happiness.

On Monday last the federal Convention met, after their short adjournment, and we hear, that they are now debating by paragraphs, the plan which is shortly to be submitted to publick consideration.

Some timid, or perhaps *interested* politicians, have expressed apprehensions, that the federal government will not be adopted by the states, or the people. Such persons do not know, or recollect, the good sense of the Americans, who, under less pressing circumstances, in the year 1775 adopted the resolutions of Congress, and in the year 1776 the Declaration of Independence. For neither of these were the citizens of America *half* so well prepared, as they are *now* for a vigourous federal government. It is probable *some* of the states will object to it, and certain factions, composed of salary and pen-

ſay men, may object to it in *all* the ſtates: But (as was the caſe with the reſolutions of Congreſs and the Declaration of Independence) *truth* and the *publick ſafety* will finally prevail over ſelf intereſt and faction, and America will be the delight of her friends and citizens, and the envy, admiration and example of the whole world.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 4.

His Excellency Gen. Waſhington, attentive to every thing intereſting to his country, yeſterday viſited and examined the ſteel furnace belonging to Naucarrow and Matlack, lately rebuilt, in this city. It is much the largeſt and beſt conſtructed furnace in America, being charged with fourteen tons of iron at that time, converting into ſteel; and his Excellency was pleaſed to expreſs his approbation of it. The encouragement given by the countenance of diſtinguiſhed characters to manufactures among us, is of much greater importance to the publick than many unthinking people are aware of.

Yeſterday arrived in this port a Spaniſh frigate, having on board many families from Ireland, France, and Germany, who propoſe to ſettle in Carthagena. They are allowed proviſions while on the voyage, at the expence of the Spaniſh government, and when they arrive at their place of deſtination, they will each be entitled to a lot of ground, and accommodations until they are enabled to ſupport themſelves.

*Auguſt* 9. It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform our readers, that a ſociety is now forming in this city, for the encouragement and eſtabliſhment of uſeful arts and manufactures, by which means the induſtrious poor will be employed in our city, and arts and manufactures protected and rewarded in every part of the country. Until we manufacture more, it is an abſurdity to celebrate the Fourth of July as the birth day of our Independence. We are ſtill a dependent people, and, what is worſe, after all the blood and treaſure we have expended, we are actually taxed by Great Britain. Our imports help to fill her revenue, and to pay the intereſt of a debt contracted in an attempt to enſlave us. It is ſaid the ſociety will be very large, and will conſiſt of perſons of all ranks and parties, and that certain articles of dreſs, of American manufacture, will be immediately adopted by them, as the Uniform of the Society.

*Auguſt* 11. A late letter from Ireland, contains the pleaſing intelligence that every thing was quiet and peaceable in that kingdom at the date of this communication. Even the White Boys in the ſouthern parts of the iſland, whoſe abominable riots and cruel exceſſes had ſpread an alarm all over the Britiſh dominions in Europe, were repoſing in the boſom of profound tranquillity; which happy change for the better is principally aſcribed to General Lord Luttrell's diſtinguiſhed humanity and prudent conduct, when he commanded the King's army employed to reduce thoſe deluded inſurgents to obedience; and it is infinitely to the honour of his Lordſhip, that he appeaſed the dangerous tumults, which degraded his country, without bloodſhed.

BENNINGTON, *(Vermont)* July 30.

On Saturday laſt paſſed through this town, Gideon Dunham and George Baker, two notorious offenders of Shays's party, lately acting as principals in the robberies committed in Berkſhire county. They were taken at Onion river, in this ſtate, with two horſes, and ſome other property belonging to Mr. Starkweather, and others, in Berkſhire county. They were conducted into town under a ſmall guard of reſpectable gentlemen, and delivered up to the care of the high ſheriff, who with a few gentlemen of the neighbourhood, proceeded with them to the line of the ſtate, and delivered them up to proper authority, to be dealt with as their crimes deſerve. To give our ſiſter ſtates an idea of the diſpoſition of the citizens of Vermont, and their ſentiments with reſpect to Shays and his party, we beg leave to mention, as a truth, that theſe notorious robbers were brought from Onion river almoſt to Bennington, guarded by three men only.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 13.

The great attention to Agriculture in this ſtate, the preſent year, gives us the moſt flattering proſpects of uncommon harveſts. Notwithſtanding the ravages of the fly, there will be a very great plenty of good Wheat, as in many parts of the ſtate they have not injured it. All the Rye brought to market is excellent.

A correſpondent, who has lately travelled though the ſtate, and made critical enquiry of thoſe who ſowed bearded wheat, aſſures us that it reſiſts all the attacks of the fly; and has generally yielded from 25 to 30 buſhels an acre, and weighs 60 pounds and upwards per buſhel.

Meaſures are taking by the Commander in Chief of all the neighbouring ſtates, except Rhode Iſland, for muſtering and reviewing the militia of the ſeveral brigades and diviſions. The gallant Yeomanry of Connecticut would feel themſelves mortified to be found leſs ready and expert in arms than their brave compatriots. A citizen, who has the ſafety and glory of the ſtate much at heart, ſuggeſts whether the appointment of an Inſpector General of the ſtate, would not be an advantageous ſtep towards the introduction of better diſcipline and more military uniformity. It need not be attended with expence.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon a tornado happened in ſeveral towns in the county of Middleſex. It began at Cranes' ſwamp, in [illegible] borough, and croſſed the S. W. cor[illegible] of Marlborough, where it unroofed the h[illegible] of Eliſha Maynard, and deſtroyed his b[illegible] it then croſſed the N. W. part of So[illegible] rough, where it unroofed one houſe,

off Hezekiah Fay's cyder mill, all the trees in his orchard except five or six; and Benjamin Parker's barn—it then went through the west part of Framingham, where it took up from the foundation the house of the widow Shadduck, in which she and her sister were carried about eight rods, and both very badly wounded, the house being dashed to pieces—it then passed through East Sudbury, and entered into Weston, where it did vast damage to the fields of corn, rye, &c.

Among other singularities naturally to be expected from such an event as the one above mentioned, is the following:—A cart, with a yoke of oxen, loaded with hay, with a boy on the top (the whole together weighing about two tons) were raised from the ground by the strength of the wind, and carried to the distance of six rods.

A great fall of rain attended the hurricane, which, by inundating large tracts of low lands, added greatly to the damages sustained by the unhappy sufferers, whose situation calls loudly for the sympathy of their fellow citizens.

On Thursday last the Viscount de Beaumont, commander of his Most Christian Majesty's squadron, now in our port, attended by the Hon. the Consul of France, and officers of the fleet, made a visit to his Excellency the Governour, and was saluted on his landing, by a federal discharge from Captain Johnson's artillery.

Thursday next, the anniversary birth day of the illustrious monarch Louis XVI. the great and good friend and ally of America, the regiment of this town, and the Independent Companies, we are told, will parade in honour of the day.

The annual average of births in the kingdom of France, for five years, beginning in 1770, was computed at 479,649 boys, and 449,269 girls; in all, 928,918 children.—The number of inhabitants in France is computed at 24,151,868 persons, of both sexes, and every age.

We are informed, that the Captain of a vessel, who arrived at Salem a few days since, from Martinico, advises of a violent shock of an earthquake at that island, by which a considerable number of houses and other buildings were greatly damaged.

Wednesday afternoon the dead body of an aged female Negro was discovered lying in a ditch near the boundary line between Charlestown and Cambridge. A jury of inquest was yesterday summoned to set on the body; their verdict we have not heard. Some linen clothes were found lying by, spread on the ground; from which circumstance it is supposed she had been washing the linen in the ditch, and, in a fit, fell in, and was drowned.

*Extract of a letter from Springfield, Aug. 10.*

"... re lately made a journey through ... rts of the western counties—never, ... has greater attention been paid to ... than there has been this year—... and ... lling earth appears fraught with a rich return for the labour of our husbandmen. No one species of vegetation but what turns out well—and the heart of the farmer from every prospect, has abundant occasion for joy—and to thank his stars that his lot is cast in a land where no griping despot dare seize on the hard earned products of his honest industry."

## WORCESTER.

We hear from Great Barrington, that the noted Dunham, who was lately taken in the State of Vermont, together with George Becker, and committed to the gaol in that town, a few days since found means to make their escape.

On Wednesday last week, large quantities of rain fell, accompanied in many places with sharp lightning, heavy thunder, and violent gusts of wind, which several times in that day generated Tornadoes. There was in particular one to the northward, and another to the southward of this place, both of which did considerable damage to houses, barns, fences, fields of grain, &c. the one to the southward is particularised under the Boston head, in this page of the Magazine. That to the northward, we have not had a particular account of, but hope some person will oblige us with it for our next publication—we are told it began somewhere about Barre, and continued its course through Rutland, Boylston, Harvard, &c. tearing up in its progress, whole orchards of apple trees by the roots, and even sturdy oaks, threw down stone walls, removed large stones and logs of prodigious weight to a considerable distance, unroofed several houses and barns, and some barns it wholly destroyed.

The whole of the United States, are now waiting with anxious expectation for the result of the Federal Convention, which it is expected will in a few days be made publick.

"Died, on the 8th instant, the Hon. *Charles Church Chandler*, Esq; of *Woodstock*, of a malignant Cynanche, and on Friday following, attended by a numerous procession, his remains were interred. He was an eminent Practitioner in the Law—he sustained several important publick characters with reputation and ability; as Judge of Probates, Representative of the town to the General Assembly, and had been elected a member for Congress;—as a man of genius and ability, he was universally known and respected—as a man of philanthropy and goodness he was universally beloved—he needs not the soft hand of flattery to pourtray his virtues—his best and most honourable epitaph is engraven in the memory of all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance—a widow, with six children, and an aged mother, and numerous more distant relations, with the publick at large, regret his loss."

DIED.]—At Charlestown, Mrs. Polly Austin, aged 29.—At Medfield, Mr. George Townsend, aged 28.—At Newyork, Mr. John Douglas M'Dougal.

## POLITICAL REMARKS.

PATRIOTISM ſtands at the head of the ſocial affections. It triumphs over every ſelfiſh motive, and is a firm ſupport to every virtue. The *morals* of the patriot are ever *pure*, and his conduct ever correct. Patriotiſm at the ſame time is the great bulwark of civil liberty; equally abhorrent of deſpotiſm on the one hand, and of *licentiouſneſs* on the other.

The management of the *finances* of a ſtate is a moſt important branch of government; and no leſs delicate than important. They ſhould never be committed to the direction of any but men of the moſt *unqueſtionable integrity*. And of all others, men, whoſe *private* affairs are *deſperate*, are the leaſt worthy of confidence in this department.

*Money* is not an object of commerce. It is only an inſtrument uſed by *conſent*, to facilitate the exchange of the objects of commerce.

The prices of the objects of commerce are in proportion to the *plenty* or *ſcarcity* of the circulating money.

If the circulating money ſhould be diminiſhed *one half*, that which before was worth 20s. would now be worth 10s. —In the reign of Henry VII. a crown in England was as valuable as a pound is at preſent; becauſe it would buy ſo much.

If we conſider a ſtate by itſelf, it is of no conſequence whether it has a circulating medium of 200,000l. or 100,000l. becauſe the prices of things will always bear a proportion to the quantity of money. And if the circulating money ſhould be reduced from 200,000l. to 100,000l. it would have no other effect in the end than to render one dollar as valuable as two dollars were before.

Though the low prices of every article of ſale be a neceſſary conſequence of the decreaſe of money, yet it follows not immediately upon ſuch decreaſe. There is an interval before the alteration in the quantity of money is attended with a proportionable alteration in the price of commodities; and this interval is unfavourable to induſtry.

A commerce, in which the imports exceed in *value* the exports, will always drain a nation of its money. If we import goods to the value of 90,000l. and export produce only to the value of 80,000l. there will be a balance againſt us of 10,000l. and this balance, as it cannot be paid by us in produce, muſt be paid in money.

It is *only* by an unfavourable balance of trade that a nation is *ever* drained of its money. Commercial nations, therefore, ſtruggle hard againſt it.

A diſadvantageous balance of trade may *always* be prevented by *induſtry* and *frugality*. If a people continue induſtrious and frugal, they cannot be long afflicted with an unfavourable balance.

The value of money riſing in proportion to its ſcarcity, will gradually lower the price of all commodities. And if our commodities be cheap, the money of foreigners will be introduced among us to purchaſe them, and thus exportation will be promoted. On the contrary, the difficulties and diſadvantages of making remittances will leſſen the imports, and thus the balance will gradually turn in *our* favour, and money in conſequence will flow in among us.

An unfavourable balance of trade, in general indicates an *expenſive, profligate* diſpoſition in the people. And this profligacy of character can only be corrected by the embarraſſing difficulties which it invariably brings upon a people. To ſtudy how to ſupply by an *artificial* money the ſcarcity of coin occaſioned by an unfavourable balance, is to ſtudy how an *expenſive, profligate diſpoſition* in a people is to be *cheriſhed*.

The above are the *common* remarks of all our admired political writers; and they are conſidered by ſtateſmen as true as they are common.

## ANECDOTE.

"*Honour among Thieves.*"

AFTER the battle of Culloden, in the year 1745, a reward of thirty thouſand pounds was offered to any one, who ſhould diſcover or deliver up the young Pretender. He had taken refuge with the Kennedies, two common thieves; who protected him with fidelity; robbed for his ſupport; and often went in diſguiſe to Inverneſs, to buy proviſions for him. A conſiderable time afterwards one of thoſe men, who reſiſted the temptation of thirty thouſand pounds, was hanged for ſtealing a cow, of the value of thirty ſhillings.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XXII.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in August, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

SOUTH Carolina was the great and immediate object of hope and fear. Its great distance from the main army, and scene of action, together with the difficulties of the way, rendered relief slow; and there were other sufficient circumstances to make it uncertain. Money is justly considered as the great sinew of war; and its want, necessarily cramped all the military operations of the Americans; the defect, however, increasing, in proportion to the distance of the service, and the consequent increase of the expence. Those who are accustomed to the aid of boundless resources, are apt to conceive no other impediment, than what may arise from the counter operations of the enemy. But a people scarce of money, new in government, and consequently destitute of those sources and establishments, which the industry and policy of ages have been accumulating or forming in ancient states, experience other more insuperable difficulties than marching or fighting, in their military operations. Under a due consideration of these circumstances, of the mighty force, immense wealth, and unbounded supply of that great power with which they were contending, together with the vast extent, the remote services, and complicated nature of a war, carried on equally by sea and by land, on every side and on every quarter, but still blazing up more fiercely and strongly in the very center of life and action, it must ever excite the astonishment of mankind, and perhaps be hereafter considered as an inexplicable paradox, by what [illegible] new American colonies [illegible]oul[illegible]able, for so long a time, [illegible]o h[illegible]d, in any manner, such [illegible] co[illegible]

A[illegible] a detachment of British roo[illegible] Colonel Campbell, had pen-trat[illegible]ar up the river as Augusta, which lies 130 miles higher than the town of Savannah, yet the length and difficulty of the communication, and the danger to which it was exposed from the vicinity of the enemy in South Carolina, the river being the only boundary between the two provinces, induced General Prevost, in some time after, to recal that party, and to contract his posts in such a manner, that Hudson's Ferry, at 24 miles distance, was the upper extremity of that chain which he formed along the frontier from the capital.

In the mean time, General Lincoln, with a reinforcement of continental troops, had arrived for the protection of South Carolina, and was posted at Purrysburgh, on the north side of the river, and about 20 miles above the town of Savannah; a circumstance to which probably may be attributed the measure adopted by General Prevost, of collecting his force within a closer compass. A body of the provincial troops, and militia of the Carolinas and of Georgia, amounting to about 2000 men, were higher up the river, under the command of a General Ashe; and upon the retreat of the detachment from Augusta, were ordered by Lincoln to leave their baggage behind, and passing the river into Georgia, to take post in a very strong situation on Briar Creek; intending thereby to cover the upper part of the country, where the disaffected to the royal cause, had, on the departure of the British troops, again assumed their wonted superiority.

Lieutenant Colonel Prevost, who was posted at Hudson's Ferry, about 13 miles lower down the river, formed a design of surprizing Ashe in his strong post; a measure which did not seem very practicable, as Briar's Creek, which covered his front, was for several miles too deep to be forded; the Savannah,

and a deep moraſs covered his left, and he had 200 horſe to guard his right. The deſign being ripened for execution, General Provoſt made ſuch diſpoſitions and movements on the borders of the river, between Savannah and Ebenezer, as were ſufficient to attract and take up the attention of General Lincoln, during its proſecution. The colonel, in the mean time, having divided his force in two parts, advanced one, with two pieces of cannon, towards Briar Creek, with an apparent view of attacking the enemy, where they were invulnerable, in front. The other diviſion of his force, conſiſting of the ſecond battalion of the 71ſt regiment, three companies of grenadiers, ſome light infantry and horſe, amounting in the whole to about 900 men, he led himſelf a circuitous march of about 50 miles, in order to get round, or to croſs Briar Creek, and thereby turning the right, to fall unexpectedly upon the rear of the enemy.

The ſucceſs of the enterprize was inſured by the injudicious conduct of the American General, Aſhe, who in the moment of peril, had detached his light horſe upon ſome unprofitable expedition, and thereby laid himſelf open to ſurprize, and left the only weak part of his camp expoſed and uncovered. The ſurprize was accordingly as complete as could have been wiſhed. The Americans were ſurpriſed in open day light, and received the firſt notice of danger, from the havock which the Britiſh troops made in their camp. Whole regiments fled without firing a ſhot, and numbers without even attempting to lay hold of their arms. The deep marſh, and the river, which ſhould have afforded ſecurity, became now the inſtruments of their deſtruction. Blinded by their flight and terrour, many were ſwallowed up by the one, and drowned in the other. Several of the officers, with a regiment of North Carolina men, took bravely, however, to their arms, and gained ſome honour by an ineffectual defence.

*March* 3*d.* 1779.

The rebels loſt ſeven pieces of cannon, almoſt all their arms, their ammunition, and what baggage they had been under a neceſſity of bringing with them. About 150 men were killed, and 200 taken, among whom was Brigadier General Elbert, the ſecond in command, and one of their beſt officers, beſides ſome others of note. The number loſt in the Savannah and the ſwamp is not known; and the loſs on the ſide of the victors was ſo trifling as not to deſerve mention. By this defeat, the province was again cleared of the enemy; and although the general did not think it prudent to advance his poſts far upwards, yet thoſe which he retained were freed from inſults, his communications were opened with the back country, the loyaliſts, both in Carolina and Georgia, were encouraged to join the army, and his force being collected, was ready to act upon any immediate ſervice which might offer.

Such continued, pretty nearly, the ſituation of the two ſmall hoſtile armies until the latter end of April. Separated by a river, which neither of them could venture to paſs in the face of the other, they were both ſecure in their poſts, and each covered his reſpective province. A movement at that time made by General Lincoln, preſented, however, a new face of affairs, and opened a way for conſequences, which he evidently did not apprehend, and which he undoubtedly would not have hazarded if he had. In order to protect either a meeting, or an election, of delegates for the province of Georgia, which was appointed to be held at Auguſta in the beginning of May, he quitted his ſituation on the lower part of the river, which effectually enabled him to ſecure Charles Town, as well as to cover the province in general, and marched with the beſt part of his army towards that place. Indeed it did not appear eaſy to ſuppoſe, that this meaſure was liable to any dangerous conſequences. The freſhes were then out, which ſeemed to render the river in itſelf a ſufficient rampart; but the deep ſwamps on the other ſide ſeemed utterly impaſſable; or if theſe could even be evaded, the general appearance of the flat flooded country along the coaſt, every where interſected with rivers and creeks, ſeemed to forbid all military operations at that ſeaſon on that ſide. But Lincoln did not truſt entirely to natural difficulties; he beſides left, under the conduct of General Moultrie, a body eſtimated at about 1500 men, and compoſed chiefly of the provincial militia, to guard the paſſes of the river and ſwamps.

This movement inſpired General Provoſt with an idea of attempting to penetrate into Carolina. He conſidered, that offenſive operations were neceſſary to ſupport and increaſe the reputation of the Britiſh arms in that quarter; that his force was already conſiderably in-

caused by the secession of loyalists from that province as well as Georgia, from whence there was reason to hope, that his appearance in the country might induce great bodies of the well affected to declare in his favour; and, in any case, it would be the sure means of obliging Lincoln to abandon his design, and would at the same time afford an opportunity of procuring a plentiful supply of provisions, which he wanted.

Under the influence of these considerations, he passed the river in different parts near the end of April, with a force, which, so far as can be gathered, may be estimated at 3000 men. Moultrie's militia were struck with such a panick, at seeing the British troops traversing a country, and emerging from swamps which they deemed impassable, that they made but a weak resistance in defending the several strong passes which might have effectually checked their progress; and at length, as the country became more practicable, gave way on all sides, and retired towards Charles Town.

The facility with which the army had triumphed over the extraordinary natural impediments of the country, together with the feeble resistance of the enemy, served to extend the views of the general to objects of greater moment, than those which had operated in engaging him to undertake the expedition. The loyalists, in the eagerness of their hopes and wishes, which no failure or disappointment could ever slacken or damp, failed not to improve this disposition, which was so favourable to them. They assured the general, as a matter of undoubted certainty, that Charles Town would surrender without resistance, at his first appearance. The object was so important, and the temptation so great, that inclination and duty must have been equally urgent to its acquisition. Nor did it seem well in the power of a commander, in a matter of so much consequence to the state, to have slighted the information of those, who had the best means of knowing both the state of the place and the disposition of the people; it would be no easy matter afterwards to shew that it deserved no credit, and that the design was utterly impracticable. General Provoft, notwithstanding, did not think it sitting entirely to rely upon his own opinion, and therefore called all the field officers of his army to consultation upon the subject, who unanimously concurred in their advice for his advancing directly to Charles Town. The conduct of General Lincoln served greatly to strengthen this opinion, who was so positively persuaded, that General Provoft intended nothing more than to forage the country, that it was not until some days after the British forces had passed the river, that he could be induced to return to the defence of the capital. But when he was at length convinced of the real danger of that city, he immediately detached a body of infantry, mounted on horseback, for the greater expedition, to its defence, and collecting the militia of the upper country, returned with his whole force, to act as circumstances might offer for its relief.

[*To be continued.*]

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*From the* CONNECTICUT COURANT, *printed at Hartford.*

## An Account of the late WHIRLWIND at WETHERSFIELD.

*Wethersfield, August* 18, 1787.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

WHEN any extraordinary event attended with dreadful effects occurs, the curiosity of the publick is excited, and it is proper it should be gratified; such an event occurred on Wednesday the 15th instant, in the tremendous hurricane which passed near the northern line of the parish of Stepney in this town.

Too much gratitude cannot be expressed by the inhabitants to that BEING, who has his way in the whirlwind and in the storm, that it passed in a line, where the least possible damage should be sustained—half a mile to the northward, or to the southward, its course would, probably, have been fatal to a large number of families—a mile and an half in either direction, it would have swept the center of the town, on the north, or the center of the parish on the south—in either case, I have no doubt, hundreds of lives would have been lost—in the former, perhaps thousands.

I was myself an eye witness of but a small part of the whirlwind, and that near the time of its disappearance, and at the distance of almost two miles from the line of passage—I was, however, as soon as possible, on the ground, and spent most

of the next day, in traverſing for ſome miles the ſcene of deſolation, making obſervations, and collecting the beſt poſſible information from thoſe who were near or ſaved from its fury. That my information may be as accurate as poſſible, I have delayed giving you the account until this day—whether it be exactly ſo, I dare not pronounce in regard to other towns adjacent—I can only ſay it is the beſt I can procure.

On the day I mentioned, the wind was very freſh from the ſouthward; at about twelve at noon an unuſually black cloud appeared to be ranged from the weſtern to ſomewhat paſt the northern point, its upper edge was indented and formed irregular columns, ſomething reſembling pyramids, which reached to within about 35 degrees of the zenith—the appearance of this cloud, I took notice, was different from the common thunder cloud, being one continued ſheet, ſingly defined at the edges, and not a congeries—it did, however, produce a peal or two of thunder, and a little rain—this happened I think between the hours of one and two o'clock P. M. At about three o'clock P. M. the whirlwind was ſeen to approach near the weſtern boundary of Stepney pariſh—a violent agitation in the clouds had indeed been before obſerved in the weſtern quarter; but now from a riſing ground, it diſplayed itſelf in its full extent, replete with undeſcribable horrour. A black column from the earth to the cloud, of about thirty rods diameter, ſo thick that the eye could not pervade it, whirled with amazing velocity and a moſt tremendous roar—it appeared luminous and agnited, and was charged with broken pieces of fences, and huge limbs of trees, which were continually cruſhing againſt each other in the air, or tumbling to the ground. This appearance continued but a few moments, when the column inſtantly divided horizontally at a ſmall diſtance from the earth—the upper part appearing to riſe, while the lower part exhibited the appearance which a huge body of thick ſmoke would do were it daſhed by a ſtrong vertical wind, ſpreading itſelf to the extent of ſixty or eighty rods. At once you might obſerve it, at a ſmall diſtance forward, apparently burſt from the ground, like the thickeſt ſmoke, ſpread the above diſtance on its ſurface, then whirl and contract itſelf to the ſize of the column I have deſcribed; but in no inſtance did the cloud appear to ſtoop towards the earth. In this manner it appeared, with longer or ſhorter intervals of the compact column, during the whole ſpace in which I have been able to collect accurate information; with this exception only, that in the eaſtermoſt part of the obſerved ſpace, for a conſiderable diſtance, it was not ſeen to be luminous or ignited; though each deſcribed its burſting from the earth, as giving them the idea of fire, which they really ſuppoſed, until after it was paſt, conſuming every thing in its way. It moved in a direction, when firſt noticed, ſomewhat to the northward of eaſt, but ſoon changed to nearly eaſt. In this direction, and almoſt inſtantaneouſly after it was obſerved, it arrived at the houſe of Mr. Wait Robbins, who was himſelf abſent, as were two of his children; his wife, four children, an infant of five months old, a labourer and a female negro ſervant, made up what of the family were at home, the labourer was at this time in the barn—All obſerved it nearly at the ſame time and attempted their eſcape from the buildings—Mrs. Robbins, with her babe in her arms, and two little boys and the labourer, fled to the diſtance of about thirty five yards, where the labourer paſt her a few paces, and was overtaken by the whirlwind, thrown over a fence into a garden and eſcaped with little hurt—Near the place where the labourer paſt them, the two little boys were found, amidſt the rubbiſh of the demoliſhed buildings—the oldeſt, about ten years of age, lifeleſs—the other it is feared mortally wounded—Mrs. Robbins, with her babe ſtill in her arms, is ſuppoſed to be hurled by the violence of the whirlwind more than twenty yards back towards the houſe, for there ſhe was found dead, with her babe lying a few paces diſtant, wounded, but not badly—The ſervant with the other two children fled a different courſe; they were all wounded but likely to recover.—The houſe unroofed—the garret floor gone—chimney thrown down below the garret, and what is left ſtanding of the houſe is ſhattered beyond, I believe, the poſſibility of repair—a corn houſe—cyder mill houſe—a building for preſſing hay, and a large barn ſtored with grain, hay and flax, all levelled with the ground—That part of the orchard of very large trees, which ſtood in its range, and near the barn, totally deſtroyed—every tree either torn up by the roots, or twiſted off near the ground, one only excepted, which is ſtript of its branches.——And

now the ſcene was awfully tremendous, as obſerved by many at a ſmall diſtance, boards, bricks, timber and whole trees filling the ſpace from the earth to an amazing height, and whirling in horrid agitation; the ſenſation was rendered painfully keen by the reflection, that eight perſons were involved in the centre of this deſtruction.—And here as we proceed, humanity would drop a tear over the diſtreſſes of this devoted family, and ſend up a tribute of praiſe that a ſingle life was ſpared.

The violence of the whirlwind threw down a low wall of roughly ſquared ſtone, which was near the houſe, ſome of which ſtones were eſtimated to weigh ſeveral hundreds—carried many of the large apple trees from ten to twenty rods diſtance, and one, if the tree be not miſtaken, little ſhort of half a mile—brick and ſtone were found thrown to the diſtance of forty rods, and boards from twelve to ſixteen feet long, a mile and an half, as were ſheaves of grain and flax—two of Mrs. Robbins' gowns were found in Glaſtenbury, at the diſtance of about three miles—other articles of clothing at a mile and an half, a trunk containing clothing is not yet found, articles of furniture lying amidſt the rubbiſh, or carried to a diſtance ſhattered and broken. In its progreſs it ſwept the ground, and carried deſolation nearly complete, ſcarce the ſmalleſt veſtige of fence left, the poſts and rails carried the extent of miles, and a large poſt broken into ſmall pieces—corn fields entirely ruined—ſcarce a large tree left ſtanding in its courſe, ſome carried forty rods. In the meadow; of the hay that was mowed, and a field of peas, amounting to ſeveral cartloads, not an handful left, nor to be found; in paſſing the river, it hurled a ſloop aſhore on its beam ends. It now proceeded through the meadow, to the town of Glaſtenbury, and unroofed a large brick houſe of Mr. Theodore Hale, threw down the gable ends to the plate—nearly demoliſhed an old houſe of his, and entirely demoliſhed one of his barns, and unroofed the other; it alſo entirely demoliſhed a barn of Mr. Wm. Moſely and did conſiderable damage to ſeveral other buildings, and entirely deſtroyed the orchards in its range; but providentially no lives were loſt, and only two perſons ſlightly wounded——It then proceeded to Eaſtbury and unroofed a barn of a Mr. Andrus—marking its way thither with nearly the ſame deſtruction—it then procced to Bolton and Coventry, in both, I hear, it has done damage, but learn not the particulars, beyond which towns, I can obtain no account. I have, however, obtained good information of its riſe; it was in the pariſh of New Britain, ſomewhat to the weſtward of Mr. Elnathan Smith's, whoſe barn it unroofed, and carried part of the roof two miles—It proceeded through the pariſh of Newington, entered the limits of this town, demoliſhed a ſmall barn and unroofed the houſe of a Mr. Rockwell, marking all its progreſs with the ſame horrible deſtruction of corn fields, fences and trees, until it arrived at the ſpot, where I began my account. Near this place, it removed a barn of Mr. Aſa Robbins' from its foundation, but did no other eſſential damage, as his buildings were out of the range of its violence. A lad on horſe back happened to be more expoſed, and was hurled from his horſe and carried to ſome diſtance, but received no eſſential hurt—the horſe was tumbled through a conſiderable extent and had his legs broken—ſome other cattle were deſtroyed.

It is remarkable, that about fifty eight or nine years ago, a violent hurricane, as I have undoubted information, paſſed nearly in the ſame line with this, their centers being only about 33 yards diſtant. I ſhould have noticed that the width of conſiderable damage, though not of its greateſt violence, was greater than I have deſcribed, being in ſome places, at leaſt, half a mile—and that the whirlwind was attended with neither thunder nor rain, except a few large drops falling from its ſkirts.

The Philoſopher will undoubtedly take notice that this hurricane is of a ſort ſomewhat ſingular, partaking in part of the nature of the Typho and the Preſter, but of neither wholly, nor of a uniform mixture of both.—The man of ſerioufneſs will conſider that the voice of ſuch providences is the voice of God, awfully denouncing his anger, and calling to conſideration. I am, Gentlemen, with reſpect, your humble Servant,

J. L E W I S.

P. S. I ought, perhaps, to have mentioned, that in Mr. Robbins' corn houſe, there were three ox ploughs, two of which are not found, and the ſhare of the third carried forty rods, and alſo the circumſtance of a ſwamp white oak tree, of more than two feet in diameter, being torn up by the roots, with a weight of two or three tons of earth, and carried the diſtance of eight or ten yards from

its ſtation—and of another large and remarkably ſtrong oak being twiſted off, and carried, without ſtriking the ground, more than twenty rods, and hurried on more than twenty rods further, ploughing up the ground in its courſe.

"*Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt* 17, 1787.

"On Wedneſday laſt a cloud appeared in the ſouthweſt, which by its appearance denoted a very tremendous thunder ſtorm, from which enſued a violent whirlwind. It began about half a mile eaſt of the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety, and extended about five miles in a north eaſt direction, laying all in its way level with the ground.—A houſe belonging to Mr. John Stoughton was much damaged; a great part of the roof being taken off and carried a conſiderable diſtance—ſeveral articles of houſhold furniture were taken out of the chamber and carried off.—A barn belonging to Capt. Noah Barber ſhared the ſame fate; a conſiderable part of the roof was carried to the diſtance of forty rods—Trees of two feet and an half diameter twiſted from the ſtump, fences, orchards, vegetables of all kinds ſwept to the ground, ſtone wall, the ſtones of a very conſiderable ſize, were taken and carried ſome rods, even the very ſods in the paſtures were taken from the ſurface."

Laſt Saturday morning a Barn belonging to Mr. John White of this town was ſet on fire by lightning and conſumed—It contained a quantity of hay, flax, &c.

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For the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## CHRESTON's MISCELLANY. No. XVIII.

AS for myſelf, I reſolve to go on in my quiet, calm, moral courſe of life, taking no ſort of notice of man's anger, or woman's ſcandal, with virtue in my eye, and truth upon my tongue.

The unfortunate have an opportunity of making an infallible experiment of the human heart; for the decline of fortune is generally attended with that of friendſhip.

Young people, for want of proper acquaintance, are apt to over rate both perſons and things;—reaſon, which ought to direct mankind, ſeldom does; but paſſions and weakneſſes commonly uſurp its ſeat, and rule in its ſtead; thoſe who would prevail, addreſs themſelves to the weakneſſes, ſenſes and paſſions, but ſeldom to the reaſon of mankind.

To pleaſe an audience as a ſpeaker, one muſt not over value it; and to govern mankind, one muſt not over rate them.

Diſtruſt all thoſe who pretend to love you extremely on very ſlight acquaintance, and without any viſible reaſon.

Never affectedly diſplay your own excellencies, whatever you think they may be; if real, they will infallibly be diſcovered without your pointing them out, and much more to your advantage.

Induſtriouſly avoid *affectation*; modeſty is the only ſure bait when you angle for praiſe.

A man who tells nothing, and he who tells all, will equally have nothing told him.

Never maintain an argument with heat and clamour; but give your opinion with coolneſs and modeſty, which is the only way to convince.

Never yield to the temptation of expoſing other people's weakneſſes, for the ſake either of diverting your companions, or ſhowing your own ſuperiority: The perſons whom you ridicule you make your laſting enemies, and even thoſe who laugh with you, will, on reflection, fear, and conſequently hate you.

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*From the* AMERICAN MERCURY, *printed at Hartford.*

Copy of a Letter from Mr. DECIUS WADSWORTH, to Col. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, containing a further Account of Mr. JAMES COWLES' Wheat.

SIR,

*Farmington, Auguſt* 15, 1787.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to inform you, that Mr. Cowles' wheat continued free from any material injury by the fly, until the harveſt. Though conſiderably affected by a blaſt which prevailed in the neighbourhood, but which on no account appears owing to the fly, yet the ſtraw was very luxuriant: 300 ſheaves were reaped on an acre. The difference between the wheat which had but an imperfect trial of the preparation, and the other, is very ſtriking, and ſerves more than any other fact to convince us of the efficacy of the elder. Mr. Cowles

informed me that he reaped but four sheaves, where the peck of seed mentioned in my former letter was sown.

If this peck of seed was of the same quality, and different in no respect but the mode of preparing it, from the rest, as Mr. Cowles stated; and unless by some unlucky circumstance Mr. Cowles was deceived in that particular, it undoubtedly was; for his veracity is unquestionable; the efficacy of the elder is established, and we may congratulate the farmers that so easy a method is discovered, of relieving them from the prospect of want with which they were threatened.

D. WADSWORTH.

*Col. Jere. Wadsworth.*

## *The* ADVANTAGES *of* PUBLICK CREDIT.

IN Great Britain their commerce amounts annually to several hundred millions; their national debt arises to near two hundred millions of money: And yet according to the opinions of a very learned and accurate financier, the legal coin in that island never at one time exceeds twenty four millions of pounds sterling money. The residue of the medium of commerce, is credit, so well established, that it answers all the purposes of money. This credit is raised upon the faith of Government, and a consequent firmly established confidence between man and man. They are well assured that the funds pledged for the payment of particular species of debts, will never be appropriated to other purposes; they know that the Government considers appropriated funds not as the property of the publick, but as the sacred property of the creditors of the state. And that the Government has no higher authority to violate these appropriations, than it has to take any other property belonging to a private subject. The creditors of Government there, consider the nation as their banker, and count up the debt due, as good property, assignable or descendable. Upon this confidence the nation gains credit enabling them to raise money upon all emergencies; yet, should they once violate an appropriation, it would destroy all confidence, and as totally annihilate their credit, as it would destroy an animal to deprive him of the principle of life.

*To those who delight in the Marvellous.*

From the FREEMAN's JOURNAL.

*Notices from the Invisible World.*

Mr. BAILEY,

IN this age of infidelity, any Notices given us from the World of Spirits, when sufficiently proved to be genuine, are not to be overlooked.—Two have happened here, in *Sussex*, indisputably certain, and which are much talked of here.

A certain *Levin Milby* had gone to trade in his vessel to Carolina.—Before he had time to return, he died suddenly there. But a whole week before any human intelligence arrived, his brother in law, *Elias West*, a man of truth and credibility, though too fond of spirituous liquors, had laid himself down on a bed to rest in the evening, with a window open (May 12, 1787) from which he started up in a great fright, and came to the company in the next room, and cried out, "*Levin Milby* is dead in Carolina; for he just now laid his cold dead hand on one side of my face—I saw him leaning over the window as plainly as ever I did in my life; he looked very pale.—I spoke first, and said, Lord, have mercy! Levin, what is the matter?" He answered, "*Elias, I am dead—I died in Carolina, and have sent my son Natty home to his Mammy.*" This depends not on his word, though a man of veracity; for besides his wife and family, there happened to be no less than five men, head of families, there, who saw his fright and heard his tale.—They all tried to persuade him it was only a dream; but when the news arrived eight or ten days after, they began to speak seriously of the affair.—For if it be called a dream, the matter is still the same.—Here was a true notification from the Invisible World, of a fact, some hundred miles distant, unsuspected, and as unlikely to happen to him as any other hardy man.

The same Mr. *Elias West* had another, perhaps more remarkable, visit and notification from the unseen world. He lay in Indian River, September, 1764,

in his veſſel, when he ſaw his partner *Peter Wright* (who had ſtaid behind him at Staten Iſland) who in like manner alſo laid his cold hand on his cheek, and ſaid, "Elias, you need ſay no more to my father about the Morning Star; for I am dead, and ſhall never want it more. —This makes well for my brothers, Joſhua and Anthony.—But Anthony will die in youth." N. B. The *Morning Star* was the name of the veſſel.—This diſpute about the veſſel, thus ſettled by the apparition, is not intereſting to the publick.—Another man, who ſailed with him on board, witneſſed, that ſaid *Weſt*, greatly ſurpriſed, immediately related this affair to him. N. B. When they returned, they found *Peter had died at two o'clock*, and this warning was given by a ghoſt to Mr. *Weſt* the ſame evening.—N. B. *Anthony* alſo died ſoon after, as foretold to *Elias*.——Some inviſible ſpirit muſt have given theſe Notices, whether in dreams or not, to this bold man.

Theſe and a thouſand other facts demonſtrate, what reaſon aloud proclaims, that the ſoul of man is not circumſcribed by this preſent ſtate, when our thoughts, meditations, hopes and deſires launch naturally into an endleſs eternity.

LEWES. M. W.

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*From the Norfolk and Portſmouth Journal.*

Mr. PRINTER,

THE following cures for that fatal diſorder the FLUX, ſo riſe in and about this borough, is offered to the publick through the channel of your uſeful paper, in hopes their efficacious effects may be as fully experienced by thoſe of my fellow citizens labouring under that complaint, as have been to my knowledge by numbers in the Northern ſtates.

℞ *1ſt.* Take about three quarters of an ounce of the rind of the oldeſt cheeſe that can be got, ſcrape it very fine in a pint (or leſs) of new milk, which let be thickened with the beſt ſuperfine flour to the conſiſtence of what is generally termed muſh, which let be the patients' conſtant diet until they find the flux inclining to ſtop, then work it off with any gentle purge; ſhould they deſiſt taking the medicine too ſoon, and find the diſorder returning, have recourſe to it again, it will aſſuredly cure.

℞ *2d.* Take the inner bark of a white oak ſaplin or tree, of which make tea ſweetened with beſt double refined loaf ſugar, which let be the patients' conſtant drink; if it proves unpalatable, dry the bark before a ſlow fire, and reduce it to a fine powder; a ſmall tea ſpoonful of which may be taken in a glaſs of good Port Wine, warmed, in the morning faſting, and in the evening, obſerving to work it off as in the firſt recipe.—This medicine is fully as efficacious as the other, and beſt ſuits thoſe who, through a depraved appetite, cannot take the firſt medicine.

A CITIZEN.

*Norfolk, July 23, 1787.*

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*How to make a Striking SUN DIAL, by which not only a man's own family, but all his Neighbours, for ten miles round, may know what o'clock it is, when the Sun ſhines, without ſeeing the DIAL.*

CHOOSE an open place in your yard or garden, on which the ſun may ſhine all day without any impediment from trees or buildings. On the ground mark out your hour lines, as for a horizontal dial, according to art, taking room enough for the guns. On the line for one o'clock, place one gun; on the two o'clock line, two guns, and ſo of the reſt. The guns muſt all be charged with powder, but ball is unneceſſary. Your gnomon, or ſtile, muſt have twelve burning glaſſes annexed to it, and be ſo placed as that the ſun ſhining through the glaſſes, one after another, ſhall cauſe the focus, or burning ſpot, to fall on the hour line of one, for example, at one o'clock, and there kindle a train of gunpowder that ſhall fire one gun. At two o'clock, a focus ſhall fall on the hour line of two, and kindle another train that ſhall diſcharge two guns ſucceſſively; and ſo of the reſt.

Note. There muſt be ſeventy eight guns in all. Thirty two pounders will be beſt for this uſe; but eighteen pounders may do, and will coſt leſs, as well as uſe leſs powder; for nine pounds of powder will do for one charge of each eighteen pounder, whereas the thirty two pounders will require for each gun ſixteen pounds.

Note alſo, that the chief expence will be the powder, for the cannon once bought will, with care, laſt a hundred years.

Note

Note moreover, That there will be a great saving of powder in cloudy days.

Kind reader, methinks I hear thee say, That it is indeed a good thing to know how the time passes; but this kind of dial, notwithstanding the mentioned things, would be very expensive, and the cost greater than the advantage."

Thou art wise, my friend, to be so considerate beforehand; some fools would not have found out so much until they had made the dial and tried it. Let all such learn, that many private and many publick projects are like this striking dial, great cost for little profit.

*London, February*, 1787.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

LONDON, June 9.

THE declaration made by his Majesty in the speech from the throne, indicates the part which government mean to take in the struggle with Holland. In addition to this, we have the best authority for saying, that last night a messenger was dispatched to the Hague, with categorical instructions to Sir James Harris, to quit the station, unless the mediation of the British Court shall be agreed to, for reinstating the Stadtholder.

At the several meetings of the cabinet, held within these few days, it is said to be their firm determination to give every support in the power of this country to reinstate the Stadtholder in his rights and privileges, which have been invaded by the faction in Holland.

The king of Prussia has sent notice to the Dutch, that if they do not restore his relation the Stadtholder to his rights and privileges, he will immediately send 20,000 men to Holland to protect him. The States have ordered this message to be taken into consideration; but, from the violent animosities that have taken place, it is impossible to conjecture what steps they will pursue. It is generally imagined that much more blood must be shed before tranquillity can be restored. The officers of the Dutch navy in general take part with the Stadtholder.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam are mentioned as the towns where the fury of faction principally rages—brother against brother, and son against father. A French faction operates like foxes and firebrands.

*June* 12. On Thursday last orders were issued from the admiralty for the equipment of a squadron of observation, consisting of six ships of the line, and several frigates, which were appointed to sail under the command of Captain Levison Gore immediately.

Six French sail of the line are out at sea; their destination is not known.

On Sunday last his Excellency John Adams, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, arrived in town from Holland.

Friday and Saturday last, goods to the amount of 200,000 were entered at the custom house for America.

*June* 13. A morning paper says, that at this time a fleet of 12 ships of the line were in Brest water, ready to put to sea, together with several frigates. The object of this preparation is unknown; some assert that it is merely to discipline the ships, and others allledge, that part of them are intended for the East Indies, but while the troubles in Holland so much excite the attention of Europe, it is probable the squadron of which we speak may excite new alarms.

A letter from a gentleman at the Hague, positively affirms, that a numerous army of Prussian troops are assembling on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with a view of assisting the Prince of Orange, should his enemies attempt any further hostile measures against his constitutional prerogatives; in which case, adds the letter, the Prussian Generals have received peremptory orders to act offensively, in order to bring those deluded men to a proper sense of their errour.

It may be depended upon, that the Prince of Orange's family are preparing to embark for England. The Stadtholder himself is determined not to quit Holland until the present ferment is brought to a conclusion.

Saturday evening arrived in town from Naples, their Graces the Duke and Dutchess of Bucclough. As a remarkable circumstance, the Duke, desirous of seeing Amsterdam, sent one of his servants before to prepare for his arrival. The master of the hotel thought it right to send one of his own coaches a short distance from the town, which the Dutchess got into, and the Duke and another gentleman walked into town; but, in their way, they got into the mob assembled to pull down the houses lately destroyed, and with great difficulty extricated themselves. The following morning they were surprised, on lifting up the windows of the hotel, with seeing twenty one men hanging in the market place, behind a breast work thrown up for the purpose, lined with militia, to keep off the mob. Their Graces were glad to leave a place where nothing but anarchy and confusion prevails.

RICHMOND, August 9.

By a gentleman immediately from the back country we are informed, that Col. Robertson, on hearing that a number of the Chickamauga tribe were establishing and building a town at the Muscle Shoals on the Tenasee, with a view of carrying on a trade with the inhabitants of New Orleans, assembled a party

to the amount of about 150 men from the Cumberland ſettlement in the latter end of June laſt, and marched in ſuch a private manner againſt them as to make a complete ſurpriſe, killing forty one Indians and four Frenchmen on the ſpot, and took three Indians priſoners, alſo forty rifles, with the loſs of only one man killed, and eight wounded. In ſearching their huts were found the following articles, viz. Thirteen packs of dry goods, 1000 weight of beaver fur, a bag of money (in gold and ſilver) ſuppoſed to contain as much as a half buſhel, a large quantity of powder and ſhot, 6,000 patterns of deer ſkins, three barrels of rum, three barrels of ſugar, ten bags of coffee, ſundry bales of tea, and 13 horſes.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

Perſons who put up parſley for winter uſe, are deſired to beware of hemlock being mixed with it. A family in this city were laſt week much injured by inadvertently uſing it. Six perſons at one table were taken with violent vomiting immediately after dinner, and two of them had their hands and faces much ſwelled, without diſcovering the cauſe for ſeveral days; but on examining on Wedneſday a pot of parſley, that had been put up with ſalt, it was found to contian a large portion of this baneful deadly poiſon, which probably might have proved fatal to ſome of the family, had it not been mixed with butter, which poſſibly abated the ſeverity of the effect. It is a weed much like parſley in the leaf, but grows to the height of three or four feet, and is of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and may eaſily be diſcovered by bruiſing.

We are well informed, that many letters have been written to the members of the federal convention from different quarters, reſpecting the reports idly circulating, that it is intended to eſtabliſh a monarchical government, to ſend for the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, &c. &c.—to which it has been uniformly anſwered, "though we cannot, affirmatively, tell you what we are doing; we can, negatively, tell you what we are not doing—we never once thought of a king."

Accounts from France mention a probability that the patriotick conduct of the Marquis la Fayette, reſpecting the impeachment of Calonne, will produce a diſpute between Monſieur, the King's brother, and that nobleman. It ſeems that the impeachment was perſonally oppoſed by Monſieur, and that the Marquis then aſſerted his right, as a gentleman, to lay the matter at his ſovereign's feet.

It is common, when the life of a farmer is recommended to our citizens (ſays a correſpondent) to reply, that "a man cannot get rich by it." So much the better. This is what makes it ſo happy and independent a life. How few men get rich with fair characters! and how few rich men are happy, or even independent! for wealth creates new deſires, and theſe beget dependence and obligation. The life of a farmer is alike friendly to health, contentment, liberty and religion. Moderate induſtry, with a little ingenuity, will procure all the neceſſaries of life upon a farm. Nor let the college bred youth object to exchanging his Hume, or his Tully, for the implements of huſbandry. There cannot be a greater miſtake, than to ſuppoſe that every lad who gets a diploma muſt be either a parſon, a lawyer, or a doctor. He may apply a learned education to equal advantages, in adopting or inventing improvements in the numerous branches of agriculture, and he may employ his weeks or months of recreſs from the labours of the field, in ſtudying and converſation, or in the government of his country.

*Extract of a letter from Naples, Decembr 12.*

"In the excavation of Pompeii, a magnificent Roman building is diſcovered, having three ſpacious courts ſurrounded with ſeven apartments, which are ornamented with a variety of paintings, and there are the remains of ſeveral fountains and baths: but not a ſingle moveable of value is found. The concourſe of ſtrangers reſorting to this monument of antiquity is immenſe.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 17.

*The following copy of a letter, written by Captain Sullivan, to his Excellency Don Diego Gardoqui, his Catholick Majeſty's Miniſter to the United States of America, is copied from the* Columbian Herald *(printed in Charleſton) of Auguſt 6, 1787.*

State of Georgia, Frontier of the Creek Nation, 1ſt March, 1787.

*May it pleaſe your Excellency,*

"HAVING waited thus far in expectation of permiſſion to join the Spaniſh troops in South America, and having expreſſed to your Excellency an ardent inclination to obtain the mere honour of ſerving in any Spaniſh regiment as a volunteer; which requiſition as they were not complied with in due time, I beg leave to decline the acceptance of any rank or degree in the ſervice of his Catholick Majeſty.—The annals of hiſtory muſt have informed your Excellency, that many nations have had abundant reaſon to deplore the impolicy of thoſe whom they had inveſted with the powers of government, in ſlighting the proffered ſervices of men (however young like myſelf) whoſe bent, ſtudy and inclination naturally led to *military purſuits* and to war, and who afterwards arrived to the higheſt pinnacle of military eminence and glory; at the woful experience of ſuch countries and States as had rejected thoſe early overtures of ſervice in their armies. Not to talk of the Achaian league, or the Athenian, Spartan, or Theban ſtory, modern hiſtory is replete with ſuch proofs; and your Excellency cannot but recollect (however inapplicable perhaps the inſtances may hereafter prove to a young and inſignificant ſoldier of fortune) what France had ſuffered from a rejected *Eugene*; and that *Saxe*, whoſe ſervices had been refuſed by an Engliſh court, had afterwards fertilized the plains of the Netherlands, with the blood and carcaſſes

f slaughtered Britons. But to the point. being a ſoldier of fortune, as I profeſs—and having ſtudied from my infancy the ſcience f arms, *practical war* is now my purſuit, as profeſſion moſt congenial with my principles and diſpoſition; and thouſands of Americans (officers in the late war) pant for an opportunity to ſerve this country. The banks f the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, are actually alive with the firſt American characters of this lamp, and called upon from thence by my eroick brethren of the army—honour, virue, and the bias of an ancient intercourſe nd former habits, incline me to aſſiſt them. rom the Natches to the Kaſkaſkies—from ittſburg to St. Mary's-river, they are prepared to pour forth with the greateſt eaſe 0,000 veterans in arms, in defence of their *mmercial* rights, throughout the navigable ivers of the ſouthern parts of this empire. ——The grain is actually germinating, ſown y the pride, avarice and folly of a certain xtern power, which the pure air of liberty orking at the root, and the laws of nature, uperior to the narrow policy of any foreign ourt, muſt finally and very ſpeedily raiſe into a hoſt of myrmidons, the children of Anhim; the ſons of the earth; irreſiſtible in his land, at leaſt by any force that may obtruct their pretenſions or aſſail them.

The important drama, may it pleaſe your Excellency, is now approaching; a new drama, in which the tragedians of the *weſt* are to appear in the military buſkin—and I am invited to act as a character of ſome conſequence among them—Time will tell how deciſively *my part* ſhall be performed. Of this I am ſure, that I ſhall exhibit to my utmoſt the part of a ſoldier. A very inconſiderable time muſt inevitably call forth to triel, the mighty energy of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi; and incidents and events are gradually teaming into birth, which will ſhortly open a ſpacious field for a daring ſpirit to explore.

May it pleaſe your Excellency, the States of Georgia, Franklin, and Kentucky, confederated; the counties of Bourbon, &c. on the Natches; the ſettlements on Cumberland, Kaſkaſkies, and the Wabaſh, and the government of Pittſburg, Weſtmoreland, &c. abound with the ſeeds of war; nor will any obſtruction from New-Orleans to the Blaiſe, impede the overwhelming inundation preparing to pour down along the waters of the Miſſiſippi, into the Bay of Mexico. The torrent will be irreſiſtible; the crop is actually in the ground; harveſt is ready for the hook, and the hook for the harveſt, the reaper has introduced his ſickle; combuſtibles are laid into a pile; nay, the very brand is already applied, and the fire only requires to be fanned. The permiſſion of Congreſs will not be ſoſicited on this occaſion. In Congreſs this people are not repreſented. I am now on my way to the *weſtern* waters, where people too long confined to unnatural boundaries, are ready to float with the current of the Miſſiſippi into the ſea, and with irreſiſtible impetuoſity to burſt over every artifical barrier and mound which may obſtruct their free paſſage into the ocean. The Americans are amphibious animals. They cannot be confined to the land alone. Tillage and commerce are their elements. Both, or neither, will they enjoy. Both they will have, or periſh.

I have the honour to remain, with the utmoſt deference, your Excellency's moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN SULLIVAN,
*Late Captain 4th regiment,*
*American light dragoons.*

P. S. In the alternative of peace or war, I ſhall ever entertain the higheſt reſpect for your Excellency, and ſhould be happy in the continuance of a *candid* correſpondence. In this caſe, incloſe my addreſs to Major Thomas Waſhington of Georgia, who is acquainted with my routes.

*To his Excellency the* Spaniſh Miniſter, *at New York.*

*From the Charleſton Morning Poſt.*

Meſſrs. Printers,

AT this important criſis, when the minds of men are ſuſpended in expectation of events on the Weſtern Waters, the ſmalleſt incident muſt afford gratification to the publick. There is beyond doubt a noted officer of the late continental army now in this city, who is employed by the ſtate of Franklin and other ſettlements, in purchaſing conſiderable quantities of arms and ammunition. It is ſtrongly ſuſpected that a daring enterprize againſt New Orleans is in agitation. As I am no politician, I leave it to others to decide whether the people weſtward of the mountains, have a right to make war independent of the permiſſion of Congreſs. Be this as it may, there is certainly ſomething a brewing; and Mr. Gardoqui has remonſtrated to Congreſs concerning the audacity of the people of Kentucky in preſuming to float on the waters of his Catholick Majeſty. I am apprehenſive, Meſſrs. Printers, that the inhabitants of the Weſtern Country will pay but little attention to the joint admonitions of Congreſs and the King of Spain, reſpecting the navigation of the Miſſiſippi.

*From the Pennſylvania Packet.*

Halifax, (Nova Scotia) June 28, 1787.

Dear C * * *,

Every thing ſeems to wear a moſt promiſing aſpect on this ſide the water—the frontier poſts being ſtill in our poſſeſſion is a ſtroke of policy peculiarly in our favour—the rulers of your new empire do not ſeem to be ſufficiently acquainted with the many dangers that threaten its deſtruction—your puſillanimity in ſuffering Britain to retain the frontier poſts—the want of energy in your federal head—the contracted ſtate of your commerce—the Britiſh reinforcing the garriſons of Canada—the many thouſands of troops which were diſbanded and became ſettlers in this province, at the end of the war, and who are ready to fly to arms at a mo-

ment's warning, being tired of cutting down trees and endeavouring to cultivate unfruitful lands, are circumſtances, which, unleſs guarded againſt, will rend America in pieces, and, "like the baſeleſs fabrick of a viſion, leave not a wreck behind."—Keep theſe ſentiments cloſe, and by the firſt opportunity, let me know what your Grand Convention are about. Your friend, &c. R—S—.

N. B. Direct for me as uſual, and by the ſame conveyance.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* Auguſt 6.

By a gentleman lately arrived from South America, we have authentick information, that the kingdom of Mexico is at this inſtant involved in the moſt violent inſurrections. The Indians headed by a deſcendant of the celebrated MONTEZUMA, have already defeated the Spaniards in a pitched battle. The ſlaughter was general and indiſcriminate, and the remembrance of Spaniſh barbarity to their progenitors on this occaſion, operated to their progreſs and ſucceſs. This gentleman paſſed through the greater part of our ſettlements on the Weſtern waters, and obſerves, that the people thereof, conceiving this period a favourable one to open the navigation of the Miſſiſippi, have entered into a confederation in conſequence. What will be the event, God only knows.

BOSTON, Auguſt 27.

On Thurſday laſt, agreeably to the orders of Colonel MAY, the Boſton regiment, including Capt. *Johnſon*'s artillery, Captain *Turner*'s Fuſiliers, and Capt. *Green*'s Light Infantry, all in uniform, appeared under arms, and at 10 o'clock, A. M. marched on to the field, as did the corps of Light Infantry, commanded by Captain *Orr*, where the whole formed a line, and performed various manœuvres and firings in a manner that drew from their reſpectable ſpectators the moſt flattering applauſes.—At two o'clock the whole marched into State Street; again formed the line, and were diſmiſſed by companies.

Laſt Monday evening the Hon. Charles de la Foreſt, Vice Conſul General of France for the United States, with his lady, arrived in town from Newyork.

Saturday, being the day for the feaſt of St. LOUIS, the ſame was celebrated by every publick demonſtration of joy, by the ſquadron of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty now in this harbour. The Viſcount de Beaumont gave an entertainment on board the Patriote; at which was preſent, the Lieutenant Governour, and the gentlemen of the Council, the Preſident of the Senate, the late Governour, the principal officers of the late federal army, and other officers of diſtinction. His Excellency the Governour, from indiſpoſition, could not have the pleaſure of attending. The ſhips of the fleet were decorated with the flags of all nations, among which the American ſtripes were conſpicuous. The feaſt was ſuperb. The politeneſs and attention of the Viſcount and his officers, gave the utmoſt pleaſure to the gentlemen who had the honour of being preſent. The following toaſts were announced under the diſcharge of cannon from all the ſhips in the harbour:

1. His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. 21 guns
2. The United States. 13 do.
3. Governour and Commonwealth 13 do.
4. Perpetual alliance between France and America.
5. Federal Convention.
6. General Waſhington and the Society of Cincinnati.
7. The navigation and trade of America.
8. Peace and unanimity throughout America.
9. The memory of thoſe who have fought and bled for their country.
10. The patriots who projected the American Revolution.
11. The late federal army—may America never want another as brave and diſintereſted to defend her freedom.
12. May the States be as happy in peace as their citizens have been virtuous and ſucceſsful in war.
13. The American ladies—may the men be as brave as the women are fair.

The day was concluded by the diſcharge of twenty one guns from each ſhip in the fleet.

By a gentleman from the ſouthward we are informed, that Congreſs have permitted the Ohio Company, lately aſſociated in this and ſome of the neighbouring States, to make a contract for *nearly* five millions of acres of land in the federal territory, ſituated, in its greateſt extent, on the Ohio, and bound on the eaſt and weſt by the Muſkingum and Sciote rivers—That the officers and ſoldiers, who are of this aſſociation, may be indulged with their bounty lands within the purchaſe, provided they do not exceed one ſeventh part of the whole—That the donations of 46,080 acres, for a general and publick ſeminary of learning, 6040 for religious purpoſes, in every townſhip of ſix miles ſquare, and an equal quantity for a publick ſchool, are made by the honourable Congreſs to the proprietors of the ſoil, and their aſſociates forever.

We do not learn that the officers of government for this weſtern territory are yet appointed; but it is reported, that his Excellency General Arthur Sinclair, Preſident of Congreſs, is in nomination for governour.

"The conduct of Lord Dorcheſter, in regard to the inſurgents of America," ſays a late Jamaica paper, "ſhould be well guarded, as it in a great meaſure depends on his procedure, whether the temper of America ſhall be inflamed or conciliated."

Died, at Portſmouth, univerſally lamented, Mr. *Noah Parker*. For ſeveral years, weekly, this gentleman was engaged, to general acceptance, as a publick ſpeaker, free of any pecuniary advantage, in the ſociety there, of the profeſſors of the doctrine of *Univerſal Salvation*, invariably ſuſtaining, in all the walks of life, that moſt profitable of

all characters, the noblest work of God, *An honest man.*

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 18.

By a perſon from Rocheſter, we are informed, that on Wedneſday laſt the inhabitants of that town were greatly alarmed by a Tornado or Whirlwind, which paſſed through the ſame, and on its way took a houſe with eight perſons in it, carried them a conſiderable diſtance, when the houſe ſeparated and left them, two of whom were conſiderably bruiſed, the others eſcaped without injury; the ruins of the building were found the next day as much as three miles from the ſpot where it ſtood; a barn was taken and entirely carried off, which has not ſince been heard of, and the trees, fences, corn, &c. are laid entirely level with the ground for about twenty rods in width.—We have not heard of any other damage being done.—*Who can ſtand the fury of him, who holds the winds in his fiſt, and the ſea as in the hollow of his hand?*

*Mr. Printer,*

"In the variety of remarks which have been publiſhed upon the effects of *lightning*, I have wondered that no obſervations have been offered on the difference of its effects, in an open and in a cloſe room; few or no inſtances have occurred where perſons have received any injury from *lightning* while continuing in a room with the doors, windows and chimney cloſed. Every inſtance of death or injury to perſons by *lightning*, which has come within my knowledge, has been at an open door or window, or by an open fire place."

Yeſterday morning departed this life, a daughter of Mr. Jonathan Ayers, in the 20th year of her age, who, five minutes before her death, was as well as any perſon now living.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 11.

A correſpondent obſerves, that on the proceedings of the federal Convention (ſoon expected to be promulged) muſt theſe United States depend for political happineſs, and national honour; and that to their wiſe deliberations muſt this truly diſtreſſed State, in particular, look for relief from its preſent complicated difficulties.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 23.

The Hon. General Aſſembly of this State were to have convened agreeable to their adournment, at Briſtol, on Monday laſt; but neither of the members of the Upper Houſe attending on Monday to adjourn that houſe, a queſtion on Wedneſday aroſe in the Lower Houſe, whether the Aſſembly could be formed ſo as legally to proceed to buſineſs; it paſſed in the negative, and the members retired without doing any buſineſs; it was, however, propoſed by the gentlemen of the minority, to hear the publick letters; and to adviſe his Excellency the Governour reſpecting the propriety of ſpecially convening the Aſſembly before October Seſſions:—A meſſage was accordingly ſent to the Governour, requeſting the letters, but before they could be obtained ſo many members retired, that the letters were not read, and no advice was given.

WORCESTER.

Beſides the accounts publiſhed in this Magazine, of the effects of the late tremendous Whirlwinds, we have received ſeveral others, which, except the two following, for want of room, muſt be omitted until next week.

"*Oakham, Auguſt* 23, 1787.

"The remarkable ſtorm on Wedneſday the 15th inſtant, among other inſtances, had conſiderable effect in ſeveral parts of the town of Oakham, by ſeveral veins in the manner of a whirlwind, tearing up and throwing down trees, fences and corn, damaging buildings, &c. The houſe of James Haſſet, in the ſoutherly part of this town, was wholly uncaped, and the body much ſhattered. Mr. Haſſet himſelf, his wife and two children, were all conſiderably bruiſed and wounded by the hurling of timber, &c. but their lives remarkably ſpared, and they are in a hopeful way of recovery; his barn, about 30 by 40 feet, though nearly full of hay and grain, was wholly ſhivered to pieces, not one ſtick ſtanding; alſo his corn houſe in the ſame manner; one large iron bar, about ſix feet, and two other bars of iron, about four feet in length, were carried near ten rods; boards, ſhingles, timber, &c. ſcattered in pieces of all ſizes for near two miles eaſterly. *Is not a tribute of praiſe, for continual preſerving mercy, due to him who has not only his way in the great deep, but alſo in the mighty winds?*"

"*Rutland, Auguſt* 27*th*, 1787.

"Mr. EDITOR,

"AS you had no particular account in your laſt Magazine, of the ravages of the late violent tornado, it may not be unpleaſing to communicate to thoſe who cannot ſee the awful veſtiges of its ruins, and who would wiſh to ſympathize with the unfortunate, the diſtreſs which it occaſioned a Capt. Bent of this town. This narrow column of air, not more perhaps than the 5th of a mile in width, came in a ſouth weſterly direction, through a lot of large, deep rooted white oak trees, and cleared a wide paſſage for itſelf, twiſting the ſturdieſt of the trees from their roots, and ſcattering them in every direction. From thence it paſſed through a field of corn, back of his houſe, and deſtroyed nearly half of it. Seemingly collecting new fury, it continued its courſe down the ſide hill, juſt ſtruck a corner of his houſe, and played its *terrible artillery* upon the barn and orchard. The barn, filled with hay, was lifted into the air, ſeveral large heavy timbers thrown a conſiderable diſtance, and four or five tons of hay loſt; a blackſmith's ſhop and part of a ſhed, carried off entirely; near 200 flouriſhing apple trees, with the greater part of the walls and fences round the houſe, levelled to the ground; a wide heap of rubbiſh now appears where once were the ſmiling fruits of cheerful induſtry, and the dear earned labours of long and tedious years."

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.

The complaints of the decay of *trade*, are without foundation. It should rather be said that there is a decay of *traders*. A few merchants are sufficient to import and sell all the goods America requires. Let those of them who complain of hard times betake themselves to the cultivation of the earth, or to the establishment of some useful manufactures. Until ninety nine of an hundred of the citizens of America are farmers, artificers or manufactures, we can never be rich or happy.

Our correspondent does not wish to exclude the learned professions from lending their aid to lessen the evils of human life, or of government. But let the lawyers and physicians learn of the ministers of the gospel, who are settled in the country, to derive part of their subsistance from cultivating the earth. Few of them have business enough at present to employ all their time. Their leisure hours might be employed in introducing the new and profitable modes of agriculture into our country—for their example would have an extensive influence in this respect. Among the ancient Jews, it was counted infamous for a man to spend his life without planting a tree, or building a house. It were to be wished, that it could be made equally disreputable for a man to pass through life, in America, without enriching some spot of ground, without clearing a field, or encreasing the quantity of meadow, and thereby adding to the products of the earth, and of course to the population and happiness of his country.

To encourage agriculture, it is to be hoped the present mode of taxing lands so heavily will be laid aside—otherwise, instead of seeing our merchants, shopkeepers, lawyers and doctors retreat to farms, we shall soon see our farmers retreat to Kentucke, or to the shores of the South Sea, in order to enjoy the fruits of their industry.—An efficient federal government alone can relieve us from our oppressive state systems of taxation, and realize all our hopes and wishes of national glory and prosperity.

*August* 18. An extraordinary musical incident happened in the sixteenth century, which serves to prove that the songs of the Irish Harpers, in latter times, were founded in facts. The relation is given by Bishop Gibson, whose words are these: Near Ballyshannon (says his Lordship) were, not many years ago, dug up two pieces of gold, discovered by a method very remarkable. The Bishop of Derry happening to be at dinner, there came in an Irish Harper, and sung an old song to his harp. His Lordship, not understanding Irish, was at a loss for the meaning of the song; but on inquiry he found the meaning to be this: That in such a place (naming the very spot) a man of a gigantick statute lay buried, and that on his breast and back were plates of pure gold, and on his fingers rings of gold, so large, that an ordinary man might creep through them. The place was so exactly described, that two persons then present were tempted to go in quest of the golden prize, which the Harper's song had pointed out to them. After they dug for some time, they found two thin plates of gold. Of these two pieces his Lordship gives an exact engraving, of the same form and size, which the reader may find in the folio edition of Camden's Britannia, published in 1695, page 1022. It was thus the grave of the British hero, King Arthur, was discovered; a circumstance which Doctor Warton "has enshrined in his golden lines."

But a much more remarkable instance occurred last year (1785) in Ireland. This was the discovery made in a manner somewhat similar of the grave of an Irish hero, who must have died ages before Arthur was born; as the hero was a Pagan, and Ireland was converted to christianity in 432. It is related in an old Irish manuscript poem called Cath Gabhra (the battle of Gabhra) that Canau, an Irish Prince, while sacrificing to the sun on one of the mountains, of (now the county of) Clare, was treacherously murdered; and his body was interred near a Druid's altar, under a stone, inscribed with an epitaph in Orgham characters; so minutely is this spot described in the poem, that Mr. Theophilus O'Flannaghan, of Trinity College, Dublin, was tempted, on reading the passage, to propose to the Royal Irish Academy, to seek for the monumental stone, under their auspices. His proposal was acceded to. He went and succeeded. He has given the world a most curious Memoir on this subject, which was presented by him to the Academy. Our readers will find it under the title of "Observations on the Alphabet of the Pagan Irish, in Archæol." Vol. VII.

The debates of the Federal Convention continued until five o'clock on Monday evening; when it is said, a decision took place upon the most important question that has been agitated since the meeting of this assembly.

We are informed that on Saturday evening last, a poor invalid, who had just received his annual pension, which amounted to about £.6 10s. was robbed near the Arsenal, by a genteel, well dressed young man, who, with "his *gaurantee instrument*," a silver mounted pistol, soon obtained the booty, and made off without farther ceremony. And on Sunday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, as two young gentlemen were returning from the Falls of Schuylkill, they were stopped near the lane that leads to the back of Bush Hill, by two men armed with large cudgels; but on spurring their horses, disengaged themselves without receiving any material injury.

One of the villains was a remarkably tall, stout, young man; the other a short thick Negro. On finding themselves defeated in their diabolical attempt, they sprung over the fence, and, in a few minutes, were out of sight. It is imagined the white rascal was hurt, as one of the gentlemen rode over him.

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# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the First Week in September, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for 1779.*

IN this ſituation of things, the Britiſh army were ſome days march a head of Lincoln in the way to Charleſton, and Moultrie's Militia, and Polaſki's Legion, retiring from the creek and river to another towards that place, as they were preſſed by the former. So many bridges and paſſes could not be gained without ſome ſkirmiſhes, but the reſiſtance was ſtill ſo weak, that they were attended with no circumſtances of any conſequence; it is however to be obſerved, that as the families and effects of Moultrie's Militia lay pretty generally in the line of march, theſe conſiderations touched them ſo cloſely, that his force ſuffered a continual diminution from the outſet, which beſides the weakneſs it produced in leſſening his numbers, ſerved neceſſarily to diſheartten thoſe who remained.

*May 11th.* At length the Britiſh army arrived at Aſhley River, which they paſſed, a few miles above Charleſton, and advancing along the Neck formed by the two rivers of Aſhley and Cooper, took poſt within little more than cannon ſhot from the works of that city. A continued ſucceſſion of ſkirmiſhes took place on that day and the enſuing night, which, though neceſſarily attended with loſs on both ſides, were of no farther conſequence to either. On the following morning, the general ſummoned the town to ſurrender, and held out very flattering conditions to induce them to a compliance. The negociation continued during the day, and a propoſal was made by the city for neutrality for their province during the continuance of the war. This being rejected on the one ſide, as the favourable conditions propoſed by the general were on the other, the negociation was broken off in the evening, and every preparation made by the inhabitants and garriſon, for vigorouſly repelling a general aſſault which was expected to take place in the night.

But General Provoſt, finding himſelf totally diſappointed in every hope that had been held out to him relative to Charleſtown, had other objects of ſerious conſideration now before him. He found that no offers he could make were ſufficient to induce the enemy to a ſurrender, and that their countenance ſhewed the fulleſt determination of defence; that their lines were defended by a numerous artillery, and flanked by their armed ſhipping and gallies; and that Gen. Lincoln, with a force, at leaſt equal, if not ſuperiour to his own, was faſt approaching. On his own ſide, he had neither battering artillery, nor a naval force to cooperate with his land forces; which were two articles ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary for carrying the place, that their want ſeemed an inſuperable bar to every hope of ſucceſs. And if he were repulſed with any conſiderable loſs, which was much to be apprehended, his ſituation, involved as he was, in a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, ſurrounded on all ſides by a ſuperiour enemy, and his retreat continually impeded by ſwamps and difficult paſſes, ſeemed ſcarcely to admit of a hope, that any part of his ſmall army could have been preſerved.

Under theſe conſiderations, he prudently decamped on that very night, and having previouſly taken care to leave a proper guard for the ſecurity of the paſs at Aſhley Ferry, he had by morning returned to the ſouth ſide of that river, without interruption, or the knowledge or ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of the enemy, who had been the whole time ſtanding to their arms, under the momentary apprehenſion of a furious attack. From thence the army paſſed

to the iſlands of St. James and St. John, which lie to the ſouthward of Charleſtown Harbour, and from their cultivation and fertility afforded good quarters and plenty of proviſions for the troops. Theſe begin that almoſt continued ſucceſſion, and ſometimes labyrinth of iſlands, into which, the ſea with its numerous inlets, and the frequent rivers and creeks, have divided that low flat country, which extends along the coaſt from Charleſtown to Savannah; the channels by which they are interſected, or ſeparated from the continent, being in ſome places very narrow and inconſiderable, are in others ſo great, as to afford excellent harbours as roads for ſhipping.

In theſe iſlands, the army impatiently expected thoſe ſupplies of ammunition and neceſſaries from Newyork, which they exceedingly wanted. The firſt ſhips which had been diſpatched with theſe ſupplies had the ill fortune, of being either taken, deſtroyed, or driven back by the enemy. The arrival of two ſhips of war, at length removed the diſtreſſes of the troops, and enabled the army to return to the ſouthward.

The object now with the general was to take and hold poſſeſſion of the iſland of Port Royal; a meaſure which held out many preſent and future advantages, among which it was not the leaſt, that it would afford good quarters and an eligible ſituation to the troops, during the intenſe heats and the very unhealthy ſeaſon, which were then either prevailing or approaching. By this means alſo, he would hold a ſure footing in South Carolina, from which it was not in the power of the enemy to move him, until the long expected and wiſhed for reinforcements arrived, which might enable him to proceed effectually in the reduction of that colony. In the mean time, no poſition could be better choſen for covering Georgia on that ſide; the excellent harbour of Port Royal, was the beſt ſtation in that quarter for the royal ſhipping, and its vicinity to the town of Savannah, with the open communication between both places, ſerved all together to render it a poſt of great importance.

While the greater part of the army were engaged in the operations of moving from one iſland to another, and of eſtabliſhing the different poſts which it was thought neceſſary to occupy during the ſickly ſeaſon, General Lincoln thought it a proper opportunity to attack Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, who was ſtrongly poſted at the paſs of Stono Ferry, which ſeems to be an inlet between the continent and the iſland of St. John. The Colonel's force conſiſted of the firſt battalion of the 71ſt, and one Heſſian, together with the Carolina refugees; the two battalions being ſo weak and reduced, that his whole number is ſaid to have amounted only to about 800 men. The poſt, however, beſides its natural advantages, was well covered with redoubts, an abatis, and artillery. On the other ſide, the American force is repreſented as amounting to 5000 men, and eight pieces of cannon.

*June 20th.* They made the attack with great ſpirit, and ſupported it for about an hour; but were received with ſuch a countenance, and ſuch coolneſs and firmneſs, and ſo much galled by the fire of an armed flat, which covered the left flank of the poſt, that they were then obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs. The aſſailants attribute their retreat to the ſtrength of the redoubts, which their light field pieces were totally incapable of making any impreſſion on, and to a ſtrong reinforcement, which arrived from the iſland of St. John, during the action, to the ſupport of the poſt. The royal forces loſt ſome officers as well as men; and above a hundred of both were wounded. The Americans loſt ſome officers of name; and it cannot be doubted, that their loſs in general was conſiderably greater. The army met with no obſtruction in its movement to Port Royal; and the ſeaſon put an end to all operations on either ſide in that quarter.

In the beginning of May, Sir Henry Clinton concerted with Sir George Collier, who now commanded the ſquadron at Newyork, an expedition to the Cheſapeak, and a deſcent upon Virginia, a meaſures, which more than any other that could be undertaken, would contribute to the embarraſſment and diſtreſs of the enemy.

A ſufficient naval and land force for the intended purpoſes, was accordingly diſpatched from Newyork, under the conduct of Sir Geo. Collier, and Maj. Gen. Mathew. The fleet having ſucceſsfully paſſed between the Capes of Virginia, the Raiſonable man of war, with ſome armed tenders, were left in Hampton Road, to block up that port, and to intercept the navigation of the

River James; whilſt Sir George Collier, having ſhifted his pendent to a frigate, proceeded with the ſmaller ſhips of war and tranſports up Elizabeth River. The town of Portſmouth being their immediate object, and the fleet delayed by ſome circumſtances of wind or tide in its paſſage, the general and troops, impatient of delay, and apprehenſive that the enemy might have time either to ſtrengthen their works or receive ſuccours, *May 10th.* were landed at ſome diſtance, and marched directly towards that place.

The town was open and defenceleſs, but the paſſage to it by water was covered by Fort Nelſon, which had been conſtructed at about half a mile's diſtance for that purpoſe. But the garriſon of the fort, knowing that no ſuccour was at hand, and that the fort was incapable of any effectual defence, to avoid being ſurrounded and made priſoners, abandoned it at the approach of the army, who of courſe took poſſeſſion both of that and the town. The town, or remains, of Norfolk, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, fell likewiſe into their hands. Upon the approach of the fleet and army, the enemy burned ſeveral of the veſſels in theſe ports, among which were two large French ſhips, loaded with a thouſand hogſheads of tobacco; the celerity of the invaders having, however, checked the deſtruction pretty early, ſeveral others were ſaved, and ſubmitted accordingly into their hands.

The general puſhed on detachments to take poſſeſſion of two ſtrong poſts ſeveral miles in front, which from the nature of the country, ſerved to cover the approaches to his camp from any ſudden attempt of the enemy. In the mean time, the Britiſh guards having marched eighteen miles by night to the town of Suffolk, on the Nanſemond river, arrived there at day break. They found the place had been haſtily abandoned at their approach; and they immediately proceeded to the deſtruction of a very large magazine of proviſions, together with the veſſels and naval ſtores which they found there. A ſimilar deſtruction was carried on at Kempe's landing, Shepherd's Goſport, Tanner's creek, and other places in that quarter; nor were the frigates and armed veſſels leſs active or ſucceſsful in their ſervice, on the rivers, and in the near parts of the bay.

Within a fortnight, that the fleet and army continued upon the coaſt, the loſs ſuſtained by the Americans was prodigious. Several thouſand barrels of pork, with other proviſions in proportion, which had been prepared for Waſhington's army, and a great quantity of ſtores, were deſtroyed at Suffolk and Shepherd's. In other places theſe articles were brought off. Above 130 ſhips and veſſels of all ſorts, were deſtroyed or taken. Of theſe, 17 prizes were brought away; among thoſe deſtroyed or taken, were ſome privateers, and veſſels of force. All thoſe upon the ſtocks were burned; a conſiderable quantity of naval ſtores brought off; and every thing relative to the building or fitting of ſhips, that was not conveniently portable, deſtroyed.

The commanders received from the loyaliſts, according to their uſual cuſtom, ſuch flattering accounts and poſitive aſſurances, of the general diſpoſition of the people of that colony to return to the obedience of their ſovereign, and their impatience to ſee the royal ſtandard erected amongſt them, that Sir George Collier could not avoid repreſenting the matter in his letter to Sir Henry Clinton, in the full view in which it appeared to himſelf. If it was not, however, thought fitting to adopt the meaſure in its full extent, he ſtrongly urged the great advantages which would accrue from ſending them ſuch reinforcements as would enable them to hold a footing in the country, by converting Portſmouth into a place of arms, and rendering it thereby a ſure aſylum for ſhipping; purpoſes, which from its ſituation, it ſeemed well calculated for anſwering, and which would have totally deſtroyed the trade of the Cheſapeak. On the other hand, it was a place removed from ſuccour, and in a manner ſurrounded with the greateſt forces of the enemy. It is evident that Sir Henry Clinton ſaw theſe matters in a very different light, from that in which they were viewed by Sir George Collier. He ſent an order for their immediate return. The fleet and army, with their prizes and booty, (having firſt demoliſhed Fort Nelſon, and ſet fire to the ſtore houſes and all the other buildings in the dock yard at Goſport) arrived ſafe at Newyork before the expiration of the month.

*[To be continued.]*

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, printed at Philadelphia.

"*God never made his works for man to mend.*" DRYDEN.

ALICIA, a beautiful young lady of the ton, arrived at a little village, about thirty miles from Philadelphia, on the firſt of laſt month—joined to the utmoſt elegance of form, ſhe poſſeſſed a certain engagingneſs in her manner and converſation, that inſtantly captivated our villagers of both ſexes. ARIBERT, who became her ardent admirer, is a young gentleman of fine ſenſe, a lover of the muſes, and an adorer of beauty—it was the happineſs of Alicia to be beloved—it was more than happineſs to Aribert that his paſſion met with the warmeſt return—As no obſtacles oppoſed their union, they were married laſt week.—Early in the morning ſubſequent to this event, he entered my chamber, without any previous intimation, and to my utter aſtoniſhment addreſſed me thus:—"You ſee before you, my dear Frederick, a man, who, of all others can leaſt bear diſappointment, yet has been fated to ſuffer the greateſt—thoſe ſplendid hopes of joy and exſtacy—nay of permanent happineſs, that yeſterday lighted up my face with ſmiles, exiſt no more—unaccuſtomed to the abſurdity of faſhion, I never doubted that the elegant *perſon* of Alicia was either more or leſs than the God of nature made it:—Conceive my defeated expectations—when, in place of what I had deemed a Venus—I encircled in my arms a Being defective in every eſſential of the Goddeſs of beauty—ſhe appeared to want *all* that had conſtituted Alicia—that indeſcribable grace—that elegance of form—the harmonious ſwell, *a capite ad calcem*, was no more.—Aſtoniſhed at ſo unaccountable a tranſformation—I ſhrunk with horrour from my wife, and in the utmoſt anxiety and pertubation, enquired *if this was Alicia?*—The known melody of her voice confirmed the reality of my misfortune, and made me underſtand that this abominable deception was owing to the execrable ingenuity of faſhion!——For, alas! the greater part of Alicia had been made up of cork, horſe hair, and other elaſtick ſubſtances.—I have gained a wife, it is true, my dear Frederick, but have loſt the woman I loved—my intention is to travel, and in that country where the curſed influence of faſhion is leaſt diſtinguiſhed, your unfortunate friend will fix his abode."—He ended with empowering me to take care of his property—and has not ſince been heard of.—I ſhall make no comments. B. G.

*July* 27, 1787.

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*From the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, *of Auguſt* 22d

## *FEDERAL CONVENTION.*

THE long and peaceable ſeſſion of the preſent auguſt Convention, and the general determination, amongſt all claſſes of people, to receive the government they are now framing, indicate degrees of order and good ſenſe in the Americans, that have ſeldom appeared in other countries. Tyrants and official penſioners are the only men who oppoſe the reformation of governments. In proportion as knowledge and virtue prevail in our country, it will become as common for men to change and improve their governments, civil and eccleſiaſtical, as it is for men to alter and improve their houſes, when the encreaſe of their families, or a change in their circumſtances, make it neceſſary.

The punctuality with which the members of the Convention aſſemble every day at a certain hour, and the long time they ſpend in the deliberations of each day (ſometimes ſeven hours) are proofs, among other things, how much they are entitled to the univerſal confidence of the people of America. Such a body of enlightened and honeſt men, perhaps never before met for political purpoſes, in any country upon the face of the earth.

How great muſt be the ſatisfaction of our late worthy Commander in Chief, to be called upon a ſecond time, by the ſuffrages of three millions of people, to ſave his ſinking country!—In 1775, we beheld him at the head of the armies of America, arreſting the progreſs of Britiſh tyranny.—In 1787, we behold him at the head of a choſen band of patriots and heroes, arreſting the progreſs of American anarchy, and taking the lead in laying a deep foundation for preſerving that liberty by a good government, which he had acquired for his country by his ſword.—Illuſtrious and highly favoured inſtrument of the bleſſings of Heaven to America—live—live forever!

It is to be hoped that the name of CONGRESS will be laid aſide in the new

federal government. There is an involuntary propensity among mankind to associate ideas—and who can hear of the word Congress, without associating with it the ideas of *weakness—instability—tender powers*—in some instances, of *action*—of *continental money*—of the *folly for one measure*—of *tender laws*—and lastly, of a *pendulum*, vibrating for near two years between Annapolis and New-York. Names have an influence upon things. THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATES, would perhaps better designate the new and extensive powers to be vested in the federal government. The word *Congress* should be retained in our language, only to signify an hasty representation of the people for the purpose of redressing grievances, as the term of *Convention*, by general use, is applied to a deliberate representation of the people, for the purpose of making or altering a government.

There is nothing calls more loudly upon each of the States to adopt the new frame of federal government, than the situation of Rhode Island. The fate of that State must soon be the fate of every State in the union, if not prevented by a strong federal power.

The conduct of the United States, with respect to their governments, may be illustrated by the following story:—An old man arrived, after a long and dangerous voyage, upon the coast of America, with a family, consisting of a wife, a few choice old servants, and *thirteen* sons. As soon as they had landed, they joined and built a large and commodious dwelling house, where they lived in safety for several years. The sons, however, grew weary of the company of their parents, and each of them built a cabin for himself, at a distance from the family mansion house. They had not lived long in this way, before they began to suffer many difficulties and wants.—One of them had his implements of husbandry stolen from him—another lost a crop, from not having strength enough on his farm to erect a fence in time—a third had all his sheep devoured in one night by the wolves—a fourth narrowly escaped being scalped by a party of drunken Indians—a fifth caught a cold and fever, from the roof of his cabin having been blown away in the night by a thunder gust—a sixth had his whole stock washed away by a great flood—and each of the rest met with some one or more of the disasters that have been mentioned. At last *twelve* of them met by agreement upon a plain, and agreed to petition their father to be admitted again under his protection. The venerable old man opened his doors to them, and they again became members of his family. They first joined in repairing and fortifying the old mansion house. They, moreover, added *two* more rooms to it, for the separate use of the old man and his wife, in order thereby to preserve their dignity and authority. From this time the whole family became respectable, happy, and prosperous, nor did they separate from each other until the death of both their parents, when the accession of new settlers, and the cultivated state of the country, made it safe and prudent for them to set up for themselves.

The *thirteenth* son, who refused to accompany his brothers to his father's house, after living a miserable life for three years by himself in the woods, was found *hanging* by his garter to a limb of a tree near his cabin.

*The following is the DEDICATION prefixed to Mr.* EDWARDS's *History of* BIRDS.

TO *GOD*!! the ONE Eternal! the Incomprehensible! the Omnipresent! the Omniscient and Almighty Creator of all Things that exist, from Orbs immensurably Great, to the minutest Points of Matter, this Atom is dedicated and devoted, with all possible Gratitude, Humiliation, Worship, and the highest Adoration, both of Body and Mind, by his most resigned, low, and humble Creature,

GEORGE EDWARDS.

## *HINTS to MANUFACTURERS.*

IT has been objected to my projects for manufacturing the spades and shovels, and the glass bottles, that they require too large capitals; there are, however, many branches of manufacture which are neglected merely because they require too small capitals.

A shop keeper who lives near me, whose business is obviously too small to support his family, even with good economy, frequently asks his friends what business he shall do, and is really anxious to be determined. One of my acquaintance, to whom the complaint was made, answered, your wife is industrious, and is handy at the use of the needle—half your stock in trade would make you a capital glover, and you may at-

tend your ſhop with the other half at the ſame time :—*But the buſineſs is too ſmall.*—The manufacturing the gloves which are ſold in this town, would maintain my ſhopkeeper's family.

I deſigned this remark, only as introductory to another :—

We ſend briſtles and wood to Europe, to have them made into bruſhes.—We import, not only tooth and buckle bruſhes, but the hearth, the white waſhing, and the floor bruſhes, including the very handles. It is only a moderate calculation that we could make all the larger bruſhes for the expences of importing them only, excluſive of any firſt coſt. At a time when the miners are kept out of employment, any one of them might find himſelf with very full employment in making only our large bruſhes.

Briſtles have ſometimes been ſo ſcarce that when a particular kind of bruſh has been wanted, imported bruſhes have been purchaſed to take to pieces to obtain the briſtles in a different form. It is not ſurprizing that briſtles are ſcarce when we have no uſe for them ; but let any perſon purchaſe all that are brought and enough will come. *But the buſineſs is too ſmall!!*

*Neuhaven, Aug. 27, 1787.*

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## On the AGRICULTURE of CHINA.

*From the* TRAVELS *of a* PHILOSOPHER.

I NOW approach the period of my travels. Departing from the coaſts of Cochinchina, and directing my courſe towards the northeaſt, I proceeded for China, which the Cochinchineſe call, with great reſpect, *Nuſe d'ai Ming—the kingdom of the great Luminary.* After ſome days navigation, before there was any appearance of land, I perceived along the horizon a foreſt of maſts, and ſoon after an innumerable multitude of boats, which covered the ſurface of the water. Theſe were thouſands of fiſhermen, whoſe induſtry drew from the deeps ſubſiſtence for numbers. The land now began to riſe to my view ; I advanced to the mouth of the river, ſtill amidſt crowds of fiſhers, throwing out their lines on every ſide. I entered the river of Canton ; it is peopled like the land ; its banks lined with ſhips at anchor ; a prodigious number of ſmall craft are continually gliding along in every direction, ſome with ſails, others with oars, vaniſhing often ſuddenly from the ſight, as they enter the numberleſs canals dug with amazing labour, acroſs extenſive plains, which they water and fertilize. Immenſe fields, covered with all the glory of the harveſt, with ſtately villages riſing to the eye on every ſide, adorn the remoter view, whilſt mountains, covered with verdure, cut into terraces, and ſhaped into amphitheatres, form the back ground of this noble landſcape.

I arrive at Canton, where new ſubjects for admiration ariſe ; the noiſe, the motion, the crowd augments ; the water, as well as the land, being every where covered with multitudes. Aſtoniſhed at the amazing appearance, I inquire into the numbers of inhabitants of this city and ſuburbs ; and, after comparing different accounts, find that they muſt amount at leaſt to eight hundred thouſand ſouls. My ſurpriſe, however, is greatly increaſed, when I learn, that, to the northward of Canton, about ſix leagues up the river, is a village named *Fatban*, which contains a million of inhabitants, and that every part of this great empire, extending about ſix hundred leagues from north to ſouth, and as much from eaſt to weſt, was peopled in the ſame proportion.

By what art can the earth produce ſubſiſtence for ſuch numbers ? Do the Chineſe poſſeſs any ſecret art of multiplying the grain and proviſions neceſſary for the nouriſhment of mankind ? To ſolve my doubts I traverſed the fields, I introduced myſelf among the labourers, who are in general eaſy, polite and affable, with ſome ſhare of learning, and knowledge of the world. I examine, and purſue them through all their operations, and obſerve that their ſecret conſiſts ſimply in manuring their fields judiciouſly, ploughing them to a conſiderable depth, ſowing them in their proper ſeaſon, turning to advantage every inch of ground which can produce the moſt inconſiderable crop, and preferring to every other ſpecies of culture that of grain, as by far the moſt important.

This ſyſtem of culture, the laſt article excepted, appears to be the ſame that is recommended in all our beſt authors, ancient and modern, who have wrote on this ſubject ; our common labourers are acquainted with it ; but how much muſt our European farmers be ſurpriſed, when

they are informed, that the Chinese have no meadows, neither natural nor artificial, and have not the least conception of fallowing, never allowing their lands the slightest repose.

The Chinese labourer would consider meadows, of every denomination, as lands in a state of nature; they sow their lands all with grain, and give the preference to such grounds as we generally lay out in meadows, which, lying low, and being properly situated with respect to water, are consequently by far the most fertile. They affirm, that a field sown with grain, will yield as much straw for the nourishment of cattle, as it would have produced of hay, besides the additional advantage of the grain for the sustenance of man, of which they can spare too, in plentiful seasons, a small portion for the animal creation.

Such is the system adhered to from one extremity of their empire to the other, and confirmed by the experience of four thousand years, amongst a people of all the nations in the world the most attentive to their interest.

That which must render this plan of agriculture the more inconceivable to Europeans is the idea of their never allowing their lands to lie one season unlabboured. Those who for some years have endeavoured, with such publick spirited zeal, to reanimate amongst us this neglected art, have considered, as the first and most important object, the multiplication of artificial meadows, to supply the defect of natural ones, for the fattening of cattle; without once venturing to think of suppressing the mode of fallowing the grounds, however far they carried their system of increasing the number of artificial pastures.

This system, which appears the most plausible of any they have projected, and is received with the greatest partiality by our farmers, is nevertheless, contradicted by the constant experience of the greatest and the most ancient landlabouring nation in the world, who regard the practice of meadows, and fallowing grounds, as an abuse, destructive of plenty and population, which are the only important objects of agriculture.

A Chinese labourer could not but smile, if you informed him, that the earth has occasion for repose at a certain fixed period of time: he certainly would say, that we deviated greatly from the point in view, could he read our treatises ancient and modern, our marvellous speculations on agriculture: what would he say, if he saw our lands, part of them fallow, part of them employed in useless cultures, and the remainder wretchedly laboured? What would he say, what must be his feelings, if, in travelling over our fields, he observes the extreme misery and barbarism of their wretched cultivators?

The Chinese lands, in general, are not superiour to ours: you see there, as with us, some excellent grounds, others middling, the rest bad; some soils strong, others light; lands where clay, and lands where sand, gravel, and flints every where predominate.

All these grounds, even in the northern provinces, yield annually two corps, and in those towards the south often five in two years, without one single fallow season, during the many thousands of years that they have been converted to the purposes of agriculture.

The Chinese use the same manures as we do, in order to restore to their grounds those salts and juices, which an unintermitting production is perpetually consuming. They are acquainted with marl; they employ also common salt, lime, ashes, and all sorts of animal dung, but observe all that which we throw into our sinks. They make great use of urine, which is carefully preserved in every house, and sold to advantage; in a word, every thing produced by the earth is reconveyed to it with the greatest care, into whatever shape the operation of nature or art may have transformed it.

When their manures are at any time scarce, they supply the deficiency, by turning up the ground, with the spade, to a great depth, which brings up to the surface of the field a new soil, enriched with the juices of that which descends in its room.

Without meadows the Chinese maintain a number of horses, buffaloes, and other animals of every species necessary for labour, for sustenance, and manure. These animals are fed, some with straw, others with roots, beans, and grain of every kind. It is true they have fewer horses, and horned cattle, in proportion, than we have, yet it is not necessary they should have more.

The whole country is cut into canals, dug by the industry of the inhabitants, extending from river to river, which divide and water the vast empire, like a garden. Travelling, transporting of goods, almost every species of carriage is performed on these canals, with great

eaſe, and ſmall expence; they do not even uſe horſes to drag their boats; every thing is done by the ſail or the oar, which they manage with ſingular dexterity, even in going up the rivers. Where any kind of labour can be performed, at a moderate price by men, it is a maxim with them never to employ animals. In conſequence of this, the banks of their canals are cultivated almoſt to the waters edge; they looſe not an inch of ground; their publick roads reſemble our foot paths; their canals, however, are infinitely more uſeful than highways; they convey fertility every where, and furniſh the people great part of their ſubſiſtance in fiſh.—There is no compariſon between the weight which can be tranſported in a boat, and that which can be conveyed by any kind of land-carriage; no proportion between the expence.

The Chineſe are ſtill leſs unacquainted with the uſe, or rather the luxury of chariots, and equipages of every kind, which crowd the principal cities of Europe. The horſes neceſſary for theſe, aſſembled in thouſands in our capitals, conſume the produce of numberleſs acres of our beſt grounds, which if cultivated with grain, would afford ſubſiſtance for multitudes, who are dying of hunger. The Chineſe wiſh rather to maintain men than horſes.

The emperour and chief magiſtrates are carried through the cities by men, with ſafety, and with dignity; their march is ſedate and majeſtick, it threatens not with danger thoſe who walk on foot: they travel in a kind of galleys, ſafer, more commodious, equally magnificent, and leſs expenſive than our land equipages.

I have before obſerved, that the Chineſe loſe not an inch of ground. They are very far, therefore, from allotting immenſe parks, of the fineſt ground, for the maintenance alone of deer, in contempt of the human race. The emperours, even thoſe of the Tartar line, have never hitherto dreamed of forming theſe parks; ſtill leſs the grandees, that is, the magiſtrates and the learned; ſuch an idea could never find place in the mind of a Chineſe. Even their country houſes, and boxes of pleaſure, preſent nothing to the eye all around, but uſeful culture, agreeably diverſified. That which conſtitutes their principal beauty, is their delightful ſituation, judiciouſly improved, where, in the diſpoſition of the various parts which form the whole, there every where reigns a happy imitation of that beautiful order of nature, from whence art has borrowed all her charms.

The moſt rocky hills, which, in France, and other places of Europe, they turn into vineyards, or totally neglect, are there compelled, by dint of induſtry, to produce grain. The Chineſe are acquainted, indeed, with the vine, which here and there they plant in arbours; but they conſider it as a luxury, and the wine it produces as an unneceſſary ſuperfluity; they would imagine it is a ſin againſt humanity, to endeavour to procure, by cultivation, an agreeable liquor, whilſt from the want of that grain which this vineyard might have produced, ſome individual perhaps might be in danger of periſhing of hunger.

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*From the* MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

HEREIN you have a ſovereign remedy for CANCERS (in their firſt ſtage) and I hope to ſee it publiſhed in your Gazette, for the benefit of thoſe who are, or may be, under doleful cancerous ſituations. I am, Gentlemen, yours, &c. WILLIAM LEIGH.

BURN half a buſhel, or three pecks, of (green) old field red oak bark, to aſhes, boil the aſhes in three gallons of water, until reduced to one, ſtrain that one gallon off, and boil it away to thick ſubſtance (ſimilar to butter milk or cream) apply a ſmall quantity on a piece of ſilk or lint, to the Cancer, no bigger than the place or part affected. I have known two plaiſters to effect a cure, where the Cancer lay in a proper poſition for the medicine immediately to penetrate down to the roots of it, otherwiſe it may take ſeveral plaiſters; as the medicine muſt be repeated every two hours until the Cancer's roots are ſufficiently killed, then apply healing ſalve (with a little mercurial ointment mixed therein) and dreſs it twice a day, until cured, which it will ſurely be in about twenty or thirty days, at fartheſt. I have known ſeveral perſons entirely relieved of Cancers (and none have failed) by the above preſcription. One, in particular, was

cured, after being twice cut by a ſkilful doctor.

P. S. After being greatly alarmed myſelf with a Cancer, about three years ago, having followed a moſt impartial, and well experienced, ſkilful doctor's directions for ſome time, contrary to his opinion, and my family's fears (on that account) I, notwithſtanding, moſt happily applied two plaiſters of the above medicine, with infallible ſucceſs, inſomuch that no ſymptom of it has ever appeared ſince.

*ANECDOTE, which happened at Toulon* (France) *the beginning of May*, 1787.

CAPTAIN Fabre, who commanded one of his majeſty's ſhips lying in that port, for ſome miſdemeanour committed by one of the crew, ordered him to be flogged, and pitched upon Mr. Pica, one of the maſters, to perform the diſagreeable office, which he abſolutely refuſed, as not belonging to, and unbecoming his ſtation. The haughty captain, nettled at this oppoſition, ſaid "Suppoſe ſir, I ſhould order the puniſhment to be inflicted upon yourſelf for your obſtinacy."—Pica, with firmneſs replied, "He was the maſter, ſo to do or not; and that he would rather receive it than do aught unworthy of himſelf." This ſentiment, which ſhould have endeared him to, exaſperated the haughty tyrant, who ordered the condemned culprit to execute the raſh command. The unhappy Pica bore the indignity with reſignation, and, when finiſhed, with a manly fortitude he told the captain, "He had diſhonoured him forever, which, whilſt he lived, he never would forget." He went below, as if to hide his ignominy; provided himſelf with two 24 pound ſhot, which he ſecreted in his clothes, and returned to the deck in ſullen ſilence; here he watched a favourable opportunity to execute his determined reſolution, which was to waſh away the ſtain by the death of himſelf and his oppreſſor. The fatal moment ſoon preſented itſelf, when ſeizing the captain in his arms, with irreſiſtible celerity, he plunged into the ocean, and in an inſtant conveyed the tyrant before the throne of the Almighty, to anſwer for his arbitrary injuſtice.

## Summary of late Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 25.

PRIVATE letters from Europe mention, that the oppreſſed and perſecuted in every country look with great eagerneſs to the United States in the preſent awful criſis of her affairs. Should the federal government be adopted, thouſands would embark immediately for America. Holland would pour in with her merchants a large quantity of Caſh among us. Germany and Ireland would ſend us colonies of cultivators of the earth, while England and Scotland would fill our towns and cities with induſtrious mechanicks and manufacturers. With the liberty, ſafety, population, and glory of our country, all depending upon the adoption of a national government, that man muſt be a great enemy to his country, who, for ſelfiſh or party purpoſes, adviſes his countrymen to reject it.

One of the firſt objects with the national government to be elected under the new conſtitution, it is ſaid, will be to provide funds for the payment of the national debt, and thereby to reſtore the credit of the United States, which has been ſo much impaired by individual ſtates. By letters and private accounts from moſt of the counties in Pennſylvania, we learn, that the good people of this ſtate, of all parties, are alike prepared and diſpoſed to receive the new federal government. It is remarkable that Pennſylvania has, in every great and neceſſary meaſure, ſet an example of a federal diſpoſition to all the ſtates.

The decay of ſhip building is manifeſt throughout the continent, but particularly at Newyork, where, a traveller informs us, there is but one ſmall veſſel on the ſtocks. This, as well as every other art, will ſoon, it is hoped, be revived by the natural influence of a regular and efficient government.

It is with pleaſure we remark the great ſucceſs that attends the committee who have undertaken to collect ſubſcriptions towards raiſing a fund for the Society of American Manufactures and uſeful Arts. Thoſe who have already entered upon that ſervice, experience the liberality of their fellow citizens beyond their moſt ſanguine expectations; and it is to be hoped, that thoſe who have not as yet gone round their diſtricts will find their labour attended with the ſame ſucceſs. The prevailing ſpirit among them ſeems to be, in trying who can raiſe their ſubſcriptions to the greateſt amount. What have we not to expect from citizens thus actuated? And it may already be obſerved in the countenances of the induſtrious poor, the pleaſing ſatisfaction they expect ſoon to enjoy from the eſtabliſhment of this ſociety, which we hope

blown off, four and six inches deep, ſeveral yards in length, and two, three and four feet in breadth. Stones weighing ſeveral pounds, were moved from the place, a number of yards. There was no tree, buſh, or common paſture brakes growing on this turf, to expoſe it to the gale. People of veracity, who ſaw the dreadful ruin, carried through that enclofure, ſay, that no tree paſſed the place, which could poſſibly break the ground —that there was no ſenſible diſcharge from the cloud, while it was *near* that lot, or any which was ſuppoſed to be in that direction, for the courſe of the day. At the time of its paſſing Mr. Fay's, a number of perſons were within a few rods of it, and obſerved a heavy *undulatory* ſound, like thunder at a great diſtance, which kept pace with the collection of black vapour, which roſe and fell almoſt inſtantaneouſly on the ſurface of the earth. Theſe facts may afford matter of ſpeculation to our Philoſophical readers.

The inhabitants of this country (whatever may be ſaid of others) have ſeldom been ſhocked with ſuch a proſpect as this whirlwind opened to view; and it is impoſſible to paint it in ſuch a manner as to give the reader a juſt idea of the original. Suffice it to ſay, it was dreadfully entertaining, to ſee parts of buildings, ſhingles, boards, timbers in different forms, houſhold furniture, limbs of trees, and indeed whole trees, ſporting in air, and darting a thouſand ways in clouds, which looked like the appointed ſervants of a WHIRLWIND!

"*Glouceſter, Rhode Iſland, Aug.* 17, 1787.

"Wedneſday laſt, about 5 o'Clock, P. M. the North Part of this Town was much injured by a Tornado, or Whirlwind, more extraordinary and terrible in its Effects than any thing of the Kind ever known here. It began in Tompſon Pariſh, Killingly, and its Courſe was about E. b. N. In its Progreſs it tore up whole Orchards by the Roots; one large new Barn, full of Hay, was laid level with the Ground; one old Houſe and Barn torn to Pieces, the Family eſcaped by taking to the Cellar; one Corn Crib was taken up, and carried about 4 Rods. The Roofs of ſeveral other Houſes were taken off, or much damaged; one Woman was carried ſome Diſtance, but not much hurt. Its Width was from 40 to 100 Rods. The Timber in the Woods was proſtrated in almoſt every Direction, and whole Groves ſwept down. The Fences for Miles were laid level with the Ground. About 8 Feet of the Top of a Chimney, lately built to a new Houſe, was moved about two Inches. Vaſt numbers of Stacks of Hay were torn to Pieces, and Fields of Corn and Flax in the Shock blown away. In fine, nothing in its Way eſcaped its Violence. We are happy to learn that no Lives are loſt, ſo far as we have yet heard. Its Violence in a great Meaſure ceaſed in Mendon, about 20 Miles diſtant from where it began."

*September* 3.—In addition to the many accounts which have been publiſhed in the papers, of different whirlwinds which happened on the 15th inſt. we have the following:—That, in the afternoon of that day, a whirlwind was perceived to advance towards a houſe in Dunbarton, ſtate of Newhampſhire; on diſcovering its approach, the owner of the houſe ran in, and intreated all to go down cellar while it paſſed—the houſe was entirely new, and had no glaſs to the windows—the owner, in attempting to put a board up at the window which was in the room where the family were a few moments before, was taken with the board, by the hurricane, from that window, and driven acroſs the room, out at another, but without materially injuring him—the houſe was very conſiderably damaged, as was likewiſe a barn, which alſo was new and ſtood in the range of the hurricane.—From Dunbarton it proceeded to New Concord, on Merrimack river, in the ſame ſtate, deſtroying, in that town, ſeveral houſes, barns, fields of corn, &c. and orchards, and more or leſs damaging a number of others. From hence, the whirlwind entered on the river, taking along with it a cyder mill houſe, which ſtood at ſome diſtance from the ſhore, and completely ſet it adrift on the water. A ferry boat, paſſing at the ſame time, was taken up and carried a conſiderable diſtance, and dropped again on the river. The agitation on the water was ſurpriſingly great. The whirlwind is ſuppoſed to have paſſed off in the river, as no traces could be diſcovered of it afterwards.

"*Hallowell, Kennebeck river, Auguſt* 14.

"On Saturday the 4th inſt. about two o'clock, P. M. a thunder guſt roſe in the weſt. It began with rain, which was ſucceeded by hail, of a ſize nearly as large as pullets eggs, ſome of which weighed three quarters of an ounce. All the windows to the windward ſide of the houſes, within the compaſs of its extent, which was about one mile in width, were ſhivered to pieces. It alſo damaged the corn and other vegetables conſiderably."

We have the pleaſure of informing the publick, that on Wedneſday laſt arrived in this town, Col. LYMAN, commanding officer of the troops raiſed for the ſupport of government, and the protection of the peaceable and well affected inhabitants in the Weſtern counties.—The intelligence by this gentleman is extremely agreeable—Almoſt all the perſons who have been in open oppoſition to the laws, have taken the oath of allegiance, and returned to the boſom of their country, in conſequence of the late generous offer of pardon and indemnity. We are further aſſured, that a degree of good humour and tranquillity ſubſiſts in thoſe parts, ſo lately the ſcene of outrage and diſſention beyond what was generally expected.—The inſurgents almoſt univerſally diſcovering a ſtrong diſpoſition to enjoy the bleſſings of the free and happy government by which they are protected. There have been, indeed, a few, who have not yet ſhewn open marks of

contrition, which those of better characters have been free to acknowledge—but these are of less consequence, and are every day becoming more attentive to their private concerns, and less discontented and uneasy from their political situation. The harvest has been remarkably favourable, and every circumstance seems to announce the immediate restoration and establishment of peace and good government.

On Saturday last arrived here, Capt. Thomas Newall, and the crew of the Ship Active, which sailed from Savannah, in Georgia, bound to Europe, on the 7th of August ult. and on the 15th in lat. 40 long. 64, about 100 leagues from Nantucket, foundered in a heavy gale of wind, in the gulph stream—On the ship's going down, the Captain and crew took to their boats, in which they continued 5 days—when after suffering 18 hours in a hard gale of wind, attended with rain, and in a moment too when destruction appeared to them inevitable, they providentially fell in with a fishing vessel, off the south east part of George's Bank, which took them on board.

Saturday sennight, master Robert Clough, son of Mr. Robert Clough, of this town, being at play with another child, in Mr. Makepeace's chocolate mills, north end, by some accident the former got entangled in the machinary of the works, while the horses were on the go, and was so shockingly mangled in his bowels, &c. that he died at two o'clock, Sunday morning.

Sunday evening sennight about 8 o'clock, six convicts, who were confined in Suffolk jail for various offences, made their escape by the most dirty passage possible; but, being much encumbered, and heavy laden with chains, &c. before they got entirely clear, three of them were caught, and recommitted to separate apartments of the dungeon.

Tuesday last, the Hon. the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, commenced their sessions in this town, with the usual ceremonies—The Hon. Judge *Cushing* gave a spirited and pathetick Charge to the Grand Jury.

## WORCESTER.

It is said the Federal Convention' completed their weighty and interesting business last week, and it is supposed, their plan for our Federal Government is now before Congress; and we expect it will as soon as possible be laid before the legislature of each State.

"*Southborough, 16th Aug.* 1787.

"Mr. EDITOR,

"I TAKE this opportunity to forward you some particulars of the whirlwind which there was in this and the adjacent towns, on the 15th inst. It began about 3 o'clock, P. M. the sky, in the morning, was clear and serene; about 11 o'clock the clouds began to collect, and were greatly agitated, and by two o'clock began to be hurled about with great impetuosity; about 3 o'clock they formed a solid column, with a black and menacing look, which, to appearance, threatened all this part with destruction, and filled every beholder with astonishment. It began near Chancey Pond in Westborough, and the first proof of its violence and irresistible strength, that we saw, was a large house and barn, belonging to one Maynard, in the southwest corner of Marlborough, torn to pieces in a moment, and the timber and boards hurled with amazing fury into the clouds;—it was about sixty rods in width, and all the trees, fences, standing corn, stone wall, and even the very surface of the earth, in many places, was torn up for many rods in length, and carried away; indeed, and in truth, the air was full of large trees, and every combustible that could be thought of. It swept about three miles through the north part of this town, to Framingham, destroying one barn totally, and part of another, and unroofing one house. In its way to the east it took the roof of a large new house, in the edge of Framingham, belonging to Mr. Fairbanks, entirely destroyed his barn and corn house, and tore up most of the trees in a large orchard by the roots. The next attack was at the widow Shattuck's, about half a mile from Fairbanks's; there it seemed to redouble its fury, swept away the house and barn, all the apple and other large trees that were near the house, and a large stone chimner, all were hurled, with two old ladies, five rods into the road, where it left them amongst the ruins; this was the first instance where any person received the least injury; one of them is so badly hurt that her life is despaired of, the other it is thought will recover;—a very extraordinary circumstance attended the destruction of this building; there were in the east room two small children, asleep on the bed, all was carried over them, the chimney tumbled down all around them, the timber covered them up, and they did not awake until it was over, and were found unhurt!—it destroyed a barn for Mr. Smith, his cyder mill house, and part of the roof of his dwelling house; took off the roof of Mr. Frost's barn, and damaged some other buildings. I followed its track about eight miles yesterday, and find ten buildings either entirely destroyed or very much damaged, and the wood and fine timber, with all the fruit trees, corn, grain, flax, hay, fence, and stone wall thrown down, so that I think the damage sustained is at a moderate computation not less than two thousand pounds. I understand its fury was so far exhausted that it did but little damage below Framingham.

"I am yours, U. M."

We are told that a very extraordinary meteor, was, about four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday last, seen at Lancaster, and some of the neighbouring towns—It appeared very large, and separated, it is said, with a great explosion, into three parts; which parts soon burst and disappeared. We hope some of our correspondents will favour us with a particular account of this Phenomenon.

*The LAST JUDGMENT.*

THE picture of the laſt judgment is the moſt ſublime that ever was drawn by the hand of man; it is ſo grand, ſo magnificent, ſo awful, it ought to make a part in the plan of the univerſe. All hearts laid before the univerſal aſſembly of mankind, guilty thoughts, crimes unveiled in broad day light, and the wretch who uſurped the homage due to virtue cruſhed under the weight of infamy. The Judge of the Univerſe leaving to each of his creatures, as a puniſhment or reward, the picture of his paſt life, a faithful living picture that the deceiving hand can no longer palliate with artifice or errour; truth blazing forth with all its rays, piercing into the moſt ſacred folds of the human heart; the innocent who ſtood condemned, triumphs in the face of the univerſe, whilſt the guilty, who eſcaped by the falſe opinion of mankind, hears his ſentence pronounced by the judge who ſees all; falſhood has diſappeared from the earth; all darkneſs is diſſipated—no more ſhades; a pure light which expands over the utility of the eternal degrees; an authentick reparation of the tranſient calamities the good man experienced; a loud publication of what treachery imagined was buried in the ſilent grave. A crime ariſing from the deep abyſs on the ſurface of the glaſs where Divine Juſtice preſides; the lightning of his glance puniſhes or rewards; the monarch on a level with the meaneſt of his ſubjects; the ſword of ambition and the ſceptre of pride alike ſhivered; the hand that offered the glaſs of water through charity, ſtriking out the proud one that formed the moſt ſplendid monument of genius—What ideas more grand, more magnificent, more conſoling, more proper to encourage virtue, to deter vice, to draw a man nearer to eternity, which he forgets! Where ſhall we find in Homer, Pindar, Virgil, in any ancient or modern poet, a deſcription any way equal to the majeſtick grandeur of this.

*TRUTH.*

Truth is ſcarcely to be heard but by thoſe from whom it ſerves no intereſt to conceal it.

Truth, like beauty, varies its faſhions, and is beſt recommended by different dreſſes, to different minds.

There is no crime more infamous than the violation of truth; it is apparent, that men can be ſociable beings no longer than they can believe each other. When ſpeech is employed only as the vehicle of falſhood, every man muſt diſunite himſelf from others, inhabit his own cave, and ſeek prey only for himſelf.

*TRADE.*

Nothing dejects a trader like the interruption of his profits.

*TRAVELLING.*

All travel has its advantages; if the paſſenger viſits better countries, he may learn to improve his own; and if fortune carries him to worſe, he may learn to enjoy it.

He that would travel for the entertainment of others, ſhould remember, that the great object of remark is Human Life. Every nation has ſomething in its manufactures, its works of genius, its medicines, its agriculture, its cuſtoms, and its policy. He only is a uſeful traveller, who brings home ſomething by which his country may be benefited, who procures ſome ſupply of want, or ſome mitigation of evil, which may enable his readers to compare their condition with that of others, to improve it wherever it is worſe, and wherever it is better to enjoy it.

*UNIVERSALITY.*

What is fit for every thing can fit nothing well.

*UNDERSTANDING.*

As the mind muſt govern the hands, ſo in every ſociety, the man of intelligence muſt direct the man of labour.

*GREAT UNDERSTANDINGS.*

A large work is difficult becauſe it is large, even though all its parts might be performed with facility, where there are many things to be done, each muſt be allowed its ſhare of time and labour, in the proportion only which it bears to the whole; nor can it be expected, that the ſtones which form the dome of a temple, ſhould be ſquared and poliſhed like the diamond of a ring.

*APPEARANCES (often deceitful.)*

In the condition of men it frequently happens, that grief and anxiety are hid under the golden robes of proſperity, and the gloom of calamity is cheered by ſecret radiations of hope and comfort; as in the works of nature, the bog is ſometimes covered with flowers, and the mine concealed in the moſt barren crags.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XXIV.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Second Week in September, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

AN expedition which General Sir Henry Clinton was upon the point of undertaking up the North River, probably contributed to the more ſpeedy recall of the forces from the Virginia adventure. The enemy had for ſome time been engaged, and at great labour and expence, in conſtructing very ſtrong works, at the two important poſts of Verplanks Neck, and Stoney Point, in the Highlands. Theſe poſts, which are on nearly oppoſite points of land, the firſt being on the Eaſt, and the other on the Weſt ſide of the North river, were of the utmoſt importance for keeping the communication open between the Eaſtern and Weſtern colonies, the great paſs called King's Ferry lying directly between them. As theſe works were nearly completed, but not yet defenſible, the general thought it the proper ſeaſon to avail himſelf of the induſtry of the enemy, and to reap the fruits of their toil. Waſhington, who lay with his army at Middle Brook in Jerſey, was at ſo great a diſtance to interrupt the execution of the deſign; nor could his efforts at any rate have extended to the eaſtern ſide of the river. We have already had occaſion to ſee the prodigious advantage, which the naval command of that great river and boundary afforded to an army, in any ſingle or double scheme of operation on either ſide.

The troops deſtined for this ſervice, under the command of Major General Vaughan, were only newly embarked, when they were joined by the force returned from the Cheſapeak, and proceeded all together up the North River; the naval department being under the conduct of Sir George Collier. On the following morning, General Vaughan, with the greater part of the army, landed on the eaſt ſide of the river, about eight miles ſhort of Verplanks'; whilſt the remainder, under the conduct of General Patiſon, and accompanied by Sir Henry Clinton, advancing farther up, landed within three miles of Stoney Point. Upon the appearance of the ſhips, the enemy immediately abandoned their works; but took care to ſet fire to a large block houſe. Upon the approach of the troops to take poſſeſſion of Stoney Point, they, however, made ſome ſhew of reſiſtance, by drawing up on the hills; but they did not venture to abide the conflict.

*May 30th.*

The Americans had finiſhed a ſmall, but ſtrong and complete work, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, which they called Fort la Fayette; this was defended by four pieces of artillery, and a ſmall garriſon of between 70 and 80 men. But this little redoubt, though ſtrong in itſelf, was effectually commanded by Stoney Point, which lies at about a thouſand yards diſtance on the oppoſite ſhore; and it being exceedingly difficult of approach from its own ſide, at leaſt for the conveyance of artillery, the attack was accordingly intended from the other. For this purpoſe, General Patiſon, with infinite fatigue and labour, and the moſt indefatigable perſeverance during the night, overcame the difficulties of dragging the heavy artillery, from a very bad landing place up a ſteep precipice, to the top of the hill; and his exertions and arrangements were ſo effectual and judicious, that by five on the following morning, he had opened a battery of cannon, and another of mortars, on the ſummit of the difficult rocks of Stoney Point, which poured a ſtorm of fire over on Fort la Fayette.

The attack was ſupported by Sir George Collier, who advanced with the gallies and gun boats within reach of the fort. The cannonade was continu-

ed on all ſides during the day; and as ſoon as it was dark, Sir George ordered two of the gallies to paſs the fort, and anchor above it, in order to prevent the eſcape of the garriſon by water. In the mean time, General Vaughan with his diviſion, having made a long circuit through the hills, was at length arrived, and had cloſely inveſted the fort on the land ſide. The garriſon ſeeing that all poſſibility of eſcape was now cut off, and that their fire was totally overpowered and loſt in the magnitude of that which they received, ſurrendered their little fortreſs on the following morning, and themſelves priſoners of war, without any other ſtipulation than that of humane treatment. The boldneſs of their defence certainly merited ſome praiſe, although we do not know that it was paid on either ſide.

The general gave immediate direction for finiſhing and completing the works of both poſts, and for putting Stoney Point in particular, in the ſtrongeſt ſtate of defence. And for their better ſupport and protection, as well as with a view to the further operations of the campaign, encamped his army at Philipſburgh, ſomething about half way down the river to Newyork Iſland; which he likewiſe rendered a poſt of ſome importance, by throwing up works, in order for the eſtabliſhment and preſervation of a free communication in future. By the loſs of theſe poſts, the rebels in the Jerſeys were under a neceſſity of making a detour of above ninety miles through the mountains, to communicate with the countries Eaſt of Hudſon's River.

The ſtate of the hoſtile armies on both ſides with reſpect to actual force, together with the want of money, and the paucity of military proviſion on one, neceſſarily limited the views of the oppoſite commanders, and prevented their undertaking any extenſive operations. They were each in a ſtrong ſtate of defence, and neither had ſuch a ſuperiority of force, as could compel his adverſary to relinquiſh the advantages of his ſituation. Waſhington was beſides in expectation of foreign aid; and it would have been little conſiſtent with his uſual character of caution and judgment, to have run the hazard by any previous attempt, or haſty meaſure, of weakening his natural ſtrength in ſuch a degree, as might render him incapable of profiting by the aſſiſtance of his ally, and the American arms and force, of courſe contemptible in his eyes. The campaign was accordingly languid, and its operations confined to the ſurprize of poſts, and to deſultory excurſions; to the laſt of which, the Americans were now, as at all times, exceedingly expoſed, and upon no footing of equality with their enemy.

The numberleſs ſmall cruizers, whale boats, and other craft of that nature, from the Connecticut coaſts, which infeſted the ſound, lying between that colony and Long-Iſland, were ſo watchful and conſtant in their depredations, and their ſituation afforded them ſuch opportunities, that they had nearly deſtroyed the trade to and from Newyork on that ſide, to the very great diſcommodity and diſtreſs of that city, as well as of the fleet and army. Upon this account, General Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir George Collier, determined on a courſe of deſultory invaſions along that coaſt, with a view of curing the evil, by cutting off the means of depredation in the deſtruction of their piratical craft, and ſo far as it could be done, of their other veſſels and materials for building.

Governour Tryon, who was likewiſe a general officer, was appointed to the conduct of the land ſervice in this expedition; his force amounted to about 2600 men, and he was ſeconded by Brigadier General Garth, an officer of diſtinguiſhed merit and activity. The fleet having arrived at Newhaven, the forces were landed, and took poſſeſſion of that town, and of a battery that covered the harbour, without any great loſs, although they met with every impediment in their power, and no ſmall ſhare of irregular reſiſtance from the inhabitants and neighbouring militia. The fort, and every thing for naval or military purpoſes, were deſtroyed. The town was ſpared, although firſt doomed to deſtruction, owing to ſome meaſures obſerved by the militia, in not moleſting the troops on their retreat.

The fleet departed from Newhaven to Fairfield, where the troops were again landed, and again oppoſed. Here the town was ſet on fire, and every thing of value conſumed. The ſame meaſure was repeated in the ſubſequent and concluding expedition to Norwalk; where the militia being more numerous, and the reſiſtance greater, than in the former places, both that town, and the ſmall one of Greenfield, were totally deſtroyed. The loſs ſuſtained by the Americans in this laſt act of the expedition was very great. Beſides that of their houſes, and

effects, a conſiderable number of ſhips, either finiſhed or on the ſtocks, with a ſtill greater of whale boats and ſmall craft, with ſtores and merchandize to a large amount, were all deſtroyed.

Whether it was, that this courſe of deſtruction was contrary to the intention and approbation of Sir Henry Clinton, or from whatever other cauſe it proceeded, it was ſuddenly ſtopped in its career, by an order from that general for the immediate return of the troops. The loſs ſuſtained 13th. by the royal forces was very trifling, conſidering the oppoſition they met with; the whole number, in ſlain, wounded, and miſſing, being under 130, of which, not above a ſeventh killed on the ſpot.

The fires and deſtruction which marked this expedition, were attributed to different cauſes. Partly to the reſentment excited by the rebels, in their firing from the tops and windows of their houſes; parly to the zeal of the loyal American refugees, who were implacable in the reſentment which they bore to their countrymen on the oppoſite ſide, and who from that ſpirit, along with their intimate knowledge of the country, were particularly neceſſary in theſe enterprizes; and, as it was ſaid, in ſome inſtances to military neceſſity, the burning of the houſes ſerving to maſk the retreat of the troops. Major General Tryon, however, juſtified the meaſure, in his letter to the general, upon the fair principles of policy; and ſaid, he ſhould be very ſorry, if it was thought leſs reconcileable with humanity, than with the love of his country, duty to the king, and the law of arms, to which America had been led to make the awful appeal. That the uſurpers had profeſſedly placed their hopes of ſevering the empire, in avoiding deciſive actions, upon the waſte of the Britiſh treaſure, and the eſcape of their own property, during the protracting of the war. That their power was ſupported by the general dread of their tyranny, and the arts practiced to inſpire a credulous multitude with a preſumptuous confidence in the forbearance of the royal forces. And, that he wiſhed to detect this deluſion, and, if poſſible, without injury to the loyaliſts.

Whatever force or juſtice there might be in theſe arguments, the meaſure of burning and deſtroying the country ſeemed an improper accompanyment, to an addreſs of invitation which was circulated among the inhabitants, urging them to return to their duty and allegiance. Mr. Tryon, however, regrets in his letter, the burning of their places of worſhip; but juſtly obſerves, the great difficulty of aſſigning any fixed limits to a conflagration, where the buildings are cloſe, and the houſes compoſed of ſuch very combuſtible materials as boards and ſhingles. This expedition afforded abundant matter for the renewal and increaſe of that loud clamour, which the Americans had ſo long raiſed, and ſo widely extended, relative to the cruel, and unheard of manner, in which, they pretended, that the war was conducted on the royal ſide. Nor did it ſeem to produce any great effect with reſpect to its immediate object, of checking the depredations of the American cruizers; for ſo bold and numerous were they, that in a very few days after, two of the royal ſloops of war were taken by them.

The ſurprize of Verplanks and Stoney Point, drew Waſhington and his army from the Jerſeys, to the high, ſtrong, and mountainous country, above thoſe poſts, and on both ſides of the North river. General Sir Henry Clinton's object was, to draw him down, if poſſible, from theſe faſtneſſes into the flat country, and thereby to bring on a general engagement in that ſort of ground, which would have been adapted to the exertion of thoſe peculiar advantages, and that decided ſuperiority, which the royal army poſſeſſed. This was among the motives which led to the Connecticut expedition; and others of leſs note, were undertaken upon the ſame principle. It was, however, a matter of no ſmall difficulty to lead Waſhington into ſuch an errour; nor could any art in the laying or covering of the deſign, afford more than a very doubtful proſpect of its ſucceſs. [*To be continued.*]

*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *The* WORCESTER SPECULATOR. No. I.

THE end propoſed, by the creation of man, was, undoubtedly, the communication of happineſs. How to bring this deſign into effect, demands the earlieſt and the ripeſt thoughts of the human mind. Infinitely various are the means fitted for the accompliſhment of this deſign; and innumerable are the ways, which may, with ſucceſs, be purſued for this purpoſe. Theſe various

means, and different ways, are adapted to the various diſpoſitions and different genuiſes, which are poſſeſſed by mankind. That courſe of life which may be beſt for me, may not be ſo for my friend; and that which is ſuitable for him, may be unfit for me. In the morning of life, every one ought attentively to conſider what courſe is moſt ſuitable for ones ſelf; how he may probably ſecure the moſt permanent pleaſures, and be moſt ſucceſsful in promoting the happineſs of his friends, his country, and the world at large. Some may contribute moſt to theſe great and good ends in one employment, and ſome in another; one is fitted for the ſacred offices of the deſk, another for the employments of the bar; one for the honourable duties of a ſoldier, another for the calmer exerciſes of a peaceful life. He might ſhine as a farmer, who would make but a deſpicable figure in the practice of phyſick: The uſeful artiſan, and reputable mechanick, who are now bleſſings to themſelves and to the world, might prove the reverſe, were they to turn merchants, phyſicians, ſtateſmen or lawyers. Every man is not formed for a politician, or for a parſon. A man may be a very good taylor, who would raiſe the very d—l were he to turn preacher. It does not follow becauſe a man can make good ſhoes, that he can make good laws; or that he can make a plea becauſe he can make a plough. It is not my deſign to point out which of theſe employments is the beſt or moſt honourable; I would rather join with Mr. Pope, and ſay, that

"*Honour and ſhame from no condition riſe,*
*Act well your part,* there *all the honour lies.*"

There are, however, ſome general rules for the advancement of human felicity, adapted to every rank, profeſſion, or occupation in which one may be placed. In many caſes an acquaintance with the nature of man, will, at once, enable us to diſcover the mode of conduct which will beſt tend to the advancement of his felicity: And any one, who has the ſmalleſt acquaintance with himſelf or others, perceives that man is a *ſocial being*; therefore to practice ſocial virtues, may be given as a general rule for the advancement of human felicity. Man is not formed to be happy in ſolitude. The diſappointed and diſconſolate mind, it is true, ſeeks retirement, and ſighs to be alone; but at beſt, this deſired retreat yields only a pleaſing melancholy, and widowed joys. The fruits of ſociety are the proper food for the mind; it feaſts upon them; they enrich, they enlarge it. There is an indeſcribable ſympathy betwixt the hearts of friends—a ſympathy which is not confined to hearts of different ſexes, felt between a man and a maiden in the pleaſing tranſports of mutual love—but it pervades the hearts of all the human race. There is a gentle tender fibre that runs from heart to heart, conveys the feelings of one to another, and produces a mutuality of pleaſures and of pains. The ſocial ſeeds of *friendſhip* are planted in every human heart; ſeldom do we ſee a perſon in the bloom of youth, but we diſcover the bloſſoms of friendſhip, which ſprang from thoſe innate ſeeds. How delightful do they appear, who, by cultivating the ſoil in which they grow, diſplay the moſt!—This ſocial principle is the ſource of human felicity—the ſpring from whence the meandering ſtreams of pleaſure ſweetly glide from heart to heart.—Whence ariſe the pleaſures of a commercial intercourſe between nation and nation, and wide extended realms? Whence thoſe which are enjoyed by a general acquaintance, intercourſe, and familiarity with the world at large? Whence thoſe which we feel from being members of the ſame government, the ſame town, corporation or ſociety? Whence the delights which we experience in kindred and family connexions? And whence, in fine, ariſe thoſe more refined and more tranſporting ſcenes of bliſs, moſt ſenſibly felt by a dear indulgence and ſweet enjoyment of an open, generous, unreſerved friendſhip? Whence do they ariſe, but from that ſame ſocial principle—that rich fountain, which is ever open to the ſons and daughters of men univerſally, from the birth to the final diſſolution of all terreſtial ſcenes? The happineſs of all mankind, is, in a good degree, connected; ſo that by promoting the peace of another, we promote our own; and if we rightly purſue the line of conduct drawn for the promotion of our own beſt good, that too is the line, in the purſuit of which we ſhall communicate happineſs to others. The duties, as well as the pleaſures of life, are principally of a ſocial nature. He who ſecludes himſelf from an intercourſe with the world, has but a narrow and contracted ſphere to move in; few muſt be the number of his virtues, and rare the inſtances for exerciſing them. Solitude has a tendency to contract the mind, and make it illiberal; it begets dullneſs and melancholy; and, ſometimes ſours the diſpoſition;

nd makes it morose and savage. On he other hand, a free intercourse with nankind opens a wide extended field for he cultivation of the human mind; it efines the heart, meliorates the disposi-ion, and makes one humane in mind nd gentle in manners; it not only in-reases the number of our virtues, but ives them a polished lustre; and affords epeated opportunities for their exercise. Our business in this life lies with each ther; man was made to live with man; o one is independent of the whole, be-ng only a member of the same body: The health of the body must be attend-d to, for if that fail, the members must ecessarily perish. The various ranks nd degrees, offices and occupations, rofessions and trades, which are holden nd exercised in the world, are, undoubt-dly adapted to the circumstances of nankind, and productive of human fe-icity; a mutual and friendly intercourse hould be holden and maintained between hese several occupations, professions and anks. The high should not despise the ow, nor should the low envy the high. Justice in rulers ought to prevent jea-ousy in subjects. The poor need the ssistance of the rich, and the rich are eholden to the services and honest earn-ings of the poor for the affluence and splendour which they enjoy. The cler-gymen, the lawyers, the doctors, the farmers, the merchants and mechanicks, rulers and subjects, are all mutually de-pendent; and if among these all were harmony, all would be happiness; it is of the utmost importance that it should be so, and every individual ought to use his best endeavours to effect it. It becomes us, as rational beings, to endeavour to support the dignity of our natures, by discarding mean and contracted senti-ments, and cherishing candour, liberal-ity, and all the social affections. Our friendship should be free and unrestrain-ed; not confined to those of our own rank or order, profession or persuasion, sect or sentiment. Every honest man, be his religious or political sentiments what they may, ought to be viewed, by us, with complacency; and a candid disposition should be exercised towards those, whose frailties have permitted them to err.

Our philanthropy, like the cheering rays of the sun, should extend through all the world; and our kindness and hu-manity, like the refreshing dew of hea-ven, should bless the just and the unjust. Were every one to cultivate this frame of spirit, what an effect would it have in producing publick and private happi-ness? Then would the rich be merciful, and the poor would exercise gratitude; rulers would seek the welfare of their subjects, and subjects would honour their rulers, and pay a willing and cheer-ful obedience to good and wholesome laws. This friendly social spirit would add fresh enjoyments to every intercourse and connexion in life: It is this which renders the marriage state desirable; and happy, thrice happy, is the family, where every bosom glows with social affections! surely it is our own fault that we do not inherit the joys of paradise! how happy might we be, were our hearts attuned for those enjoyments, in passing from the sweets of one society to another! sharing in the delightsome scenes of domestick life—then participating in the manly en-joyments of friendly and literary socie-ties—and delighting ourselves in the in-nocent, gay, and sprightly conversation of mixed companies! what a round of enjoyments might be our own! the very idea warms the heart. But how does nature recoil at the reversal of the scene! to see these enjoyments, these fair fruits of friendship, blasted by discord; to be-hold families, parishes, towns, counties and commonwealths convulsed to the centre by contentions and animosities, chills the heart, and strikes horrour to the very soul! To renew our past hal-cyon days, and the rich blessings of a peaceful life, merits the warm wishes and careful attention of every member of this government; and surely no one can withhold a hand from endeavouring to save his country, when it can be done in a way so consistent with, and promo-tive of, his own happiness. Were these sentiments to pervade the breasts of my fellow citizens through this Common-wealth, sure I am, that they would more effectually eradicate the spirit of rebel-lion, than all the military force that can be raised; they would soon dispel dis-cord, and introduce harmony and hap-piness in all our circles and societies through this pleasant land. 3

## *B O N M O T.*

MILTON was asked, Will you in-struct your daughter in the differ-ent languages? No Sir, said he, one Tongue is enough for a woman.

# OHIO COMPANY.

*At a Meeting of the Directors and Agents of the OHIO COMPANY, held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boſton, the following Report was received from the Reverend* MENASSAH CUTLER. *Auguſt 29th, 1787.*

THAT in conſequence of reſolves of Congreſs, of the 23d and 27th of July laſt, he agreed on the conditions of a contract with the Board of Treaſury of the United States, for a particular tract of land, containing in the whole as much as the company's funds will pay for, ſhould the ſubſcriptions amount to one million of dollars, agreeably to the articles of aſſociation, at one dollar per acre —from which price is to be deducted one third of a dollar for bad lands, and defraying the expences of ſurveying, &c.

That thoſe lands be bounded on the eaſt by the weſtern boundary of the ſeventh range of townſhips; ſouth, by the Ohio; weſt, by a meridian line drawn through the weſtern Cape of the Great Kanhawa River, and extending ſo far north, that a due eaſt and weſt line from the ſeventh range of townſhips to the ſaid meridian line, ſhall include the whole.

This tract to be extended ſo far northerly as to comprehend within its limits, excluſively of the above purchaſe, one lot of ſix hundred and forty acres, in each townſhip, for the purpoſes of religion—an equal quantity for the ſupport of ſchools, and two townſhips of twenty three thouſand and forty acres each, for an univerſity, to be as near the centre of the whole tract as may be; which lots and townſhips are given by Congreſs and appropriated for the above uſes forever. Alſo three lots, of ſix hundred and forty acres each, in every townſhip, reſerved for the future diſpoſition of Congreſs; and the bounty lands of the military aſſociators to be compriſed within the whole tract: Provided they do not exceed one ſeventh part thereof,

That five hundred thouſand dollars, be paid to the Board of Treaſury upon cloſing the contract. In conſideration of which, a right of entry and occupancy for a quantity of land equal to this ſum, at the price ſtipulated, be given—and that as ſoon as the Geographer, or ſome proper officer of the United States, ſhall have ſurveyed and aſcertained the quantity of the whole, the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars more be paid, amounting in the total, to one million dollars, for which the Company are to be put in poſſeſſion of the other moiety of the lands above deſcribed, and receive a deed of the whole from the ſaid Board of Treaſury.

Whereupon *Reſolved*, That the above report be received, and the proceedings of Mr. CUTLER be fully approved, ratified and confirmed.

Adjourned until to morrow morning, eight o'clock, to convene at Mr. Brackett's tavern.

AUGUST 30.

*Met according to adjournment, and continued until the firſt of September; during which time, the following reſolutions were agreed to.*

THAT five thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty acres of land, near the confluence of the Muſkingum and Ohio Rivers, be reſerved for a City and Commons.

That within the ſaid tract, and in the moſt eligible ſituation, there be appropriated for a City, ſixty ſquares, of three hundred and ſixty feet by three hundred and ſixty feet each, in an oblong form, of ten ſquares in front, and ſix in depth, with ſtreets of one hundred feet in width through each range.

That four of ſaid ſquares, be reſerved for publick uſes, and the remaining fifty ſix divided into houſe lots. That each ſquare contain twelve houſe lots of ſixty feet front, and one hundred feet depth, and ſix lots of fifty three and three tenths feet by one hundred and eighty feet, amounting in the total to one thouſand and eight lots.—And that this plan be purſued as nearly as the ſituation of the ground will admit; and when the ſame is completed, a plat thereof, with the lots numbered thereon, be tranſmitted to the Secretary, who ſhall notify a meeting of the Agents for the purpoſe of drawing the ſaid city lots—one of which ſhall be annexed to, and become a part of each proprietary ſhare. That contiguous to, and in vicinity of the above tract, there be laid off 1000 lots, of ſixty four acres each, as equal as poſſible in quality and ſituation, one of which, as the city lots, ſhall be conſidered a part of each proprietary ſhare, and drawn for in the ſame manner; and that a complete ſurvey and return of theſe lots be made by the 1ſt of March next, to the Secretary's office.

That, for the reception and protection of ſettlers, one hundred houſes, of thirty ſix by ſixteen feet, be erected, in the courſe of the enſuing autumn and winter,

on three ſides of the before mentioned oblong ſquare, and connected by a ſtockade.

That, in order to carry into execution the above purpoſes, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the ſubſcribers pay into the hands of their ſeveral Agents the monies ſubſcribed, that the ſame may be paid into the hands of the Treaſurer by the 4th of October next; which payment the Agents are to make to the Treaſurer accordingly.

That, as ſawmills and cornmills will be neceſſary, in forwarding the ſettlement, propoſals from any of the ſubſcribers for erecting one or more of each kind, without expence to the proprietors, will be received by either of the Directors, the Treaſurer, or at the Secretary's office, *(in Boſton;)* and ſuch propoſals will be decided upon, as ſoon as may be, after the completion of the contract with the Treaſury Board. And, That the manner of removing the firſt ſettlers, and ſuperintending their operations, will be agreed upon as ſoon as practicable.

*Reſolved*, That General JAMES M. VARNUM, be one of the Directors of the OHIO COMPANY, and that Col. RICHARD PLATT be the Treaſurer.

*A true Copy from the journals*,
WINTHROP SARGENT, Sec'ry.

☞ *General* PUTNAM *informs his friends that he has been in purſuit of this tract of land for ſeveral years; that he intends to be among the firſt ſettlers, and hopes thoſe who have an inclination to increaſe their fortunes, or remove from this to a better country, will looſe no time in becoming ſubſcribers.*

# Summary of late Intelligence.

## Foreign News.

HAGUE, *(Holland) June* 24.

YESTERDAY, in the ſitting of the States of Holland and Weſt Friſeland, the Deputies of the city of Amſterdam made the propoſition, to charge the Deputies of the province, at the Aſſembly of the States General "to invite the reſpective provinces to demand the mediation of his MoſtChriſtian Majeſty, in the differences that have ariſen among them." —Nevertheleſs that propoſition was made only under the reſerve, that they would *not depart the leaſt from the meaſures taken, or to be taken for the defence of the Province.*

The bold enterpriſe planned and executed by Lieut. Col. Balneavis does too much honour to his courage and preſence of mind for us to omit mentioning the particulars of the occurrence. That officer, who had been ſuſpended by the States of Holland for having remained faithful to his oath, preſented himſelf (in conſequence of the orders of the Council of State) before Oudewater to reſume his poſt, but they refuſed him entrance into the City. He got himſelf introduced, however, diſguiſed in the habit of a peaſant, driving a cart loaded with greens. At a ſignal which he made to his brave ſoldiers, who were acquainted beforehand with his arrival, and who waited for him on the ramparts, they came to him, and, ſword in hand, forced the guard of the patriots, and introduced him into the City.—He immediately marched with his troops to Col. Van Citters, the Commander of the City, who was ſtill in bed, and made him priſoner. The alarm being given, the officers in vain did every thing in their power to retain their men; one of them even was bold enough to force his way through the crowd, and preſent a piſtol to M. Balneavis, but was happily ſtopped in time and made priſoner, together with many others of his comrades, among whom they found a great number of French names. When Mr. Balneavis was ſure of them, he aſſembled all the ſoldiers in the City, to the number of about 600, including thoſe of the regiments of Stuart and Grenier, ſeized the Magazines, out of which he took every thing he wanted, as well as the treaſure of the battalions, and after having ſpiked the cannon, he went out with drums beating and colours flying.

The courage which this worthy officer ſhewed by going, at the almoſt evident hazard of his life to reſtore his brave ſoldiers to their lawful ſtandards, merits the greateſt praiſe, and it is not doubted but the States General will acknowledge this important ſervice properly. In the mean time the other party look upon this conduct in a very different light, and are highly exaſperated at looſing their troops and thus having their party become daily weaker. They have offered 2000 ducats to any who will bring them Lieutenant Colonel Balheavis.

LONDON, July 3.

A few minutes previous to the departure of the mail from Amſterdam, to Helvoetſluys, on Saturday laſt, diſpatches were received at at the former place from Woerden, which were immediately printed at Amſterdam, in the following words:

"That as the Princeſs of Orange, with two of the Princes, her Children, accompanied by a Mr. Brandwyck, and the Count Bentinck, in two carriages, were on the road, between Schoonhoven and Oudewater, proceeding to the Hague; a Mr. Blok, with a joint party of the regiment of Heſſe Philip-

tal, and the Burghers, arreſted the Princeſs —on which ſhe deſired to be carried to Gouda, which they refuſed, and proceeded with her to Leerdum, where they left her, on giving her Parole of Honour, not to go from thence without leave."

An Expreſs was juſt ſent off to acquaint their High Mightineſſes at the Hague of this event, when this account came away.

*July* 4. We are enabled to inform the publick—that very little doubt remains of a part of the illuſtrious Houſe of Orange being at this time in confinement.—Diſpatches being received at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, which mention the event.

A very alarming circumſtance is ſaid to have happened at Zurphen, and that the populace, ſupported by the Regiment of Pletenburgh, have committed exceſſive diſorders. We are impatent for further particulars.

A riot is alſo mentioned to have taken place at Helvoetſluys.

The Prince of Orange's army has taken poſt at Bilt, about one hour's march from Utrecht. It conſiſts of two thouſand five hundred men, part of whom encamped in three hundred ſmall tents, which may be ſeen from the top of one dome of the church of Utrecht.

Some letters received yeſterday from Amſterdam, confirm the account that the government of that city are ſeriouſly preparing for the worſt that may happen, if the preſent diſpute in the United Provinces ſhould not be concluded without hoſtilities. Theſe accounts mention that ſeven perſons of the council of forty two meet every day in an apartment of the Province to concert meaſures for their ſecurity. The fortifications of the walls, &c. are haſtily repairing, old cannon are diſmounted, and others put in their room. In the arſenal there are various artificers at work in cleaning and repairing muſkets and accountrements; all which is the ſureſt indication of what they expect to be the reſult of the preſent diſpatches.

They write from Frieſland, that the deputies to the States of that Province, have diſapproved the conduct of their deputies at the Aſſembly of the States General, in admitting the deputies of Utrecht to that Aſſembly; and that they have declared, they acknowledge the States ſitting at Amersfort, as the only legal States of the Province of Utretch.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, June* 28.

"The plurality in favour of the Provinces who vote for the ſupport of the Union and return of order, is reeſtabliſhed in the Aſſembly of the States General. Thus the triumph of treachery and corruption to render things more confuſed has not been of long duration.

"We learn from Zutphen, that ſince Sunday laſt all has been confuſion and uproar, which broke out moſt violently on Monday and Tueſday.—Upon a particular ſignal they began by breaking the windows of certain houſes, and upwards of 300 dwellings were marked for deſtruction, ſome way or other. Several appeared publickly with Orange cockades in their hats in the Stadthouſe, and the military began to diſarm the Burghers; one of the latter, however, had the courage to ſhoot a dragoon for breaking his windows, but they have inſiſted upon his being executed for it; another is to be tried by the Magiſtrates this day."

*Extract of a letter from Utrecht, June* 28. *Nine o'clock in the evening.*

"We have this inſtant received accounts that this day at noon the Princeſs of Orange, with two of the Princes, her ſons, together with the well known Chevalier Bentinck, were arreſted by a detachment of Burghers of Gouda, between Schoonhoven and Oudewater. Early intelligence had been received that a great perſonage would paſs that way, and the detachment of Burghers abovenamed was placed on purpoſe to intercept her paſſage. The garriſon of Woerden is drawn out on purpoſe to bring the above perſonages into that place."

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, June* 29.

"Whilſt we are waiting for the ſalutary effects of the interpoſition of the good ſenſe and moderation of the ſenſible part of this Republick, towards accommodating matters in theſe unhappy provinces, the ſpirit of party occaſions the moſt violent proceedings in many places, of which there cannot be ſtronger proofs than the late ſtopping of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, and the very riotous doings in different provinces.—Where all this will end God only knows, and may he avert the danger which ſeems to threaten us!"

It is not unworthy of remark, that ſeveral of the Monarchs of this country have been ſecretly in league with, and ſometimes in the pay of the enemies of their kingdoms. There is no inſtance of a Stadtholder's ever having receded in the ſmalleſt degree from their political engagements with their country. The Stadtholders, by their large patrimonial revenues, lands, and ſovereign principalities in Germany, Burgundy, and Flanders, have frequently in the moment of exigence ſaved their country from ruin. William the Firſt of Orange twice raiſed, at his own individual expence, a ſtrong and numerous army for the protection of the United Provinces. The Stadtholders have frequently had ſeducing offers to themſelves and their families to enter into the intereſts of other countries. Such offers have always been rejected with diſdain; they have ever conſiſtently been the authors and maintainers of the libery of their republick, firſt againſt the tyranny of Spain, and laſtly againſt a much more formidable enemy, who had opened himſelf a paſſage into the heart of their dominions.

From the mails which arrived yeſterday from Holland we can only diſcover, amidſt their contradictory and jarring repreſentations, that the ſtate of affairs in that diſ-

United Republick, is at preſent in the utmoſt confuſion, the Deputies from the ſeveral provinces have received orders and counter orders to vote in a manner unknown in that aſſembly.—In ſome of the provinces, aſſemblies have been called, who elect Deputies to the States General, in oppoſition to thoſe already elected. Mean time the city of Amſterdam, the mart of their commerce, partakes of all the miſeries reſulting from civil deſſentions. The moſt opulent merchants, are under the neceſſity of having guards to protect their property, not knowing how ſoon they may be devoted to the fury of a miſguided populace. Some of the States are for calling in the aſſiſtance of the King of France as a *mediator* only; and it is certain that the Engliſh, French, and Pruſſian Ambaſſadors, hold frequent and long conferences together, acting from the private inſtructions of their reſpective courts. Such is the preſent ſituation of Holland.

## Domeſtick News.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 22.

On Thurſday laſt, John Price Poſey was brought up and lodged in the publick jail in this City (on the information of Thomas Green, who has turned State's evidence) for burning the priſon and clerk's office of New Kent county.

*Extract of a letter, dated Naſhville, July 7, 1787.*

"We are at laſt fortunate enough to deſtroy that neſt of pirates, poſted at the Muſcle Shoals, and who have been the cauſe of much calamity to this ſettlement for more than two years paſt.

"It may now be wondered at why we endured their depredations ſo long.—Our ignorance of what were their deſigns, when they took poſſeſſion of the place; whoſe ſubjects they were; and a reſpect to the connexions America has with foreign powers; operated to retard our uniting to make an effort againſt them. We now find that the whites were a motley crew of Spaniards, Canadians, and tories, who, without authority, came within the limits of the United States, on a pretence to trade with the Indians, and under colour of which excited the unfriendly part of the Cherokees and Creeks to murder and plunder our defenceleſs inhabitants and travellers to this country and to Kentucky.

"We have killed about 40 of them, chiefly Indians, among whom we have reaſon to believe was the noted M'Gillivray. The prize we made is conſiderable in goods, deer ſkins, furs, and dollars.

"We ſet out in two parties, one by land, the other by water; the land forces made the attack, and had not a man hurt; thoſe that went by water were more unlucky, for on their way down Cumberland river, they were fired at by a party of Indians, and had eight men wounded. Our people were off their guard cloſe in by the ſhore; however they ſpeedily returned the fire, and the Indians run off. This part of our force was intended to intercept ſuch as might be attempting to make their eſcape down the Tenaſee; but our land force compleatly ſurpriſing the enemy, prevented the neceſſity of ſuch precaution.

"It was pleaſing to ſee with what alacrity our troops puſhed forward to the attack, notwithſtanding a fortification was in view and expected to be ſtormed; however, it was unfiniſhed. The enemy took fright at the firſt onſet, abandoned their works and houſes, and with the greateſt precipitation fled, ſome jumping into the river, others attempted to get off in canoes and boats; but a well directed fire from our rifles brought to the moſt of them.

"We intend another excurſion ſhortly; and ſhould Georgia and Franklin cooperate with us, we hope to be able to ratify a laſting peace with moſt of the Chickamaugie, and unfriendly Creek Indians, before Chriſtmas."

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 28.

Great things are expected from the Federal Convention, to whom we would willingly conſign the taſk of leſſening our burdens, curing our vices, removing our grievances, and making us a happy people. There can be no doubt of the ardour of their exertions; but we muſt not impoſe the whole work upon them. They may, and we are perſuaded will inform us of the real ſituation of the American States, will point out to us the true road to national felicity; how we may extricate ourſelves from our preſent difficulties, and conduct our governments in future, on the moſt economical republican principles. But it remains with us to be virtuous—*this* muſt be the exertion of every individual.—Reſolves on paper, or the beſt draughted ſchemes of legiſlation, will be altogether ineffectual, unleſs we ourſelves put our hands to the plough, and reſolutely determine to practice the homely but neceſſary virtues of induſtry and frugality. We muſt work out our political ſalvation with fear and trembling.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 29.

A cauſe was argued in the Common Pleas on Saturday laſt, of a very intereſting and important nature. It was the cauſe of Stoddard againſt Pinhallow. It ſeems in the year 1777 a veſſel belonging to a citizen of Connecticut bound from England to Nova Scotia, was taken by a citizen of New-Hampſhire, and condemned in the Inferiour Court of Admiralty as a legal prize. Upon an appeal to the Superiour Court of Admiralty for that State, the decree below was affirmed, but the cauſe being removed into the Court of Errours and Appeals for the United States, to be read in evidence, and the plaintiff was therefore obliged to diſcontinue his action. The queſtion is revived here upon an attachment which has been laid on the property of the captors in

this ſtate, the defendant moving to quaſh the attachment upon theſe leading objections: 1ſt, That Congreſs had no power at the time when the veſſel was taken, to inſtitute a Court of Errours and Appeals, and therefore that the reverſal of the decree of the Courts of Admiralty for the State of New Hampſhire could not operate. 2dly, That the proceedings in Maſſachuſetts, upon the common law ſuit under the articles of confederation, were binding upon our courts; and 3dly, That as the matter was originally of Admiralty juriſdiction, none of the conſequences were cognizable by a common law court. The queſtions were diſcuſſed with great ability by the counſel on both ſides, and the court has taken time to conſider of the judgment.

The ſtate of Franklin has already experienced ſome diſſention among its leaders reſpecting the mode of negociating with North Carolina, the parent ſtate, for the eſtabliſhment of their ſovereignty. By one party it was propoſed to temporize and to return members to the legiſlature of North Carolina; by the other it was contended, that they ought to ſupport their rights by active and forcible meaſures. The latter ſcheme of politicks is likely to prevail.

*Remark on Maſſachuſetts.*

It is impoſſible to review the calamities that have afflicted the eaſtern parts of the continent, without feeling the utmoſt compaſſion for the unfortunate ſufferers, and being deeply affected with the awful leſſon they preſent. The rage of civil war has violated the peace and order of ſociety; a ſudden and extenſive fire has waſted the capital, and the hand of Providence has ſent forth a whirlwind to ſpread devaſtation over the fields and the villages of that ill fated people, all within the ſpace of a few months! It is a uſeful ſuperſtition which aſcribes theſe events immediately to the diſpleaſure of the Deity, if it produces a reformation in the manners of mankind; and, indeed, however we may be touched with pity for the affliction of our brethren, we cannot but perceive how much it proceeds from their own miſconduct.

In Europe, and particularly in England, to whoſe taſte we ſo ſervilely ſubſcribe, a plain button, the colour of the cloth, is eſteemed more genteel than any other; for the encouragement of their manufactures, ſolely, is the metal button ſported. How abſurd, then, for Americans to involve their country in a debt of thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, which this article alone coſts us annually, in aping them in the ridiculous, octagonal, balloon, and frying pan button! for ſhame! it is time to abandon a faſhion, that diſfigures our dreſs, and ſo conſiderably increaſes our difficulties. Let the encouragers of the Manufacturing Society ſet an example, and agree not to wear ſuch trumpery.

At a meeting of a number of the ſubſcribers towards erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill, it was agreed to appoint a committee to receive ſuch propoſals and models as may be offered by perſons of profeſſional and mechanical knowledge, which, if accompanied with minute eſtimates of the materials and expence, will prove more acceptable.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Every enterprize, publick as well as private, in the United States (ſays a correſpondent) ſeems ſuſpended, until it is known what kind of government we are to receive from our National Convention. The States neglect their roads and canals, until they ſee whether thoſe neceſſary improvements will not become the objects of a national government. Trading and manufacturing companies ſuſpend their voyages and manufactures, until they ſee how far their commerce will be protected and promoted by a national ſyſtem of commercial regulations. The lawful uſurer locks up or buries his ſpecie, until he ſees whether the new frame of government will deliver him from the curſe or fear of paper money and tender laws. The wealthy farmer views a plantation with deſire, for one of his ſons, but declines to empty his cheſt of his hard dollars for it, until he is ſure it will not in a few years be taken away from him by the enormous *weight* of *ſtate governments* and taxes. The publick creditor, who, from the deranged ſtate of the finances in every ſtate, and their total inability to ſupport their partial funding ſyſtems, has reaſon to fear that his certificates will periſh in his hands, now places all his hopes of juſtice in an enlightened and ſtable national government. The embarraſſed farmer, and the oppreſſed tenant, who wiſh to become free and independent by emigrating to a frontier country, wait to ſee whether they ſhall be protected, by a national force, from the Indians, and by a national ſyſtem of taxation, from the more terrible hoſts of ſtate and county tax gatherers. In ſhort, the pulſe of induſtry, ingenuity, and enterprize, in every art and occupation of man, now ſtands ſtill in the United States, and every look—and wiſh—and hope—is only *to*, and every prayer to heaven, that has for its object the ſafety of our country, is only *for*, the preſent auguſt National Convention.

*Extract of a letter from Chemung, dated July 16th, to a gentleman in Baltimore.*

"Cornelius Sturgeon, the great Onandago Chief, was murdered laſt month at the Tyoga point, by one of his own tribe and a townſman. It appears to have been a premeditated piece of work, and had its riſe from two cauſes. 1ſt. He was an abſolute deſpot in his tribe, and impoſed an implicit compliance with his orders: He was punctually obeyed through fear, not love. 2d. He began to adopt the dreſs and cuſtoms of the United States, and introduce them into his family—this gave great umbrage.—As he was a man of ſome literature, he had ſome idea of the great value of letters, and the evening on which he was killed, in converſation with Captain Spalding, he informed him that he intended to ſend his ſon to ſome of the A-

merican colleges for education. The friends of the murderer purchaſed his life for a ſum of money, not exceeding 375l.—A poor recompence for the life of a great man, and too much for that of a tyrant!"

NEW HAVEN, Auguſt 23.

*Extract of a letter from his Excellency Governour Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentiary at Paris, a gentleman of the firſt eminence for literature, to the Reverend Preſident Stiles, dated Paris, September 1, 1786.*

"I return you my thanks for the communications relative to the Weſtern Country. When we reflect how long we have inhabited thoſe parts of America which lie between the Alleghany and the ocean, that no monument has ever been found in them, which indicated the uſe of Iron among its aboriginal inhabitants, that they were as far advanced in arts, at leaſt, as the inhabitants on the other ſide the Alleghany; a good degree of infidelity may be excuſed as to the new diſcoveries which ſuppoſe regular fortifications of brick work to have been in uſe among the Indians on the waters of the Ohio. Intrenchments of earth they might indeed make, but brick is more difficult. The art of making it may have proceeded the uſe of iron, but it would ſuppoſe a greater degree of induſtry than men in the hunter ſtate uſually poſſeſs. I ſhould like to know whether General Parſons himſelf ſaw actual bricks among the remains of fortification. I ſuppoſe the ſettlement of our continent is of the moſt remote antiquity; the ſimilitude between its inhabitants and thoſe of the eaſtern parts of Aſia, renders it probable that ours are deſcended from them, or they from ours. The latter is my opinion, founded on this ſingle fact. Among the red inhabitants of Aſia there are but a few languages radically different, but among our Indians the number of languages is infinite which are ſo radically different as to exhibit at preſent no appearance of their having been derived from a common ſource. The time neceſſary for the generation of ſo many languages muſt be immenſe. A countryman of your's, a Mr. Ledyard, who was with Captain Cook on his laſt voyage, propoſes either to go to Kamſckatka, croſs from thence to the weſtern ſide of America, and penetrate through the continent to our ſide of it, or to go to Kentucke, and thence penetrate weſtwardly to the South Sea. He went from hence lately to London, where if he found a paſſage to Kamſchatka, or the weſtern coaſt of America he would avail himſelf of it; otherwiſe he propoſed to return to our ſide of America to attempt that rout. I think him well calculated for ſuch an enterprize, and wiſh he may undertake it. Another countryman of your's, Mr. Trumbull, has paid us a viſit here, and brought with him two pictures, which are the admiration of connoiſſeurs. His natural talents for this art ſeem almoſt unparalleled. For this twelvemonth paſt little new and excellent has appeared either in literature or the arts. An Abbé Rochon has applied the metal called platina to the teleſcope, inſtead of the mixed metal of which the ſpecula were formerly compoſed, it is inſuſceptible of ruſt as gold is, and he thinks its reflective power equal to that of the mixed metal. He has obſerved a very curious effect of the natural chryſtals, and eſpecially of thoſe of Iceland, which is, that lenſes made of them have two diſtinct foeuſſes, and preſent you the object diſtinctly at two different diſtances; this I have ſeen myſelf. A new method of copying has been invented here: I called on the inventor and he preſented me with a plate of copper, a pen and ink. I wrote a note on the plate, and in about three quarters of an hour he brought me an hundred copies, as perfect as the imagination can conceive. Had I written my name, he could have put it to ſo many bonds, ſo that I ſhould have acknowledged the ſignature to have been my own. The copying of paintings in England is very inconceiveable, any number may be taken, which ſhall give you the true lineaments and colouring of the original, without injuring that. This is ſo like creation, that had I not ſeen it, I ſhould have doubted it. The death of the King of Pruſſia, which happened on the 17th inſt. will probably employ the pens, if not the ſwords of politicians. We had exchanged the ratifications of our treaty with him: the articles of this, which were intended to prevent or mitigate wars, by leſſening their aliment, are ſo much applauded in Europe, that I think the example will be followed.

"I have the honour to be, with very ſincere eſteem, dear Sir, Your moſt obedient humble Servant, T. JEFFERSON.

PORTSMOUTH, September 1.

On Thurſday laſt, about twenty minutes after 4 o'clock, P. M. the attention of this part of the country was excited by an uncommon report in the atmoſphere, reſembling the report of a diſtant cannon. Upon the eye's being directed to the place, there appeared a ſmall cloud in every reſpect reſembling ſmoke, and from thence iſſued repeated exploſions, in very quick ſucceſſion, though leſs and leſs intenſe, for the ſpace of a minute, reſembling the report of crackers, or the ſcattering fire of an ill performed volley. The ſmall cloud increaſed at every exploſion, and ſeemed to ſhoot out in every direction. At Old York, the place of the meteor appeared to be a little to the eaſt of north, about 25 or 30° from the zenith, and very high in the atmoſphere; clouds appeared to paſs far below the ſmoke, which continued viſible for near half an hour after the exploſion ceaſed, and gradually moved to the ſouth eaſt. In this town, about ten miles to the ſouth weſt of York, the place of the meteor appeared much the ſame. None of the ſpectators at York (of which there were ſeveral hundred within a very ſmall ſpace) were heard to ſay that they ſaw any luminous appearance, either before or

musquetry, and of cannon loaded with grape shot, forced their way at the point of the bayonet through every obstacle, until the van of each column met in the center of the works, where they arrived at nearly the same instant.

General Wayne was wounded in the head by a musket ball, as he passed the last abbatis; but was gallantly supported, and helped through the works, by his two brave Aid de Camps, Fishbourn and Archer, to whom he acknowledged the utmost gratitude in his publick letter. Colonel Fleury, who we may perceive by his name to be a French officer, had the honour of striking the British standard with his own hand. Major Steward, and several other officers, received great praise; as did in particular the two Lieutenants, Gibbons and Knox, one of whom led the forlorn hope on the right, as the other did on the left; and who had both the fortune to escape unhurt, although the first lost seventeen men out of twenty in the attack.

There is scarcely any thing in the transactions of war, which affords more room for surprize, and seems less to be accounted for, than the prodigious disparity between the numbers slain in those different actions, which seem otherwise similar, or greatly to correspond, in their principal circumstances, nature and magnitude. Nothing could well be supposed, from its nature and circumstances more bloody, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than this action; and yet the loss on both sides was exceedingly moderate. The fate of Captain Tew of the 17th regiment, who fell in this action, being rather singular and unfortunate, was accordingly regretted. He had been left for dead on the field in the last war; and perhaps no other officer in Europe had survived so great a number of wounds, as he had received in the course of his service. Promotion had been long promised and expected, but through the want of any particular interest to support that claim, which his long services, merit, and particular sufferings, seemed, indeed, to render unnecessary, he finished his military career at the head only of a company.

Nothing could exceed the triumph of the Americans, upon the success of this enterprize, and the vigour and spirit with which it was conducted. It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that, considered in all its parts and difficulties, it would have done honour to the most veteran soldiers. Washington, the Congress, the General Assembly, and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, seemed emulous in their acknowledgments, and in the praises which they bestowed upon General Wayne, his officers, and troops. In these they particularly applauded the humanity and clemency shewn to the vanquished, when (they say) by the laws of war, and stimulated by resentment from the remembrance of a former massacre, they would have been justified in putting the whole garrison to the sword. Nor were real or honourary rewards to the officers forgotten. The total number of prisoners amounted to 543, and the slain of the garrison, according to the American account, to 63; which taken together do not differ very widely from the imperfect return sent in a hurry by Colonel Johnson; taking it for granted (as was undoubtedly the case) that those whom he reckons as missing, are included in either part of the calculation. The trophies, artillery, and stores, were not, in respect to the nature and extent of the post, inconsiderable.

As soon as Stoney Point was taken, the artillery was directly turned against Verplanks, and a furious cannonade ensued, which necessarily obliged the shipping at the latter place to cut their cables, and fall down the river. The news of this disaster, and of Webster's situation, who also expected an immediate attack on the land side, no sooner reached Sir Henry Clinton, then he took the most speedy measures for the immediate relief of the one post, and the recovery of the other. The whole British land and naval force was accordingly in motion. The general, with the main army, advanced to Dobb's Ferry; the cavalry, with a detachment of light infantry, pushed forwards to the banks of the Croton river, in order to awe the enemy on that side, in their attempts by land against Verplanks; and Sir George Collier, with the frigates, armed vessels, and transports of the fleet, having Brigadier General Sterling, with three regiments on board, proceeded up the river.

But however great the importance or value of Stoney Point, Washington was by no means disposed to hazard a general engagement on its account; more especially in a situation, where the command of the river would afford such decisive advantages to his enemy in the disposition, and sudden movement of their troops whether with respect to the immediate point of action, or to the sei-

ing of the paſſes, and cutting off the retreat of his army, as might probably be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences. He informs the Congreſs in his letter, that it had been previouſly determined in council not to attempt keeping that poſt, and that nothing more was originally intended, than the deſtruction of the works, and the bringing off the artillery and ſtores. Sir Henry Clinton regained the poſt, after it had been three days in the poſſeſſion of the enemy, and placed a ſtrong garriſon in it.

A few repetitions of ſuch ſucceſs, would have rendered the Americans ſo daring and adventurous, that the advanced poſts on the royal ſide, muſt have been kept in a conſtant ſtate of alarm and danger. But Fortune was not always in the ſame humour; nor could they often find officers or men, who were capable of acting with ſuch vigour and ſpirit, as thoſe who had ſucceeded in the ſtorm of Stoney Point. On the very night that Brigadier Sterling had taken poſſeſſion of that poſt, an enterprize ſufficiently daring in the deſign, and extremely well conducted in the outſet, but which failed wretchedly in the execution, was undertaken againſt Paulus Hook, which lies almoſt oppoſite to the city of Newyork on the Jerſey ſide. It ſeems that the ſtrength of the poſt, had induced ſuch a remiſſneſs on the ſide of the garriſon, that the enemy completely ſurpriſed the place at three o'clock in the morning, and carried a blockhouſe and two redoubts almoſt without any reſiſtance. In that critical moment of exigency, Major Sutherland, the commander, threw himſelf haſtily, with forty Heſſians, into another redoubt, from which they kept ſo warm and inceſſant a fire, that the Americans ſcandalouſly deſerted their new poſts, with as much expedition, and as little difficulty, as they had been attained; thus, by a retreat, as diſgraceful, as the attempt had been apparently bold and well conducted, they abandoned a conqueſt already evidently in their hands, without having had courage even to ſpike the artillery, or to ſet fire to the barracks. The commandant had the fortune to redeem his character, by the gallantry with which he retrieved the conſequences of his negligence.

19th.

[*To be continued.*]

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *The* WORCESTER SPECULATOR. No. II.

IN the eye of reaſon as well as humanity, there is not ſo depraved, ſo h—iſh a diſpoſition, as that which is bent on the ſeduction of the fair ſex. What can be more criminal in the view of worthy men, than an inceſſant exertion to ſatiate a brutal appetite at the expence of female innocence?—What will excite the reſentment of a noble ſympathetick ſoul ſooner, than to ſee a fellow man laying ſnares for chaſtity, the baſis on which the ſuperſtructure of every worthy female character is reared. It is the fair one's ſhield. By the omnipotent father of the univerſe every creature in nature, as well animal as rational, is endowed with ſome kind of weapon which enables it, in a greater or leſs degree, to reſiſt the encroachments of the reſt of animation. Chaſtity is the diſtinguiſhed *weapon* of the female world; as long as they keep *this* fair and bright, ſheathed from the ruſt of the debauchee, ſo long they are eſteemed and reſpected by mankind. While this *weapon* is pure and unblemiſhed, he who preſumes to encounter it, muſt be poſſeſſed of an uncommon degree of impudence and audacity. Deſtitute of chaſtity, though adorned with every other feature of worth, the female is neglected and deſpiſed. If this is the caſe, if this weapon is thus dear and important, the man, who under a garb of inſinuation and deceit, ſeizes an unguarded moment and wrenches it from the hand of innocence, is by far worſe than a murderer. To view a fellow mortal, buſied in an endeavour to plunge innocence into the abyſs of remedileſs infamy—to behold a rational being, merely for the ſake of a moment's ſenſual gratification, exerting himſelf in an attempt, which, if crowned with ſucceſs, would fix a ſtigma on a female character, which the grave itſelf cannot obliterate, not only provokes our utmoſt contempt, but demands our moſt ſpirited reſentment. I preſume to aſſert, that there are but few of the fair ſex endowed with ſtrength of mind and reſolution ſufficient to ſhield them from the ſtratagems and machinations of the accompliſhed debauchee; his ingenious devices are ſo gilded with pretended fidelity and profeſſions of honour, that it requires a degree of penetration beyond the female

ſphere, to ſee through them, or detect their author. If, Mr. Printer, we take an impartial ſurvey of our own frailties, and judge by analogy, we ſhall be convinced, that there cannot be a large number of thoſe who are ſuperiour to ſuch artifices; if we are not, we muſt allow the female mind a very great ſuperiority in the ſcale of wiſdom and reſolution. How abſurd! how prepoſterous it is, that the cuſtoms of the world ſhould be ſuch, that, being aſſaulted by every art which the moſt ſubtle mind can invent, the fair maid, after a long reſolute ſtruggle, is, at laſt, overcome, ſhould receive a ſtamp on her character as black as infamy itſelf; while the man, who thus accompliſhes her ruin, comes off with flying colours—eſcapes with a reputation unblemiſhed—yes, ſo far from being ſtained, that, in the eyes of many, her deſtruction is eſteemed his unfading laurel! It marks him for a man of abilities, eloquence and addreſs!—The action, Mr. Printer, we all know, taken abſtractedly, is equally criminal in both ſexes; but whoever will throw off the ſhackles of prejudice, and impartially conſider it, with its contingent circumſtances, muſt proclaim, that it is a crime of a much higher magnitude in our ſex than in the female. I lay it down as an eſtabliſhed rule to eſtimate the blackneſs of crimes in an inverſe ratio with the temptations encircling the offenders, taking into conſideration at the ſame time, the ſtrength and firmneſs, or fickleneſs and weakneſs, of their mental faculties. The woman is eſteemed the 'weaker veſſel,' conſequently leſs capable of making reſiſtance:—The man has no allurer, no enticer, nothing to reſiſt, but the workings of his paſſions; while the woman has not only the impulſes of nature to withſtand, but likewiſe every artifice, every crafty device, that the debauchee, by a long ſeries of practice, has been able to invent or learn:—This being the caſe, how inconſiſtent with every glimmering of reaſon is it, that the fair one ſhould be condemned, while the man is applauded! That the innocent, or next to innocent, ſhould receive an indelible blot on her character, while that of the guilty remains unſpotted: But by the cuſtom of the capricious world thus it is.—Reflecting on an inſtance of villainy, which not long ſince was committed within the circle of my knowledge, I thought proper to offer a ſketch of it, with a few obſervations, to the impartial publick.

One of the female liſt, an acquaintance of mine, was very lately ranked among thoſe whom the world calls ruined. Twelve months ſince ſhe was as free from pollution as the cradled infant. She ſuſtained as amiable a character as our county can boaſt. She was noted for her modeſty as well as chaſtity, until polluted by a miſcreant, an artful ſmooth tongued debauchee, whom Fame, in conjunction with appearance and addreſs, ſtiled a gentleman. He, by his inſinuating ſignificant airs of dignity, fair promiſes, and honourable overtures, gained poſſeſſion of the credulous unſuſpicious maid's fond heart; took advantage thereof, and in an unguarded moment plucked the pure roſe of chaſtity, and caſt the tender deluded fair one into the gulf of unrelenting infamy. No ſooner had he gratified his darling appetite than the warmth of his careſſes began to abate—preſently his behaviour towards her grew cold and indifferent, and before any conſiderable ſpace of time had elapſed, he bid her an eternal farewell. She, who was formerly eſteemed by the fair circle a pattern which their utmoſt ambition taught them to copy, is now not only unnoticed by them, but neglected and deſpiſed throughout her neighbourhood. She was a perſon of great ſenſibility, and had a high ſenſe of virtue. She ſecludes herſelf from all ſociety, bemoans her ſituation, and utterly refuſes conſolation. She repines—ſhe ſickens—and impatiently invokes the meſſenger of death, who alone can cloſe the diſtreſſing ſcene. The idea of her reputation being indelibly ſtigmatized, renders life an inſupportable burden. Her laſt and only requeſt, is one interview with her ſeducer, which is denied. She is not alone in her miſery—a worthy reſpectable family is with her involved in wretchedneſs. There is not a ſingle ſymptom of compunction in the ſeducer.

Here, Mr. Printer, we may pauſe, and wonder at the cruelty of which human nature is capable. Here is an object of pity—an object that beſpeaks our moſt ſincere commiſeration—here we may recognize a glaring inſtance of the prejudice as well as barbarity to which the fair train is expoſed. The knowledge of this is enough to exfort a ſolemn oath from every man poſſeſſed of even a moderate ſhare of ſenſibility, never to encroach on chaſtity. There is not another fault, among the long liſt to which human nature is liable, where the actors injure nobody but themſelves, but what time and good behaviour will cancel

et the moſt veteran debauchee, in a ſilent hour, ſeriouſly reflect on this inſtance of villainy, which I have related, and approve it if he can:—Let him realiſe the diſtreſſed condition of the fair victim, and withhold a tear. J

## HISTORICAL ANECDOTE.

UPON the dollars, ſtivers, and doits coined at the beautiful town of Dort, or Dordrecht, in Holland, is the figure of a milk maid ſitting under her cow, which figure is alſo exhibited in relievo on the water gate of the place. The occaſion was as follows: In the noble ſtruggle of the United provinces for their liberties, the Spaniards detached a body of forces from the main army, with the view of ſurpriſing Dort. Certain milk maids belonging to a rich farmer in the vicinity of the town, perceived as they were going to milk, ſome ſoldiers concealed under the hedges. They had preſence of mind to purſue their occupation without any ſymptoms of alarm; on their return, they informed their maſter of what they had ſeen, who giving information to the Burgomaſter of Dort, the ſluices were let looſe, by which many of the Spaniards were drowned, and the expedition defeated. The ſtates ordered the farmer a handſome revenue for the loſs he had ſuſtained by the overflowing of his lands, rewarded the women, and perpetuated the memory of the event in the manner above deſcribed.

*From a late Iriſh Paper.*

SUCH are the ſervices to the nation by the Preſs, De Lome very properly obſerves, that "whenever a blow is intended againſt the conſtitution it may eaſily be diſcovered; for the firſt object of violence will be the liberty of the preſs." De Lome's authority is confeſſedly great. And he might have added, that without an independent honeſty in juries it would be impoſſible ever to preſerve that privilege. If a remnant of that abominable ariſtocracy remains, to which we have alluded, it is perfectly natural they ſhould wiſh for its total extinction; and though they dare not attack the privilege itſelf, they might harraſs thoſe who would bring it into action; and thus drive all reſpectable men from the profeſſion. It muſt then fall into low, mean hands; this great popular right would be like the ſacred ſword of juſtice in the polluted hand of a prompt aſſaſſin, ready to exerciſe it to the worſt of purpoſes; a colourable pretext might then be furniſhed for its annihilation, or diſmemberment. If not totally deſtroyed, it would only preſent the ſorry ſhade of the departed ſubſtance; or it would be looked on by the ariſtocracy as the harmleſs ſkeleton of a once formidable foe.

*Calamitous Events entertaining to the Mind.*

THE complaint that people ſometimes make, "That the Newſpapers are leſs entertaining than they were in the time of the war," has often led me to think of the wonderful frame of our nature, which is much more delighted in reading of calamitous, than of proſperous events. This proceeds not from malice, but from nature. It is experienced not merely by the envious, but by the benevolent, who would ardently have wiſhed ſuch calamities never to have befallen their fellow creatures. Since the war is ended, there are a few of thoſe grand and ſtriking events, which agitate the paſſions, ſtretch the imagination, and ſwell the mind; of conſequence a Newſpaper is leſs entertaining, though it may be as really uſeful, and contribute as much or more to the promotion of knowledge and virtue. Happy times are barren; calamitous periods only are fruitful of intereſting materials for hiſtories and gazettes. Thoſe are the pooreſt times to read of, which are the beſt to live in. One who reads the hiſtory of the civil wars in the reign of Charles I. feels every human paſſion moved by turn; but when he ſits down to read a quiet and peaceful reign, he yawns over his page. Deſcriptions of proſperity touch faintly; a portrait of misfortune and diſtreſs moves powerfully. Let a Gazette come out filled with the fineſt deſcriptions of the proſperous circumſtance of ſome neighbouring State, ſuch as general health, growing trade, plentiful harveſts, internal peace and union, and prevailing virtue, it is read almoſt with indifference, and thrown by as a

frigid paper. Let the next Gazette give a contraſt to this in the condition of ſome other State, and inform us, that a new diſtemper has broke out, and in a few days carried off a third of the people; that the crops have ſo generally failed, that there is not bread for a tenth of the inhabitants, and a dreadful famine already rages; that an earthquake has ſwallowed up the metropolis; that ſeveral towns have been overwhelmed by an inundation of the ſea, which roſe ſeveral feet higher than was ever known; that a furious hurricane has ruſhed through the country, ſwept down whole foreſts, and levelled to the ground every building in its courſe; that trade is annihilated and government is diſſolved, and to complete this complicated ſcene of diſtreſs, a civil war has burſt forth, and the collected ſtrength of the contending parties has been tried in a bloody battle, fought with ſuch equal and deſperate obſtinacy, that three quarters of both armies were left on the field. This Gazette would deeply engage the attention, be read over and over again, and pronounced a very valuable paper; and we ſhould wait with anxiety for a more particular account.

Scenes of uncommon diſtreſs call our attention and move our paſſions more powerfully, than ſcenes of joy. Let an aſſembly be collected to hear a concert of muſick performed by the moſt celebrated muſicians, and in the midſt of the entertainment, let it be whiſpered round, that a tragical affair had, that moment, been acted in a neighbouring houſe—the aſſembly would inſtantly abandon the charms of muſick to entertain themſelves with this horrid and gloomy ſcene. As we are placed in a ſocial connexion, ſo it was the intention of the Creator, that we ſhould contribute to the promotion of each others happineſs, and the relief of each others misfortunes; for this reaſon we are ſo framed, as to take ſome ſhare both in the happineſs and miſery of our fellow creatures. It is more in our power to cauſe or to prevent the miſery of others, than it is to promote their poſitive happineſs; and therefore we are ſo framed, that our compaſſion for diſtreſs is more ſenſible and lively, than our ſympathetick joy for the proſperity of others. The pleaſure one conceives on hearing that his friend had an eſtate fall to him, is in no meaſure equal to the pain of hearing that he has loſt the eſtate which he had before. It would be unſafe that mankind ſhould have it in their power to hurt each other, if there were no principle to reſtrain the abuſe of it; and a power to relieve diſtreſs would be uſeleſs, if there were no principle to prompt the exertion of it. In order to our relieving diſtreſs, it is uſually neceſſary we ſhould be near to the ſufferer; And therefore the author of nature has framed us, that, by a natural impulſe, we run to ſcenes of miſery, and viſit the places of recent misfortune. It is from the ſame natural principle, that we read a hiſtory of calamitous, with more avidity, than one of proſperous times, and that a Gazette in a time of war is more entertaining than in a time of peace. What we are apt to call A DULL NEWSPAPER, ſhould remind us of our happineſs in having fallen into peaceful times. Our minds, now leſs employed about our own and others misfortune, are more at liberty to the improvement of arts, the advancement of knowledge, and the culture of virtue, to which purpoſes a periodical paper will be very ſubſervient, if the publiſher receives proper aid and encouragement.

## Pegaſus of Apollo!

### THE MOURNING MOTHER.

FROM Heaven's high concave, where ſerenely mild
The eye of mercy beams upon the bleſt,
Look down, O fainted ſpirits of my child,
And view the anguiſh in the parent's breaſt.

Yet rather turn from miſery and woe,
Thou deareſt offspring of connubial love,
Nor let a mother's wretchedneſs below
A moment daſh thy happineſs above.

Short ſighted reaſon, ignorantly vain!
Who in the womb of diſtant time could ſee,
Or think I ever could have have felt a pain
From that which gave felicity to thee!

Maternal fondneſs frequently would riſe
To that extreme, that wonderful degree,
That ſcarce I ſent an accent to the ſkies,
But what was ſent in tenderneſs for thee.

Each beam of genius open and refin'd
With what exquiſite tranſport would I trace

And mark how each expelling of the mist
Soar'd up at once to dignity and grace.

Come memory, come, all torture'd; and declare
What fools like mine shall never cease to know;
For anguish finds a pleasure to despair,
And brood on all her amplitude of woe.

Pardon just Heav'n, for where the heart is torn,
The human drop of bitterness will steal,
Nor can we lose the privilege to mourn,
While we have left the faculty to feel.

Religion, come; thou fitter of the skids,
And quick lift the salutary rod,
Nor let this daring argument of sighs
So boldly tax the justice of my God.

The ways of Heaven, though seldom understood,
Are still intitled to our highest trust,
Though seeming dark, are bountiful and good,
And though severe, are merciful and just.

Make me then, Omnipotent, resign'd,
Thy awful fiat humbly to receive,
And, O forgive the weakness of the mind,
Which feels as mortal, and as such must grieve.

# Summary of late Intelligence.

## Foreign News.

LONDON, June 13.

AT the Wheel, in Heckington, on Wednesday sennight, a farmer laid a wager he could eat *two dozen* of penny mutton pies, and drink a gallon of ale in half an hour, which he performed *with ease* in half the time, and said he had a *scanty supper* and wished for something more: in less than half an hour after he eat a three penny loaf and a pound of cheese, and still swore he was hungry; the landlord, unwilling to starve his *delicate guest*, set before him a leg of pork, which his voracious appetite gormandised with great composure: He thanked the landlord for his civility, and said, "I hate to go to bed with an empty stomach."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Our great astronomer, Mr. Herschel, has lately discovered three volcanos in the moon. The principal one, which is now burning, ejects great quantities of smoak and lava. The other two seem either to have been lately extinguished, or to threaten an immediate eruption. That which is now burning appears somewhat like a red hot coal, slightly covered with light ashes; its situation is near the north verge of the moon, and in a part of her disk, which at the time of observation was not illumined. Its diameter is twice that of Jupiter's third sattellite, which Mr. Herschel estimates at about three miles; its light was so considerable as to illumine the hills in its vicinity. The other two are more in the interiour part of the moon's disk.

Mr. Herschel first discovered the principal volcano on the 19th of April last, and on the 20th it appeared still more luminous; but though in the last lunation he repeated his observations with the greatest attention, he saw nothing of it.

The celebrated astronomer Cassini, observed a very luminous spot in the disk of the moon, and Don Ulloa describes an appearance of the same nature. Mr. Herschel explains these appearances. The telescope which he used on this occasion has no more than ten feet focus.

The Philosophical Society at Orleans, in France, which was erected into a Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres in October 1786, announce a prize of 400 livres for the year 1788, for the following questions: "What hath been the state of arts and commerce in Orleans from the first times of the French Monarchy to the reign of Henry IV? What have been the causes of their progress, or decline, from that period to the present time, and what are the means of carrying them to the greatest degree of extent and perfection of which they are capable?

2d, "Whether water be a compound substance or a simple element?

3d, "Whether the water obtained by the combustion of inflammable with vital air, be produced in the act of combustion, or whether it be only disengaged? That is, whether it be the real produce of a combination of vital air, or its basis with inflammable air; or whether this vital air and all elastick fluids, are not themselves a modification of water, operated on by its combination with the matter of fire, of life, and of heat?"

The prize for this question is 800 livres, and the conditions as usual.

*June* 23. By the last letters received in Paris from the circumnavigators, messrs. de la Pierouse and de Langle, we have the following account of their progress:—They put into Teneriffe the 25th of August, 1785, arrived at St. Catharine, Brazil, the 9th of November following; at Conception in Chili, March 21, 1786; and lastly at Monterey, to the north of California, latitude 36 and a half, and 134 degrees to the westward of Paris. They were at that place on the 17th of September last, after having sailed along the western coast of America as far as in latitude 60, where captain Cook had made no observation. It is presumed that those navigators, whose principal object is to ascertain the precise figure of the earth, had reached the Indian seas by the latter end of January, and are expected to return in the spring, 1788, after a voyage of twenty five thousand leagues.

*July* 14. The Cabinet of our Court, it is reported, are warmly and earneſtly divided upon the ſubject of Dutch affairs. Mr. Pitt and the Marquis of Stafford are ſtated to be againſt interfering with the preſent diſpute in Holland, and every other Member of the Cabinet is ſtated to have declared himſelf in ſupport of the Stadtholder.

*Extract of a letter from Naples, July* 9.

"M. de Suffrein is certainly gone to Breſt, and an order has been ſent to M. d'Hector, the Governour of that port, to get ready, immediately, fourteen ſhips of the line. Their deſtination is a profound ſecret."

M. Calonne, the French *Defaulter of unaccounted millions*, has quitted France.

*July* 19. The mails from Holland contain no other matter of much intereſt than a memoir preſented to their High Mightineſſes by the Ambaſſador of the King of Pruſſia. The following is a tranſlation of the paragraph as it ſtands in the Amſterdam Gazette.

*Hague, 11th July.*

The Baron de Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary from his Pruſſian Majeſty, arrived yeſterday evening from Nimeguen. He found a courier from Berlin, who brought him diſpatches. His Excellency had a conference with the Grand Penſionary of Holland, and other of the Miniſters of State; at the end of which the Grand Penſionary, entering the Aſſembly of the States, laid on their table the following memoir:

*Noble, High, and Mighty Lords,*

The King cannot hear, but with the greateſt emotion, of the inſult committed near Schoonhoven, on the perſon of his auguſt ſiſter, who, from the moſt ſalutary motives, was going to the Hague. Her Royal Highneſs, retarded in her journey, was ſurrounded by guards, and even bodies of armed men were placed in her apartment. It is by the expreſs order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, that the under ſigned, his Envoy Extraordinary, has the honour to addreſs your Noble and High Mightineſſes to inſiſt, in the moſt urgent and peremptory manner, on a ſpeedy and publick ſatisfaction for this injury, and on the puniſhment of thoſe who committed it. He is anxious to inform the King, his maſter, of the impreſſion that the repreſentations of the Miniſter ſhall make on the Sovereign Aſſembly of Holland. His Majeſty will judge by the reſult of the deliberations of your Noble and High Mightineſſes on this ſubject, at what price you value his friendſhip and good offices. DE THULEMEYER.

*Hague, 10th July*, 1787.

No anſwer was given to this memoir when the mail was diſpatched, but it is ſo peremptory and explicit that it cannot be evaded.

The Princeſs of Orange has written a circular letter to the other ſix provinces, complaining of the outrage committed by the State of Holland, and demanding ſatisfaction for the inſult.

*July* 20. The States of Holland have iſſued a Proclamation, of which the following is the ſubſtance:

"That having obſerved the inhabitants of the Hague, and other places attached to the intereſt of the Prince Stadtholder, lately wearing Orange ribbons in the form of a W. and other party emblems, tending to inflame the minds of the people, and exciting them to renounce their allegiance to their lawful Sovereigns, the States of Holland; beſides publiſhing placarts, ſongs, &c. highly derogatory to the honour of the ſaid States; in order the more effectually to ſuppreſs this ſpirit of rebellion and diſobedience, their Noble Mightineſſes have reſolved, that every perſon, who ſhall be heard ſinging any inflammatory ſongs, particularly thoſe beginning with the words *Orange, Boven*, &c. and *Prince Deuntjes*; or who ſhall be ſeen wearing the aforeſaid Orange ribbons in the above ſhape, or in any other form whatever, ſhall be puniſhed with INSTANT DEATH! on the very ſpot where the party is detected, without any kind of trial!!!"

The above Proclamation, which paſſed under the Seal of the States of Holland, is dated at the Hague, the 4th of July, 1787, and ſigned, By order of the States of Holland,

C. CLUTTERDOOKS.

*Extract of a letter from Hague, July* 17.

"The States of Holland were not long determining on the anſwer proper to be given by them, relative to the Memorial delivered to their Aſſembly by the Baron de Thulemeyer. The anſwer, made by a majority of votes, contains in ſubſtance, That the States are very far from having had any intention to be wanting in the reſpect and regard due to the ſiſter of his Pruſſian Majeſty; but that motives grounded on the preſervation of the publick tranquillity, had not permitted that her Royal Highneſs, ſhould be allowed to advance further in the Province, until there ſhould be no more reaſon to fear for the tranquillity of the city: That they could not conceive in what ſenſe the name of an attempt could be given to that event, and ſtill leſs how it could be required that they ſhould puniſh their Commiſſioners for an affair which their duty, and the ſupport of the dignity of the Sovereign Aſſembly, had required they ſhould approve. This anſwer was ſent directly to Berlin."

*July* 21. It is confidently aſſerted, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has given orders for the immediate march of *Sixty thouſand* troops into the Dutchy of Cleeves. This ſtep will more effectually ſerve the cauſe of the Stadtholder, than the moſt ſpirited memorials.

By a gentleman who returned yeſterday from Liſle, in Flanders, we learn, that 12 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, were on the march from that garriſon, when our correſpondent left that city, and that 3000 men were in hourly expectation of receiving orders to march. It was rumoured that this force was intended to aſſiſt the Patriots of Holland.

How far, says a morning paper, the civil commotions in Holland are from subsiding, the following extract of an authentick letter from the Hague, dated July 13th, which we received last night, will clearly demonstrate:

"Orders are expected to be issued every hour by the States General, for a declaration of offensive war against the Stadtholder, in order to compel him to an immediate abdication of the Supreme Government of the United Provinces—Advice is this instant received, that Lieutenant Timarmuns, of the Cavalry, has been arrested by an armed party of the patriotick Burghers, and being charged with an attempt to seduce his squadron over to the Prince's cause, was tried, and condemned to be beheaded within three days on the *Place de*——."

*July* 23. We are informed from good authority, says a morning paper, that notwithstanding the last Dutch mail contained an assurance that the King of Prussia had not given the smallest orders for the movement of any part of his troops, a column of 16,000 men have entered Maestrich, to prevent the French troops forming a junction with the Dutch patriotick army; while a second column of 16,000 Prussians have absolutely marched to the assistance of the Prince of Orange, who have formed the determined resolution of proceeding immediately into the province of Holland, where he intends to act, at once, with firmness and vigour, as the only probable means left that is any way likely to terminate the present unhappy dissentions.—What the result of these movements may be a few days will discover.

Some letters received yesterday from Holland mention that an entire stop is put to the coasting trade of that province—the embargo on the shipping being so strict, for fear of their carrying any article of provisions, ammunition, &c. to any of the refractory provinces, as the Hollanders call them.

It is impossible, from the various accounts, by the Dutch mail, to form any opinion respecting the state of affairs in Holland; but we think there appears *something* (like the demon that appeared between America and this country) which is friendly to neither party; and which, by creating further division, will eventually at least cripple the United Provinces for a century, if not totally extinguish their liberties.

The state of Holland has become so very critical, that several *Royal Physicians* have taken it into consideration.—Like other physicians, they would have no objection to the death of the patient, provided they could subsequently agree about the legacies—but there's the rub?—It is agreed on all hands, that the disorder is a *high fever*—the application will of course be *phlebotomy*.

When Mr. Lamb, the American peace negociator, had an audience of the Dey respecting the liberation of prisoners, who amounted to twenty one, the latter said hastily, "Well, Sir, to the point; what do you mean to give for the ransom of them?"—"I am commissioned to offer ten thousand dollars," replied the former. "You shall not have them for less than fifty thousand," said the Dey. He, however, lowered his demand 1800 dollars. But we do not hear that the captives have been yet liberated.

# American News.

AUGUSTA, *(Georgia)* August 11.

IN COUNCIL, August 8, 1787.

*Ordered*,

THAT the Talk received from the Fat King, and the answer thereto, be published in the State Gazette.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

In a Meeting of the Lower Creeks, held in Cussitahs, 27th July, 1787.

Talk of the Fat King, to his Honour Governour Matthews, and the Council, &c.

*Friends and Brothers*,

'THE Talk you sent us in answer to ours by your commissary Mr. Barnard, we have seen this day; and as that talk is not deemed satisfactory by our people, we have agreed upon to send you this one more.

*Friends*,

'Tis not we that have forgot the talks at Shoulder Bone, but you. Among other things it was proposed by you, and agreed to by us, that no hasty revenges should be taken in future by either side, and in the late affair 'tis you that have been rash, for when the injury was done to you, you did not wait but for a little while and look around you, to find out from whence the blow came, but directly fell upon our people, your real friends, who were daily among your horses, and whose persons you well knew, and some that were taken declared themselves and town to you, which you disregarded; it might have been from people of another nation for what you knew at the time.

*Friends*,

You ought not to think of making us accountable for any measures of the Upper Towns, our brothers, they had two men killed last summer, and they can answer for themselves; and they went against you unknown to M'Gillivray or us, and he did not mean to break the promise he made to Mr. White, as he had declared to the whole nation, and a talk from him is still expected by us.

*Friends*,

You must give us immediate and ample satisfaction—life for life—an equal number for 12 of our people destroyed by you. The leader of those mad people that did the mischief, and so many of his people shall fall for satisfaction (it is our custom so to give it.) Then the tears of the relations of the dead will be dried up, and our hearts not continue hot against you. For it is in vain that you call us friends and brothers, and don't consider and treat us as such; and as you will

the chain of friendſhip to be kept bright between us, we expect that you will not fail to give us the deſired ſatisfaction, as we ſhould have given to you, had we been in the fault.

When you do this you will then ſend a gentleman into our land to renew friendſhip, as we have often gone into yours for ſuch purpoſes.

By ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.

In twenty days from the day that Mr. Galphin ſets out, we ſhall expect the return of Mr. Galphin.

*To the Fat King, and other Head Men of the Lower Creek Nation.*

WHEN we received your talk by Mr. Barnard, our commiſſary, we conſidered you as friends and brothers. In the one you now ſend us, there appears to be much reaſon to ſuſpect you of deceit, and you were then, as well as now, ſecretly our enemies. Whether this change has been owing to the duplicity of your beloved man, Mr. M'Gillivray, or whether you aſſume this conduct it matters not. On what principle can you demand ſatisfaction? Your warriors were killed for the murder of our innocent inhabitants, committed by your nation in direct violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties entered into with us. We wiſhed, and ſtill do wiſh we could forget the many and repeated injuries you have done us, during and ſince the late war with Great Britain. It is in vain to talk of ſatisfaction. Did you not laſt ſummer kill ſix of our peaceable frontier inhabitants? And did you not at Shoulder Bone engage to have an equal number of your men put to death for them? Have you done this? No. Did you not, juſt before we received your laſt talk, murder two of our people on Oconee? And did you not alſo, at the time Mr. Barnard was down from you, kill two white men? Have you complied with a ſingle article of the treaties of Auguſta, Ganpinton, or Shoulder Bone? No. Inſtead of complying with your ſeveral engagements you have repeatedly murdered our innocent people, burnt their houſes, and carried off their property. All theſe outrages we have ſubmitted to, rather than enter into a war with you. Your conduct toward us would long ſince have authoriſed our putting flame to your towns, and indiſcriminately kill your people; but a wiſh to be at peace with you, and to ſpare the effuſion of the human blood have prevented this. *Now*, open your ears *wide*, and hear what we tell you: Should any acts of hoſtility or depredations be committed on our people by your nation, be perfectly aſſured we will not heſitate to do ourſelves ample juſtice by carrying war into your country, burning your towns, and ſtaining your land with blood. You will then be compelled to fly for refuge to ſome other country.

It now reſts with you whether we engage in a war or not, if we do, remember yourſelves are anſwerable for the conſequences. The hatchet once lifted is not to be eaſily buried.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5.

We hear from Albany, in the ſtate of New-York, that the citizens of that place have ſucceſsfully promoted a ſubſcription for cleaning out and deepening the over falls, which have ever been an obſtruction to the foreign navigation of the Hudſon as far as Albany, being two reefs of ſand, very narrow, but running quite acroſs the river, the firſt only three miles from the laſt mentioned place, the other nine, and at preſent not admitting veſſels to paſs of more than ſeven feet draught, when loaded; whereas, at a very moderate expence, it is believed a channel may be formed to admit ſhips of 300 tons quite up to the town, which is ſituated at the diſtance of near 200 miles from the ocean.

*Extract of a letter from Newyork, Aug. 20.*

"The ſhip Hope, which lately arrived here from Canton in China, is at preſent up for ſale. Experience, it is ſaid, has demonſtrated, that veſſels of 6 or 700 tons burthen are the fitteſt ſize for this trade, and it is ſaid a private company have it now in contemplation to build one of that deſcription ſomewhere up the Hudſon, upon a new and moſt excellent model."

If juſt and free governments are favourable to morality, they muſt be agreeable to the will of God. It muſt, therefore, be the duty of good men to ſubmit to, and ſupport them. At the preſent important criſis, it is in a peculiar manner the duty of Miniſters of the Goſpel to inculcate ſubmiſſion to the powers which are to ariſe out of ourſelves. In this way they will beſt check that idle and licentiouſneſs, which have been derived from the weakneſs of our governments, and which threaten, like a deluge, to waſh away all the remaining religion and morality of our country.

At the commencement of the arduous conteſt for our liberty and independence, we were exceſſive buſy in framing reſolutions for eſtabliſhing and promoting manufactures; the ſpinning wheels were in motion, and the newſpapers rung with the exploits of our females—Long before the termination of the war, theſe reſolutions vaniſhed like the morning dew; and forgetful of ourſelves and our native abilities, we profuſely ſquandered away our money, and neglected our internal domeſtick labour and improvement. Reduced to poverty, the conſequences of folly ſtare us in the face, and we are now once more forming aſſociations for the encouragement of manufactures.

The once celebrated lady Percy, wife of earl Percy, who ſerved in America during the late war, and daughter to the earl of Bute, has fallen into ſuch a low eſtate, that ſhe humbly ſolicited permiſſion to lodge the remainder of a night in one of thoſe watch boxes which are placed in the ſtreets of London!!!

By accounts received from the paſſengers arrived in the ſhip Alexander, Captain Roch, we are informed, that proviſions in Ireland,

are much dearer than ever was known in that part of the world; one shilling and eight pence, sterling, for ten pounds of oaten meal; ten pence, for fourteen pounds of potatoes; and it is thought, from all appearance, that the ensuing crop will be equally, if not more so, defective. Therefore from the best information we can collect, have every reason to think, that emigration from thence, to this happy Land of Liberty, will be very extensive in the ensuing spring. It is not only the high price of provisions, but the exorbitant prices of lands, to which landlords have raised their rents.

A letter from Barbadoes, dated the 1st of July, mentions, that on the morning of that day, there had been the severest shock of an earthquake that had ever been felt in that island.

It is asserted that there had been a violent shock of a earthquake at Porto Rico, by which a church had been sunk, and other considerable damages done.

The North Carolina Gazette mentions, that the General Assembly of the state of Franklin, at their last session, have divided that state into two districts, and appointed Colonel Daniel Kennedy, Brigadier General of Washington district, and Colonel William Cooke, Brigadier General of Elholm district. They have likewise appointed the Honourable William Cooke, William Neilson and George Elholm, Esquires, Delegates to wait on Congress, for the purpose of being admitted into the Federal Union.

*Sept.* 8.—Two days ago the Treasurer of Fayette county, in this state, obtained from the state treasurer, a receipt in full for the quota of his county, of the funding taxes up to the first of July last. How wisely do the officers of this new county, which is situated beyond the Alleghenny mountain, exert themselves to prevent the accumulation of uncollected taxes upon the inhabitants; an evil which has so greatly distressed the interiour districts of the state, and forced multitudes to remove away, from the false indulgence of tardy collectors! These emigrants might have answered the publick calls on them, as they became due, but had no prospect of being able to discharge the arrears of years.

NEW YORK, August 29.

*Extract of a Letter from Norfolk, dated August 20.*

"A number of counterfeit HALF GUINEAS, of the English coin, have been discovered in circulation here, and we have reason to suppose the person who passed them here is now in Newyork, probably with a design to pass off as many as possible. They are so exact a counterfeit in appearance, that they cannot easily be detected, but by the want of weight and cutting into them. They appear to be copper neatly plated with gold, and dated 1781."

The question is not, (says a late writer) whether other countries do not surpass America in avarice, luxury and vanity; it is a poor consolation to a sick man, that his neighbour is worse. The symptoms of corruption so feelingly described by many good and wise Americans are not trifling, and they are founded on open well known facts. The civil war in Massachusetts, and the treason of Rhode Island are alarming proofs. Early marriages are marks of national prosperity, and have been very general in America; they are not so now, especially in the great towns—because women *not worth a groat* speak with scorn of 200 *a year*; and because pretty beaux and smart bucks prefer *English buttons* and Madeira wine to *the best American girl*. The patriots of America will then be sensible, that *a putrid fever is not to be trifled with*; principiis obsta, sero medicina paratur.

*Sept.* 8. The following pious fraud lately occurred at the opening of a new Methodistical Meeting at Bellbar, near Enfield Chace, in England: A person, apparently a gentleman, passing by on horseback, and seeing a great number of people waiting at the doors, after enquiring the cause, and understanding that it was the day appointed for the opening of the same by a Minister from London, and that a collection was to be made, &c. waited until after the service began, when alighting from his horse, he went in, and joining in the service, in a short time pulled out a purse, and putting a guinea into his hat, went round the congregation, who, influenced by this example, contributed very liberally. Though this conduct in a stranger was rather unaccountable, it passed off very well with the Minister, who imputed his zeal to a sudden conversion of the subject; and collections in the middle of the service are common in conventicles; notwithstanding this, the surprise of the whole congregation was inexpressible, when, instead of going into the vestry, they saw the new convert making towards the door; the Minister and others called upon him to deliver up the charge, which he refused, saying, "My Brethren, *freely have ye given, and freely have I received*;" and instantly remounting his horse, which was an exceeding good one, he left the saints to expatiate on the damnable nature of apostacy.

We are very sorry to observe, that during the manœuvres of the Militia yesterday afternoon, as one of the Artillery was driving home the charge, the gun accidentally went off, and tore his arm from his body; and a negro servant, belonging to Messrs. Robert and Peter Bruce, was shot through the body with a ram rod; it went in at his right shoulder, and came out at his left side; they both lie in a most deplorable condition, and it is not expected that either will live.

Letters, dated July 3, from Captain Lindsay, of the Brigantine Tom, arrived at Lisbon from this port, mention, that three Algerine frigates had been taken by the Portuguese; and they add, that there were 4 of her most Faithful Majesty's cruizers very

attentively looking out for the corſairs, off the gut of Gibraltar, ſo that it is now hoped the power of thoſe Barbarians will ſoon be effectually humbled.

The Hon. George Matthews, Governour of Georgia, has iſſued a proclamation, dated at Auguſta the 9th ult. ſetting forth, that, "as there is juſt reaſon to apprehend by diſpatches received from the Creek nation, hoſtilities will very ſhortly commence on the part of the Indians;"—he has thought fit, by advice of the council, to call a meeting of the aſſembly of that ſtate, to be held on Thurſday the 20th inſt.

HARTFORD, September 10.

*Extract of a letter from Paris to a Gentleman in this City, dated May 30.*

"The Marquis de la Fayette, on the day before the diſſolution of the Aſſembly of Notables, which took place on the 25th of May, having repreſented the ſituation of the Proteſtants in France, brought in a motion which he carried by a great majority to the following purport:

"That whereas a conſiderable part of the citizens of France, who do not profeſs the Roman Catholick religion, are laying as it were in a ſtate of civil death, it is expected that the king, deſirous to impreſs every heart with the love of his own religion, and knowing that truth is ſufficient to itſelf, and that errour alone can be in need of violent meaſures, would add to his other virtues, that of a benevolent tolerance; in conſequence whereof his Majeſty is moſt earneſtly requeſted to put an end to thoſe laws of proſcription againſt his proteſtant ſubjects which are equally contrary to the general intereſt of religion—to good morals—to population—to national induſtry—and to every principle of morality and policy.

"Having carried this motion in his *Bureau*, the marquis made another motion, for the reviſion of the civil and particularly the criminal laws, which was alſo agreed to, and preſented by the King's brother, preſident of that *Bureau*, to the King, who received the two addreſſes very graciouſly.

"It is to be remarked that among thoſe who ſupported the Marquis's motion in favour of the Proteſtants, moſt of whom are Calviniſts to the number of about fifteen hundred thouſand, the Biſhop of Sangres was one of the moſt liberal."

It is well known that in the ſouthern ſtates, there are few regular ordained Miniſters of the Goſpel.—The haveſt is truly great, but the labourers are few. Mr. Andrew Law, a gentleman of publick liberal education, and of an amiable irreproachable character, who has been a preacher as a Candidate among us for a number of years, and has been for ſome time paſt in the ſouthern ſtates, and finding the climate much more friendly to his health, than in the northern ſtates, and being deſirous of fixing his reſidence there and devoting himſelf to the work of the goſpel miniſtry; and preſbyterian ordination being very difficult to be obtained, he deſired to receive ordination from the Miniſtry in this ſtate; and being much acquainted in the vicinity of Hartford, it was thought proper that ordination might here be conferred. Accordingly on the 8th inſtant a Council of the Clergy were convened, conſiſting of the Rev. BENJAMIN BOARDMAN, Rev. JOEL MARSH, Rev. THEODORE HINSDALE, Rev. DAVID M'CLURE, Rev. NATHAN STRONG and the Rev. NATHAN PERKINS, by whom the ordination ſolemnities were performed. A reſpectable concourſe of people attended, and a great ſeriouſneſs and decency were viſible through all the important exerciſe.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following "method to preſerve Apple Trees from Worms. Take ſome ſea weed, the ſalts of which are not too much exhauſted by the weather, and put ſuch a quantity in the lower crotches of the trees, as the pickle, which is made by the rains, and drains from it, may wet the body of the tree all round; let this be done in the winter, before the inſects creep up to depoſit their eggs, and you will have no worms the next ſeaſon. This method has been found to anſwer very well, both to the eaſtward and weſtward of this ſtate, when both tar and oil have failed.

"P. S. A ſmall quantity ſpread round about the tree on the ground will alſo be ſerviceable; where ſea weed cannot be had, perhaps a quantity of ſalt in a bag, lodged in the crotch of a tree would have the ſame effect, but of this latter method nothing can be ſaid with any certainty, as it has not been tried; it might not be amiſs, however, to try the experiment."

NEW HAVEN, September 12.

Lately died at his wigwam in Pamdicham, (near Norwich) old Zachariah, Regent of the Mohegan tribe of Indians, in the 100th year of his age. It is ſaid, that in his younger years he was greatly addicted to drunkenneſs, but that for near 40 years paſt he has entirely abſtained from the uſe of all ſpirituous liquors.

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 12.

On Friday laſt, at Kingſton (about ten miles from this) a woman put a period to her exiſtence by hanging herſelf—the was in the bloom of life, and, conſidering the gracefulneſs of her perſon, and mental accompliſhments, might be deemed one of nature's maſter pieces. What induced her to commit this horrid deed we have not heard. She has left a diſconſolate huſband, a young child, and a number of worthy connexions, a tender regard to whoſe feelings, induces us to ſuppreſs her name.

BOSTON, September 17.

The following paragraph is the concluſion of the remarks of the Engliſh Monthly Reviewers on Dr. *Adams*'s Defence of the American Conſtitutions.

"It would give us great pleaſure to ſee ſome judicious treatiſe on the ſubject of go-

vernment, peculiarly calculated for the ſituation and circumſtances of the Americans, by a man of ſuch influence among them as might induce them to adopt ſome practicable plan; for it pains us to ſee a numerous people, once our fellow ſubjects, ſtill our fellow Chriſtians, and who (we truſt) will long continue our commercial friends, involved in diſtreſſes from which they know not how to extricate themſelves.—We hoped that this might have been the book, and we regret exceedingly that we have been ſo much diſappointed."

*Extract of a letter, dated Paris, June 22, 1787, from that perſevering friend to America, the Marquis* DE LA FAYETTE, *to his friend in this town.*

"I have juſt heard that a fire has deſtroyed many houſes in Boſton—What I feel on this occaſion you will eaſily gueſs from my attachment to the town, and its beloved citizens—Our accounts are yet imperfect; I hope they may be exaggerated—I know that your houſe is ſafe:—Pray let me know every particular, that may be intereſting to a heart moſt ſincerely devoted to your capital"

We have authority to aſſure the publick that in the ſame letter this generous Nobleman has directed *Samuel Breck*, Eſq; to pay TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS on his account, for the relief of the poor ſufferers by the fire.

Tueſday morning laſt arrived here, a Cutter of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, from France—of the diſpatches ſhe has brought we are unacquainted—it is however ſaid, the French ſquadron in this port will ſail in conſequence.

On Tueſday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court finiſhed their Seſſions in this town.—*John Sheen*, was convicted of burglariouſly breaking the houſe of Mr. Simon Elliot, of this town, in June laſt, and ſtealing therefrom ſundry articles of plate, and received ſentence of DEATH.

*In CONGRESS, July 24, 1787.*

*Ordered*, That the Board of Treaſury prepare and report to Congreſs, a requiſition on the States, for the ſupplies neceſſary for the current year, including one year's intereſt of the foreign debt, and ſuch parts of the principal as may become due the enſuing year; providing for the payment of one year's intereſt on the domeſtick debt, in a mode moſt convenient to the ſtates, and advantageous to the union.

Saturday laſt his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's ſquadron, under the command of Viſcount de Beaumont, left this port, with a fair wind.

The Supreme Executive of this Commonwealth, we hear, have been pleaſed to grant a FULL and FREE PARDON to the ſix Traitors lately under ſentence of Death.

*Extract from a letter to the Secretary of the Ohio Company.*

"As it is neceſſary that the names of the military aſſociators in our company, and the quantity of their bounty lands, ſhould be known to the Agents at Newyork (previous to the 4th of October) in order properly to accommodate the buſineſs with the Board of Treaſury, you will do well by giving the information to all concerned."

Major General Shepard has ordered the Colonels of the regiments, compoſing the 4th diviſion of the militia, to put their reſpective regiments in the beſt order, as his Excellency the Commander in Chief propoſes to review this diviſion ſome time this month.

Allen's New London Marine Liſt, of Aug. 24th, informs of the arrival of a brig from Martinico, which adviſes, that at that iſland, on the 20th July, was a ſevere earthquake, by which many houſes and lives were loſt—the damage ſuſtained, eſtimated at 70,000l. currency.

## WORCESTER.

In conſequence of the Pardon lately granted by the Executive Department of Government to thoſe who were under ſentence of Death for being concerned in the late Rebellion, Henry Gale was releaſed from his impriſonment on Tueſday laſt.

On Thurſday laſt, Mr. Andrew Duncan of this town, and ſeveral other perſons, went on the Long Pond, in two ſmall canoes, with a view of catching fiſh; one of the canoes returned about ſun ſet; the other, in which Mr. Duncan was, continued on the pond until about 12 o'clock that night, at which time Mr. Duncan came to the ſhore and landed the perſon who was with him, and then proceeded with the boat with a deſign of carrying it to the landing from which he ſat off in the morning, but on the way is ſuppoſed, by ſome unfortunate accident, to have fallen overboard, and to have drowned; diligent ſearch was made after him the next morning without effect, and his body is not yet diſcovered.

On Tueſday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court was opened in this town, at which time a moſt excellent and pathetick charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by his Honour the Chief Juſtice; after which a well adapted prayer was addreſſed to the Supreme Judge of the Univerſe, by the Rev. Mr. Bancroft.

☞The Managers of the LAND LOTTERY have advertiſed, that they ſhall commence drawing ſaid Lottery on the 10th of October next.

*** *Some Remarks on the New Braintree Proteſt are received, and will have a place in a future number.*

DIED.]—At Derby, Connecticut, in an advanced age, the Rev. Daniel Humphreys.—At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Anne Weſt, aged 51.—At Charleſtown, Mr. Thomas Edmunds.—At Boſton, Mr. Thomas Hudſon.—At Oxford, at the houſe of Lieut. Joſhua Turner, where ſhe came upon a tranſient viſit, very ſuddenly, in an apoplectick fit, Mrs. Mary Rich, wife of Lieut. David Rich, of Charlton, aged 31 years.

WINCHESTER, (*Virginia.*) August 8.

By a gentleman from Clinch, on whose veracity we may depend, we are informed; that the Indians are become very troublesome in that quarter, that a party of about 15 in number, had come to the house of a farmer in that neighbourhood, about day light on the morning of the first ult. just as the man had got out of doors, who was much surprized at their appearance, and went to alarm the neighbourhood; before he could return with proper assistance they had entered the house, snatched the infant from its mother's breast, and knocked the brains out, by dashing its head against the wall; they then fired on the woman, whom they killed and scalped; and next examined the bed, where finding six children, they killed and scalped them also, and then set fire to the bed. There was a negro girl in the house, who unperceivedly crept under the bed, and by that means escaped the fury of those barbarians. They made a precipitate retreat as soon as they had finished this bloody scene. The fire from the bed communicated itself to the house, which was consumed before any timely assistance could be had.

EXETER, (*New Hamp.*) September 7.

On Thursday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a very unusual noise was heard in the northeast by most people in this and several neighbouring towns. It resembled that of a large cannon ball rolling across a chamber floor. A better idea of it may be given by comparing it to a discharge of field artillery, at two or three miles distance where the explosions were perfectly distinct, but without the least intermission. The sound continued nearly a minute, and was very uniform from beginning to end. It was observed by many people to be preceded by a flash, though there was no cloud in the hemisphere from which thunder could be expected, nor did the sound at all resemble it, except in intensity. The houses were perceived to jar, but there was no motion of the earth.—For ten or fifteen minutes before the noise, the attention of the people in the streets was attracted by a very small cloud of an extremely singular appearance, in the direction from which the sound came. There were, at the time, a few small clouds, scattered over the hemisphere, and moving towards the southeast. But this was far below them, and almost stationary. What motion it had was opposite to that of the others. It was long and narrow.—The singularity of it consisted in its colour, which was like that of the flames of sulphur, except one end which was white. The whole was rather ragged. It spread slowly and disappeared after about an hour, very near the place where it was first discovered.—The flash of light, above mentioned, some persons assert to have issued from the minute cloud. This however the writer of this paragraph cannot help doubting; for though his eyes were fixed on it for ten or twelve minutes before the noise was heard, yet he observed no light from it; and is disposed to believe that the cloud and sound had not the least connection. As such noises in the air are rather uncommon, it is desired that gentlemen in the neighbouring towns where this was heard will communicate their observations, that the curious may be informed of the extent to which this was noticed.

NEWPORT, September 6.

A freeman who feels for the dignity of government, presumes that on the meeting of the Hon. Assembly there will be a solemn enquiry into the reasons of their not forming a session at Bristol agreeable to the Adjournment, in order that their constituents may know whether this unparalleled dissolution was premeditated or the unavoidable operations of unforeseen contingencies—we need hardly the reproach and bye word of the world, let us be cautious of adding to their contempt, and endeavour to rise from the merited disgrace we have voluntarily plunged into.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

We learn from Lancaster that the following singular affair is founded on facts, and confirmed by Dr. Huston. On the evening of the 11th ultimo, a young man having obtained information of some young women, near Wright's ferry, having formed a resolution of going in the evening to a cornfield to get some roasting ears of Indian corn, resolved he would go with a white sheet about him to represent a ghost, and have some fun in scaring them; but fatal was the consequence to him; whether he saw any thing which might be permitted to chastise him for his boldness, or what incident fell out to craze his imagination we cannot tell, but so it turned out, that after running through the fields for some hours, at last he reached a house in a manner frighted beyond description: He was immediately seized with epileptick fits, and continued to have frequent returns of them until they put a period to his existence about the middle of last week. Doctor Huston attended him, and says when he was not in these fits, he was always scared and imagined he saw something terrible, and cried to be taken away from it.

This is an awful warning against all attempts to terrify women and children, from which no good consequences will follow, but sometimes those that are very fatal.

*Sept.* 5. We hear that the CONVENTION propose to adjourn next week, after having America under such obligations to them for their long, painful and disinterested labours, to establish her liberty upon a permanent basis, as no time will ever cancel.

A valuable vein of copper ore has been lately discovered on a gentleman's plantation in Charleston, late of South Carolina; a piece of it has been assayed and found to contain a fortieth part of pure gold, which is a greater deal richer than many mines now working in South America.

VOL. III.] THE [NUMB. XXVI.

# WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

For the Fourth Week in September, 1787.

## HISTORY of the late WAR in AMERICA.

*From the* BRITISH ANNUAL REGISTER, *for* 1779.

BUT at the heel of these transactions, intelligence of an alarming nature was received from the eastward, which suddenly called Sir George Collier, with the greater part of his naval force, away from Newyork. This necessity originated from an expedition undertaken in the summer from Halifax by Colonel Macleane, with a view of establishing a strong post on the river Penobscot, in the eastern confines of New England, where that colony borders on Nova Scotia, and amidst those new and weak settlements, which the Massachusetts people have established in that quarter since the last war, and formed into a county under the name of Lincoln. The force with which he arrived in the Penobscot about the middle of June, consisted of a detachment of 450 rank and file of the 74th regiment, and 200 of the 82d; which were convoyed by three sloops of war. Here Colonel Macleane began to construct a fort, in a situation perfectly well chosen for annoying the enemy.

This transaction occasioned an unusual alarm at Boston, and the most vigorous measures were adopted by that government to prevent its completion. Orders were immediately given for an expedition to the Penobscot; and in order to secure armed vessels and transports, as well as sailors, an embargo of forty days was laid on all their shipping. As a further encouragement, the state gave up its share in all prizes that were taken to the captors. A very considerable naval armament (for so new a state) under the conduct of Commodore Saltonstall, was accordingly fitted out with extraordinary expedition; and a body of troops embarked under the conduct of a General Lovel.

On the other side, the works of the new fort, notwithstanding that the utmost diligence was used in their construction, were yet so far from being finished, as to afford but very imperfect means of defence, against any great superiority of force. Colonel Macleane had, however, the fortune to receive intelligence of the armament preparing at Boston, a few days before its arrival; upon which, he immediately changed his plan of operations, and instead of proceeding farther in the construction of works, which there could be no time for completing, applied himself with the greatest assiduity, to the putting of the post in the best present state of defence, which its situation, and the shortness of the notice, could admit. In this, as in every thing else, he received the most cordial and efficacious support and assistance from the officers and crews of the three royal frigates in the river, who committed themselves with the greatest chearfulness to abide the fate of the garrison.

*July 25th.* At length, the hostile and dreaded fleet, to the amount of 37 sail, appeared in sight; and soon after, their armed vessels began to cannonade the ships of war, and a battery of four twelve pounders, which had been thrown up on the bank of the river for their protection. It appears, that the works of the fort were commenced about the middle of a small peninsula, the western point of which run pretty deeply into the river; and the whole, so far as we can judge, forming a sort of hook, within which was included a little bay or harbour, wherein the frigates were stationed. The commander had the precaution to intrench the isthmus or neck, which joined the peninsula to the continent, by which he was secured on the back. The weak side of the peninsula lay to the harbour, the entrance to which was, as we have

ſeen, defended by the frigates, and the four gun battery; and the oppoſite ſide, ſeems not to have admitted of a landing. From this ſituation, the only feaſible means the enemy poſſeſſed for approaching the fort, was by effecting a landing on the weſt point; and even there, the ground was naturally ſo ſtrong and difficult, as to afford no ſmall room for hope to the commander, that he ſhould be able to protract their operations for ſome conſiderable time, which was the great object he had in view, as holding out the proſpect of expected relief.

The fire of the enemy was ſo well returned, that their ſhips found it neceſſary to retire; upon which their fleet anchored off the weſt end of the peninſula. They renewed the attack upon the ſhipping on the following day; but being again repulſed as before, they ſeemed, for the preſent, to give up all hope of ſucceeding on that ſide. They made ſeveral attempts to land, both on the firſt night, and after, in which they were alſo conſtantly repulſed by the piquets, who were advantageouſly poſted on the point for their reception. To the great ſurprize, however, and diſappointment of the commander and garriſon, they made good their landing under a violent cannonade, on the morning of the 28th, and obliged the piquets to retire to the fort.

The attention of the commander, his officers and garriſon, were now neceſſarily confined to the ſtrengthening and defence of their works; operations in which they were equally indefatigable and ſucceſsful. On the third day after their landing, the enemy opened a battery at about 750 yards diſtance; and in a few days after, another ſomewhat nearer; but although the cannonade from both was very briſk and well ſupported, the works were carried on in the fort with the ſame ſpirit and induſtry as before. Thus the beſieged exhibited the ſingular phenomenon, of acquiring a daily acceſſion of internal ſtrength and ſecurity, under the immediate aſſaults of the enemy. *Aug.* 30th.

In the mean time, the Americans having erected a battery on an iſland at the entrance of the harbour, the frigates and ſhipping thought it neceſſary, upon a conſultation between the land and naval force, to retire farther within the bay or creek; and having alſo landed guns to cover their own battery, the commander was thereby enabled to withdraw the four twelve pounders for the defence of the fort. For about a fortnight the cannonade was ſupported with great ſpirit on both ſides; at the end of which time, the commander received intelligence from a deſerter, that a general ſtorm was fixed upon, it being intended to attack the ſhips and the fort at the ſame inſtant. Upon this information, he immediately threw up a ſmall work, covered with light artillery, at about 150 yards diſtance, in the front of the fort; thus adding a further ſecurity and cover to the body of the place.

Whilſt the commanders, garriſon, and ſeamen were in impatient expectation of the attack, and without the ſmalleſt apprehenſion as to the event, an unuſual quiet being obſerved on the enemy's ſide, very early in the morning, it induced a cloſer inſpection, in conſequence of which it was ſoon, to their inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, diſcovered, that the rebels had totally abandoned their camp and works in the night, and had reembarked both their forces and artillery. Nor were they left long in the dark as to the cauſe of this myſterious event; for while they were endeavouring to profit in ſome degree of the confuſion which they ſaw in the enemy's fleet, Sir George Collier, with his ſquadron, appeared full to their view in the river. *Aug.* 14th

That commander had ſailed from Sandy Hook, in the Raiſonable man of war, on the 3d of Auguſt, and arrived in the Penobſcot, accompanied by the Greyhound, Blonde, Virginia, Camilla, and Galatea frigates. The Americans at firſt ſeemed to make ſome ſhew of intended reſiſtance, by drawing up in a creſcent acroſs the river, as if they determined to diſpute the paſſage. But their reſolution ſoon failed, and a moſt ignominious flight took place. Perhaps they intended no more by that ſhew of reſiſtance, that to afford time for the tranſports to make ſome way up the river, and to gain thereby an opportunity of landing the troops. However that was, a general chace, and unreſiſted deſtruction took place; in both of which the three ſloops of war, which had been ſo long cooped up with the garriſon, now took an eager part. The fugitives themſelves, finding there was no poſſibility of eſcape, ſhortened the buſineſs, by ſetting fire to, and blowing up their own veſſels. No deſtruction could be more complete, for nothing eſcaped. One frigate of 20 guns, and another of 28, were, however, taken.

Few ſingle towns have ever experienced ſuch a blow to their marine, as Boſton now ſuffered. The Warren, a fine new frigate, of 32 eighteen and twelve pounders, with five others, from 20 to 24 guns, one of 16, and one of 18, were all blown up. Six armed brigs or ſloops, from 14 to 16 guns each, with one of 12, met the ſame fate. The whole number of armed veſſels deſtroyor taken, including two, which the ſquadron took on their paſſage, amounting to nineteen. A force, little, if at all inferiour, whether with reſpect to ſhips or guns, to the navy royal of England, for ſeveral years after the acceſſion of Queen Elizabeth.

Twenty four ſail of tranſports were likewiſe deſtroyed, and ſome proviſion veſſels taken. As nothing could be more deſpicable than the conduct of Salſonſtall, ſo no man could be more exonerated than he was by his countrymen. It is even ſaid, that the indignation and rage of the land forces roſe ſo high, upon the common diſgrace which they were obliged to ſhare in, that they could not refrain from coming to blows with the ſeamen, in the courſe of their ſubſequent return by land. It muſt, however, be acknowledged, that the Americans were not able to cope with the royal ſquadron, in an open and regular ſea fight, and that the ſuperiour force and weight of metal of the Raiſonable, afforded ſufficient cauſe of terrour to frigates. But the paſſes, windings, and ſhallows of the river, might have ſerved much to leſſen that ſuperiority; and at any rate, excepting the effuſion of blood, the moſt deſperate reſiſtance could not have been attended with more fatal conſequences than their ignominious flight.

[*To be continued.*]

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

## *The* WORCESTER SPECULATOR. No. III.

THERE is no inſtance in which the benevolence of the Deity is more apparent, in the natural world, than in his accommodating the temperature and fertility of every climate to the original neceſſities of its inhabitants. That this peculiarly diſtinguiſhes the climates of the American States, muſt be evident to every one, who is acquainted with their ſituation. By the fertility, and ſalubrious quality of the air and ſoil—by the no leſs uſeful than beautiful variegation of hill and dale, it ſeems that nature deſigned this luxuriant ſpot to terminate the moſt unbounded wiſhes of her civilized ſons.

Having ſoil and climate ſuited to the various productions of prolifick nature, it muſt be imputed to that roving, enterpriſing ſpirit which characteriſes man, that the inhabitants of this country ſhould engage in extenſive commerce. Whenever a country has grown ſo populous, or the ſoil ſo barren, that agriculture cannot ſatisfy its needy ſons, then, and then only, ſhould commerce be encouraged. The reaſons are obvious. The proſperity of a nation depends upon the internal peace and contentment of its inhabitants. A free intercourſe with foreign nations begets diſſipation, the greateſt bane of a community; it introduces a different turn of thought among the commonality. They ſoon look with contempt upon thoſe employments which heretofore were the ſources of ſubſiſtence and contentment. They now leave their *patrimonial* and *houſehold Gods*, the ſure protectors of their happineſs, and riot for a moment in diſſipation and extravagance. Dependent for the trappings of their new ſphere, they alienate their patrimony, and become the ready tools of ambition and faction. Theſe obſervations very naturally ariſe upon a view of the preſent ſituation of the American police; but more particularly of the ſtate of this Commonwealth. That our embarraſſments are principally occaſioned by the neglect of agriculture, and application to an ill judged commerce, is a truth, which may be eaſily demonſtrated. For many years, while commerce was prohibited, the Americans made great proficiency in agriculture and manufactures. While induſtry walked hand in hand with publick virtue, our demands, though many, were readily anſwered. Peace found our finances low and our manufactures imperfect; a taſte for high life and extravagance ſpon univerſally prevailed. The populace fondly imagined that independence would put an end to every future exertion, and prove a *Midas* in politicks. The doctrine, ſo flattering to indolence, that commodities could be purchaſed much cheaper than manufactured, was univerſally believed. The farmer who had conſidered himſelf

the moſt important character in the Commonwealth, now looked upon his farm as an *unneceſſary* incumbrance. He allowed his ſons to take, as they thought, a more expeditious and leſs laborious method of acquiring reſpect and opulence. His daughters, who heretofore had ornamented themſelves with the modeſt work of their own hands, now leave their half ſpun webs. The rich dairy is borne away to purchaſe gewgaws for their empty heads. The income of his eſtate, with which he was wont to pay his honeſt debts, is now too ſcanty to diſcharge his proportion of the publick tax. At length he is obliged to mortgage his eſtate, and becomes a noiſy advocate for paper money and a levelling act.

A landed intereſt, divided through a whole community, while it diſcards luxury, by encouraging induſtry, preſerves that equality among the inhabitants, which is the *only* foundation of a laſting republick. Whatever therefore, tends to leſſen this equality of landed poſſeſſions, is repugnant to good policy in a free government. That unreſtricted commerce will have this effect, is a truth too obvious to need demonſtration. If ſimilar cauſes will produce ſimilar effects, we may read our deſtiny in the termination of the Spartan Republick; for more than five hundred years, while commerce was reſtricted, the Spartans flouriſhed, and were renowned for the exerciſe of every publick and private virtue: But when this reſtriction was taken off, in the days of Lyſander, luxury, with its concomitant train of vices, poured in like a torrent, and wholly deluged and deſtroyed that Commonwealth.

Should another Lycurgus ariſe, regulate our commerce, and encourage agriculture and manufactures, we may yet be drawn back to ſome point of excellence: But ſhould we proceed in our miſtaken policy, our deſtruction is as inevitable as the decrees of Heaven.

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*For the* WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

*The following is the Subſtance of the Opinion given by one of the Council, on the Queſtion of granting a Pardon to* Jaſon Parmenter—*when he obſerved,*

THAT this was a queſtion of great importance, not only becauſe the life of this individual citizen depended upon it, but becauſe if a pardon was granted in this caſe, the reaſons upon which it would be iſſued might demand a ſimilar deciſion in favour of three other perſons, under ſentence for the ſame crime, and whoſe caſes had been moved at the board:—That Parmenter was convicted of treaſon; his indictment was in the form commonly uſed in ſuch offences; it had however been ſuggeſted abroad, that he had alſo been guilty of murder;—there was nothing in the record of the proceſs which intimated this; every indictment found againſt perſons for the late rebellion was in the ſame form with that againſt him; but he had, however, examined into the nature of the evidence againſt him, as far as he had been able, and believed that, if he had been tried for murder, without the idea of his having been engaged in the rebellion, the killing of Walker would have been but manſlaughter at moſt, becauſe there was a rencontre between the parties, began by Walker, who diſcharged his fire arm at the ſame inſtant, or rather before Parmenter diſcharged his: But if he has been guilty of murder, a pardon of the offence he is under ſentence for, is no pardon of that crime.

He obſerved, that for all meaſures intended to make a deep impreſſion on the publick mind, there is a critical moment: If that is not improved, the effect wiſhed for can never be produced at any ſubſequent period; and to ſuppoſe that his Excellency the late Governour, and the Honourable Gentlemen then of the Board, poſtponed the execution of the ſentences, that others might finiſh the work which they had began; or that they did it to throw a diſagreeable taſk upon their ſucceſſors in office, which they wiſhed to avoid themſelves; or from an idea that an odium would reſt upon the man, or men, who ſhould complete by publick executions, a ſyſtem they had raiſed, but had not firmneſs to ſupport, would be fixing a very diſagreeable imputation upon their characters: That it was done from a doubt of the legality of the trials, was not by them ſuggeſted: If they acted upon the laſt mentioned reaſon, it yet remains in force: To ſay that it was done, "becauſe reprieves had been uſual," will by no means do; for this is the firſt conviction for high treaſon that has been in the country, and to obtain this the Court was carried up, in

a difficult and inclement ſeaſon, for the avowed purpoſe of making immediate examples.

That the benefit of the act of indemnity extended to all, except nine, of the untried people concerned in the late rebellion. Amongſt thoſe who were indemnified, are many who have been more atrociouſly guilty, than thoſe who are condemned; it is true that the latter have been apprehended and brought to trial, but this adds nothing to their guilt.

That it was true that a proviſion is made in the above mentioned act, that the indemnity ſhall not be conſtrued to extend to perſons convicted of crimes, and it is true that no act of that nature could be extended to them; the power of pardoning, after conviction, being, by the conſtitution, lodged with your Excellency and Honours.

Upon theſe meaſures having been adopted in the legiſlature, and it appearing to be the wiſh of ſo many thouſands of the people to have the unhappy commotions ſettled without the loſs of any more lives, the examples of the beſt governments were reſorted to, and it appeared that other States, and even *Britain*, whoſe ſanguinary diſpoſition daily gluts the grave with legal conſignments, furniſhed examples of clemency in this caſe: That thereupon his Excellency, with advice of Council, reſpited the execution of the ſentences to the twentieth inſtant.

That he did not mean to ſuggeſt that the Council were unanimous in this point. Some gentlemen who adviſed the late Governour to poſtpone the executions to the 25th of June, as he had been informed, had uniformly urged the preſent Governour againſt a pardon. That even this meaſure was adopted in a way which effectually tried the ſtrength of government, for every preparation, in the county of Hampſhire at leaſt, was made for a ſerious execution; but this parade of death was ſo far from exciting oppoſition to legal authority, that a gloomy ſilence and ſolemn awe, at the power of government, was univerſally exhibited.

That thoſe who were then in favour of this meaſure, cannot but conſider themſelves as under the moſt ſolemn obligations *now* to grant a pardon; for he conſidered this as a ſort of compact, if not on the part of the government, at leaſt binding on thoſe Counſellors who adviſed to the meaſure, that if it appeared by the ſubſequent conduct of the inſurgents that peace and tranquillity could be reſtored without publick ſanguinary examples, a pardon ſhould be granted.

That the act of indemnity was limited to thoſe alone who ſhould take the oath of allegiance, upon, or before the 12th day of September 1787. We are well aſſured that all who were the objects of the act have complied with this requiſition.

That the troops were diſbanded, the ideas of paper money, and demolition of the Courts of Juſtice are ſo far from being entertained by the people, that they are univerſally execrated.

That the late unhappy commotions did not fix the character of the people as ungovernable, they aroſe from an unfortunate concurrence of circumſtances, with which all countries, in their turns, have been afflicted, but which, in a free government, have a more dangerous and diſagreeable effect; we had but lately reſiſted a government long eſtabliſhed over us.

That the taxes in preceding years, though not heavy when they were granted, upon the ſudden exit of money became intolerable; whilſt caſh was plenty, the people were prodigal of [illegible], but when it became ſcarce, the property for which they were indebted would not pay one half of the purchaſe money ſtipulated. Lawſuits were multiplied, and the legal bills of coſt were ſo augmented by delays at the requeſt of the debtors, that they became oppreſſive:—Add to this, that there ſtands ready at ſuch a criſis, a number of ſharpers, who will improve the moment of keen diſtreſs, to extort from the wretched the ſmall remains of property by exceſſive uſury.

That a pile thus prepared was eaſily kindled into a flame by Gazette writers, who miſtook thoſe burdens which were the neceſſary price of our independence, and the ſecurity of our future freedom, for grievances which demanded redreſs.

And that it could not be wiſe and prudent, under our preſent proſpects, and in our preſent ſituation, to recall to publick view, the ideas of injury to private individuals, indignity to the government, and reproach to our country.

That he was not afraid of raiſing new commotions by a publick execution of the ſentences under conſideration; the people might indeed murmur, upon an idea that the parade of death was unneceſſary at ſo late an hour. But if he thought there would be any kind of oppoſition, he ſhould be full for trying the

experiment; but as he did not, and could see no necessity of, or publick advantage from, the execution of these people, after all their sufferings, and at a time when the State has sunk into the arms of peace and tranquillity, he was clear in advising his Excellency to grant a full pardon to *Jason Parmenter*.

*An Account of the first Discovery of* CORN. *From a Dissertation by Dr.* Heyne.

THE first thing to be considered is, whether any species of corn ever grows naturally. Buffon and others have been inclined to deny it.

This question should be limited, and the enquiry made, not about corn in general, but about certain specifick kinds of corn, as wheat, barley, oats, &c. For some kinds of corn will grow in the north, which are not to be found in the south, and *vice versa*. The Eastern nations have rice and maize, and know nothing of wheat, barley, or oats. The use of *far** was known in Italy for many centuries, before they had any wheat or barley; and oats were not known there even in Pliny's time.

Another thing to be considered is, the *varieties* introduced into the species of cultivation. Thus *secale* (rye) which was formerly bitter, has been softened by long cultivation; the better kinds of wheat cannot be found in our countries; and even in the happiest soils, *robus* (red strong wheat) easily degenerates into *siligo* (an inferiour wheat) which again, when carried to a good soil, becomes *robus*.

There are likewise many ways in which corn may be said to have been *discovered*. It might be said to be *discovered* when there was no instrument to prepare it with, but the hand of man; and when there was no enjoyment of it but roasted, or made into a pulp. Again, it might be *discovered*, when the plough and other instruments of husbandry were discovered, which again could not be made the most use of, until the invention of iron, the use of cattle, and dunging. Finally, we might call *discovery*, either the *cultivation* of such herbs as were found native in any country, or the carrying the seeds of them into other countries, and sowing them there.

Different kinds of corn must therefore have had different origins; nor does it follow, that the discovery of one naturally and indispensably leads to the knowledge of the utility of another.

The question being thus limited, when we enquire what kind of grain was the first known to man, we must consider what country they first inhabited in great bodies, and what grain is native to that soil.

Now, as they inhabited the most fertile part of Asia, that which lies between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, it is probable (and it will be shewn presently by historical authority) that *wheat* or *zea* was the first grain sowed; that grain being native to those soils. The people who emigrated from those countries would, some of them, go before corn was found out; some of those, who went afterward, would either recollect what they had seen in their own country, or recover it by chance; others, when they had come into other countries, would be tempted to try experiments on grain, not exactly the *same* as, but *similar* to that they had seen at home. Colonies too, which were sent out, would either carry seeds with them from their own country, or amend, by cultivation, those they saw in the new country.

This must likewise have been the case with legumes, or pot herbs, which were improved by the antients just as the people of America and the West India islands have improved the Cassava tree, the farinaceous palm (Sago) and the Arum Esculentum (Indian Kale) which last was known in Syria and Africa, as appears by the testimony of Dioscorides and Pliny.

It is pleasing to consider how, under the disposition of a benign Providence, which takes care to supply alike the wants of all its creatures, the several plants and fruits have been carried over the whole earth. We have seen, that the nobler kinds of grain were native at Babylon and India, from the beginning; and that they, soon after, were improved by cultivation. The same grains, either natural or improved, were found in Egypt. Thence the thing spread further. The Phoenicians probably carried agriculture to their numerous colonies; the Carthaginians, who were as famous for their agriculture as

* As authors are not always agreed about the kinds of corn which the ancients meant to describe, I have thought it proper to preserve the Latin names in many places.

their navigation, diſperſed it through Africa, Spain, and France; when Alexander went on his Indian expedition, ſeveral new grains, legumes, trees, and herbs, were made known to the Greeks, through the diligence of Ariſtotle; many more were imported from Aſia and Europe, under the Seleucidæ and Ptolemies; Aſia being at length quite laid open by the Mithridatick war, Italy was enriched with many kinds of plants and trees, which the Romans tranſported into the other parts of Europe. Another ſet was imported by the Goths; the cruſades furniſhed ſome; and the voyages ſince undertaken have added more.

[*To be continued.*]

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*An ADDRESS of a Convention held at Portland, on Wedneſday the 5th day of September, 1787, by adjournment—to conſider the expediency of the three Counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, being formed into a ſeparate Government—to the Inhabitants of ſaid Counties.*

FRIENDS and BRETHREN,

THE publick good is an object of the greateſt importance to every ſociety; and deſerves the attention of the ſociety in general, and of the members who compoſe it in particular. For upon the general weal depends the intereſt and happineſs of every individual. Upon this principle have a Convention of the Three Eaſtern Counties proceeded, from time to time; and have written to, and addreſſed you accordingly.

Laſt January the Convention put into the hands of a Committee a petition to the General Court, praying for their conſent that a ſeparate government might be erected, including the three counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln. This they did upon the principle of ſuch a ſeparation's being conſiſtent with the good of the Commonwealth at large, and highly beneficial to ſaid counties. This petition now lays before the General Court (who are the political fathers of us all;) but they have not ſufficient knowledge of the minds of the people, to proceed thereon. The Convention therefore, ſolicitous for the general good of the whole Commonwealth, and of theſe Counties in particular, wiſh to furniſh them with all the evidence neceſſary upon ſuch an occaſion. They therefore recommend, that the inhabitants of the ſeveral towns and plantations in ſaid Counties would freely give their voices, by ſubſcribing the following, yea or nay.

A Subſcription for collecting the general voice of the Inhabitants of the Counties of York, Cumberland, and Lincoln—whether they wiſh to be formed into a Separate Government, or not. Thoſe who are for a ſeparation will ſubſcribe their names under the word yea; and thoſe who are againſt it, under the word nay. Thoſe towns and plantations who chooſe, are deſired to take the ſenſe of their inhabitants, at a meeting called for that purpoſe, whether the ſubſcription ſhall be forwarded to Court or not.

And it is hereby recommended and deſired, that the above ſubſcriptions may be returned, by the ſecond Wedneſday of November next, to Stephen Hall, Eſq; of Portland, Jacob Bradbury, Eſq; of Buxton, Capt. James Carr, of Hallowell, or to either of them, as may be moſt convenient, being a Committee appointed to receive and forward the ſame to the General Court, whether the voice of the town or plantation be had thereon or not.

*By order of the Convention,*

WILLIAM GORHAM, Preſident.
STEPHEN LONGFELLOW, jun. Clerk.

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## *UNITED PROVINCES.*

THE conſtitution and government of the United Provinces is rather intricate, yet neceſſary to be in ſome meaſure underſtood in the preſent ſtate of affairs, as we have ſo often occaſion to mention the States.

The United Provinces ſubſiſt in a common confederacy, yet each Province has an internal government or conſtitution independent of the others: This government is called the *States of that Province*, and the *Delegates* from them form the *States General*, in whom the Sovereignty of the whole confederacy is veſted; but though a Province ſhould ſend two or more Delegates, yet ſuch Province has no more than *one voice* in every reſolution.

Before any reſolution can have the form of a law, it muſt be approved of by

every Province, and by every city and republick in that Province. This formality, in times of great danger and emergency, has been ſet aſide. Every reſolution of the States of a *particular* Province, muſt be carried *unanimouſly*.

The *Council of State* conſiſts likewiſe of Deputies from the ſeveral Provinces; but its conſtitution is different from that of the States General. The *Council of State* is compoſed of *twelve* perſons. Guelderland ſends *two* of thoſe; Holland *three*; Zealand *two*; Utrecht *two*; Friſeland *one*; Overyſſel *one*; and Groningen *one*. Theſe Deputies, however, do not vote *provincially*, but *perſonally*, that is, as Miniſters of State, and not the commiſſioned repreſentatives of certain conſtituents. Their buſineſs is to prepare eſtimates, and ways and means for raiſing the revenue, as well as other matters that are to be laid before the States General.

The States General are ſtiled "High and Mighty Lords," or, "The Lords the States General of the United Netherlands," or, "Their High Mightineſſes."

The States of the Provinces are ſtiled "Noble and Mighty Lords"—but thoſe of Holland by old diſtinction, are called, "Noble and moſt Mighty Lords."

Subordinate to theſe two bodies, is the *Chamber of accounts*, which is likewiſe compoſed of provincial deputies, who are auditors of publick accounts.

The *Admiralty* forms a ſeparate board, and the executive part of it is committed to five colleges (which are called the "Colleges of the Admiralty") in the three maritime provinces of Holland, Zealand and Friſeland.

In Holland the people have no power of chuſing their repreſentatives, or their magiſtrates. In Amſterdam, which takes the lead in all publick deliberations, the magiſtracy is lodged in 36 Senators, who are choſen for *life*, and every vacancy among them is filled up by the ſurvivors. The ſame Senate alſo elects the deputies to repreſent the cities in the province of Holland.

The Stadtholderſhip was made hereditary in 1747, in the male and female repreſentatives of the family of Orange. This office in a manner ſuperſedes the conſtitution we have juſt been giving an account of. The Stadtholder is Preſident of the States of every Province; and ſuch is his power and influence, that he *can change the deputies, magiſtrates, and officers*, in every province and city. He has the moulding the Aſſembly of the States General, *though he has no voice in it*. Though he has not the title, he has apparently more power than ſome Kings; for beſides the influence and revenue he derives from the Stadtholderſhip, he has ſeveral principalities and large eſtates of his own. His titles are, "Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Seven United Provinces."

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*From the* PENNSYLVANIA MERCURY.

The following Communications to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, are publiſhed at their requeſt.

*To the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.*

GENTLEMEN,

WHILST you are laudably engaged in promoting every improvement in agriculture, you may, perhaps, eſteem any hint to preſerve the health of the farmer not unworthy your notice and patronage.

The deſtructive effects of ſpiritous liquors in the United States have been long obſerved and complained of by the real friends of America. Unhappily our citizens in general are not in a ſituation to examine this ſubject with attention and impartiality. The cuſtom of drinking theſe poiſons being introduced at an early period in America, is regarded with that blind prepoſſeſſion which is commonly acquired in favour of ancient uſages. The certain deſtruction of the morals, the lives and the property of our fellow citizens, by the exceſſive uſe of rum, is overlooked; and every reformation is conſidered as a meaſure totally impoſſible, particularly amongſt that claſs of citizens whom you wiſh to encourage and ſupport. Influenced by this univerſal opinion, during the firſt years of conducting my farm, I gave my men a dram in the morning, and during harveſt allowed each man one pint of rum per day.

Obſerving the ill conſequences of this practice, and conſidering it as inconſiſtent with humanity, and contrary to the true intereſt of my poor neighbours, I ventured this year upon a new experiment, and amidſt the general prejudices of the country, have conducted a farm of above two hundred acres under cultivation, without the uſe of ſpiritous liquors of any kind. As a ſubſtitute I

have given ſmall malt beer, made in the family; and it is with particular pleaſure that I can inform your uſeful Society, that this experiment has been attended with a ſucceſs beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation. I have juſt finiſhed a very extenſive harveſt without any accident, drunkenneſs or diſorder, and with an alacrity and neatneſs which I never before experienced.

Our own intereſt as farmers ſhould engage us to baniſh the rum bottle from our plantations—our ſituations as members of Society ſhould oblige us to baniſh it from the ſtate.

No American can regard the baneful effects of this poiſon on their diſtreſſed country, without experiencing an anxiety to remove it, but which cannot be accompliſhed without the ſteady perſeverance of every individual of influence and reputation. I am, gentlemen, with great reſpect, your real friend,

GEORGE LOGAN.

*Stenton, Auguſt* 11, 1787.

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THE earth, in general, is a compound of vegetative matter, formed by nature, to propagate a variety of plants; and thoſe ſalts peculiar to each plant, muſt be extracted from the earth by each peculiar ſpecies of plant; for the land may have ſtrength to bring good different crops one after another, but it ſeldom abounds with one kind of ſalt, ſufficient to produce a good crop of the ſame grain often repeated ſucceſſively, unleſs the land is rich indeed, and the ſoil, with the climate, well adapted to that kind of grain, or plant, which is often ſo repeated; this remark, which will ever be found true, inſtructively points out the indiſpenſable neceſſity of varying crops often, if not annually.

The foregoing obſervation I make to the Society, for the benefit of their theoretical members, as, from their after practice, great advantage is to be expected towards improving agriculture in America; it being this claſs of men, fertile in genius, emulous to promote their country's good, and able to bear the expence, who have by their laudable experiments, led the way for poor farmers in Europe, to adopt a courſe of cropping (as approved at this day) in lieu of their forefathers' old eſtabliſhed cuſtom—The baſis of this new method is founded on Manure, eſpecially from marle, and the ſuperſtructure is perfected by crops of pulſe, artificial graſs, and grain, which they raiſe alternately, *and in this, ſyſtematically done*, is compriſed the myſteries of real huſbandry—Preſuming the following remarks are not generally known, I inſert them for the information of the publick.

A more beneficial diſcovery has not been made in agriculture, than that of clover being an infallible preparative for a wheat crop; with once ploughing I have ſowed ſeveral hundred acres, and have ſeen thouſands growing, yet never knew one crop to fail, although in ſome caſes the land was poor—but it is particularly agreeable to rich land, as the ſtraw will be ſtrong, the ear large, and the ſtemming incredible—If a marvellous crop of wheat is raiſed on very rich ground, it muſt be in this way, for fallows produce a luxuriant tall ſtraw, weak at the root, with a ſmall ear, which will fall.

In proof of the foregoing obſervations let reaſon be attended to; clover graſs affords reſt to land, and keeps out weeds; the paſture produces feed in abundance for cattle; the ſoil of the cattle, with the vegetable ſalts contained in the large tap root and heart of the clover, afford vivid manure for wheat—One other advantage ariſing from this mode of farming is, the furrows being whole and the root of the grain in them, it admits the water to drain from the root, and the ſurface of the ground will not riſe with the froſt, as fallows of fine mould are ſubject to do—the wheat, therefore, muſt ſtand the winter much the beſt, if ſowed after clover with once ploughing.

I ſhall conclude theſe remarks, with deſcribing the method of ſowing wheat on clover land; wiſhing the citizens of Philadelphia to put it in practice this fall, on ſome of their clover lots, which are in proper order.

Take an acre of clover land that has been paſtured quite to the ground; in the September of the ſecond ſummer after it was ſowed, turn it clean over with the plough, but before the two laſt furrows of each land are ſplit, take a handful of wheat, and drop a little ſeed from between the thumb and a fore finger, along each furrow, throwing it before you as you ſtep along, and then ſplit the two furrows, turning them on the wheat; if this is not done, the ſide of the lands will be bare—The ſame day it is ploughed, ſow on the acre three pecks of clean ſeed wheat, broad caſt; after it is ſowed take a roller, and run over the lands the ſame way they are ploughed; when that is done harrow it two or three times o-

ver the ſame way, until the ſeed is covered, but by no means harrow acroſs the land; make the water furrows (if need be) with the ſpade, and turn the guſt ſide of the ſods downwards.

*From the Quebeck Gazette, of the 9th of Auguſt.*

Mr. PRINTER,

I OBSERVED a paragraph in your paper of the 26th July laſt, ſetting forth that his Majeſty's Ship Thiſbe had arrived from a cruize, with the Schooner Ranger, Anthony Howe, and Schooner Induſtry, Silas Newcomb, American veſſels from Cape Cod, which were found fiſhing in the river, and that the above veſſels were *releaſed*.—Want of information no doubt muſt have prevented you from aſſigning to the publick the true cauſe. I muſt therefore acquaint you that the Governour and Council of Quebeck (to whom the buſineſs was referred) were unanimouſly of opinion that American veſſels of every deſcription are not permitted by the treaty of peace to fiſh in any part of the river St. Lawrence, and recommended that I ſhould eſcort the above mentioned Schooners out of the river, and admoniſh the maſters not to return again.—The ſame motive of humanity which actuated the Governour and Council, induced me to permit thoſe veſſels to depart, having no inclination to take an undue advantage of men who poſſibly might be ignorant of the law; had they been libelled, they would certainly have been condemned. I hope the lenity ſhewn them on this occaſion will not be miſconſtrued, but prevent them from appearing again in the river St. Lawrence, as they cannot expect a repetition of the indulgence that has already been granted them.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

ISAAC COFFIN, Capt. of the Thiſbe.

*Thiſbe, off Quebeck, 7th Auguſt, 1787.*

# Summary of late Intelligence.

## American News.

CHARLESTON, *(S. C.)* Auguſt 13.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in London.*

"ABOUT 1000 miles weſt of Cape Henry is ſituated a vaſt tract of land named Kentucky. It contains at preſent about 28 or 30,000 inhabitants.—The aſtoniſhing richneſs of the ſoil ſupplies them almoſt ſpontaneouſly with all the neceſſaries, and ſome of the luxuries of life, and their numbers increaſe daily from all parts of America. They have not as yet any fixed form of government, yet juſtice is very regularly adminiſtered by the magiſtrates choſen by the conſent of the inhabitants in each particular neighbourhood. They maintain a ſlight political connexion with Virginia, and form, in ſome meaſure, a part of that ſtate, but ſeparated by a deſart near 700 miles in breadth, they have found their connexion ſo inconvenient that they laſt year propoſed to the legiſlature of Virginia to form a ſeparate government, but in confederation with that republick.

"The ſettlement of Kentucky opens a large field for the exertions of induſtry and genius. But as they are at preſent new to their advantages, and until they are unable to manufacture for themſelves, any other that is carried thither muſt run off through commercial channels; but as they are ſituated on the banks of the Ohio, when they are permitted to navigate the Miſſiſippi, general opulence muſt flow in upon them. And at preſent no part of this continent affords a more pleaſing aſylum from the noiſe and nonſenſe of the world. The right of Americans to navigate the Miſſiſippi has been recognized by our laſt legiſlature in a manner which, through Congreſs, muſt ſoon bring the King of Spain to a ſpecifick determination; and this circumſtance muſt either open a Spaniſh trade to the weſtern country or a war with Spain in America."

FREDERICK TOWN, Auguſt 25.

A remarkable account of a deceaſed heart has lately been communicated in a letter to Dr. Simmons, by Mr. N. Chavaſſe, ſurgeon at Walſall, and inſerted in the London Medical Journal. This curious caſe is that of a Clergyman, Mr. Noah Jones, who died at the age of ſixty one years, after having for near twenty one years laboured under ſymptoms of the aſthma. His pulſe was remarkably ſlow, but the leaſt quickneſs of motion brought on a palpitation of the heart. He died ſuddenly, and after death his heart, which was ſmaller than that of a new born infant, was found oſſified to the extent of a ſhilling, at the lower part of the left ventricle, and ruptured at the edge of this bony concretion.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.

*Extract of a letter from South Carolina, July 21.*

"Three acts of the legiſlature have lately been paſſed to clear out Santee, Cuſaba, Aſhley, Cooper and Edisto rivers, that will open an inland navigation to the extremities

of the ſtate, and a number of hands are now employed in that work; this will be of immenſe ſervice to the planters, and in a few years will double the exports from Charleſton, which ſince the peace have amounted to half a million ſterling one year with another, and by the appearance of the preſent crop, will amount to near twice that ſum this year.

"Great quantities of raw ſilk have been exported to London, made by a Swiſs ſettlement, at Puriſburg, which brought a high price, and yielded a handſome profit to the cultivators. There have already been diſcovered in many places large bodies of exceeding good iron ore, of which excellent bar iron may be made; and in many places, lead, tin and copper ores are found; but not yet worked to much advantage; ſilver and gold are to be found in great plenty, by tilling the earth, manufactures, trade, &c."

*Extract of a letter from Virginia, Aug.* 20.

"A moſt remarkable revival of religion has lately taken place in theſe quarters. Five, ten and twenty are converted in a day. Hundreds attend on divine ſervice every week day, and on Sundays thouſands.—Two clergyman came into Brunſwick circuit about ſeven weeks ago. Laſt Sunday, at a methodiſt church near Mr. Mabry's it was ſuppoſed there were 3 or 4000 hearers. Such a day I never ſaw, and I believe never was before ſeen in America. Two hundred have been converted in Suſſex, ſince the laſt methodiſt conference, and about 7000 are under deep conviction. Many perſecutors were ſtruck to the ground, and laid as though they were dead for hours."

The comet, ſays a correſpondent, which the European Aſtronomers have declared will be viſible to the inhabitants of this globe in the preſent year, made its appearance in 1532 and in 1661, its period being 129 years, will in all probability be ſeen again either near the cloſe of the year 1789, or in the beginning of the year 1790, and not before.

NEW YORK, September 13.

*Extract of a letter from Newbern, dated Auguſt* 22.

"We have been infeſted here with a number of thieves, belonging to a gang of 36 in number; of which 16 were arrived at this place; one of them had been apprehended, confined in goal, and admitted as a ſtate evidence: He ſent for Wm. Beeking, and acquainted him, that the gang he belonged to, had keys prepared for his ſtore and cellar, and that they had been ſeveral times in the cellar and drawn liquors, and locked the cellar again; there being two different ſorts of locks to the door, and that the villain who had the keys, with others, were lurking about town; that the reſt of about twenty, were at Wilmington or thereabouts, and that they expected to arrive in a few days with horſes, and then to make a ſweep through the town of all the ſtores. Upon which information, Mr. Beeking went armed with others and apprehended four of the robbers, and found about 20 keys with them, which were provided to open almoſt every ſtore in town; and with much reſiſtance they were ſafely conducted to goal, and all chained cloſe to the floor in the dungeon. The inhabitants have aſſociated themſelves, ſix of them every night patroling with fire arms, as they apprehended a reſcue of thoſe that are in goal. It is likely many of them will proceed to the northward. The one that turned ſtate evidence had been convicted, and ſentenced to be hung in Charleſtown, but made his eſcape."

*Sept.* 14. That the publick may not miſtake the information lately given of certain *free ports* being opened in the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands, it may be neceſſary to remind them, that the United States, are not included in thoſe powers who are to be benefited thereby—the act eſtabliſhing them enacting "that Kingſton, Savannah le Mar, Montego Bay and St. Lucia, in Jamaica; part of St. George's in Grenada; Roſſeau, in Dominico, and Naſſau, in New Providence, are opened for the produce of any colonies, or plantations, in America, *belonging to, or under the dominion of any foreign European Sovereign, or State*, in ſingle decked ſloops or ſchooners, not exceeding 70 tons burthen—from September 1, 1787, to September, 1792."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam, to his correſpondent in Philadelphia, dated June* 8, 1787.

"Our ſituation is deplorable; we are engaged in a civil war, and the Lord knows what will become of us. Several battles have already been fought, in which our burghers gained victory; but the blood of the burghers loſt on theſe occaſions cannot be forgotton. Plundering and uproars are all over the ſeven provinces. Laſt week the troubles began here, and in two nights time forty houſes have been plundered or ruined, and among theſe are two Burgomaſters houſes; it was a dreadful ſight to behold; had you been here, it would have broke your heart to ſee their fine furniture thrown out of the windows, broke into a thouſand pieces and caſt into the canals. I have ſeen ſeveral of the houſes plundered, and was there from the firſt to laſt; but I can aſſure you, I ſhould not like to ſee ſuch another ſcene; it is worſe than ſeeing houſes on fire. Laſt Saturday one of the mob was hanged, and fifty more are in goal; ſome will meet the ſame fate. Matters are now come to ſuch a criſis, that they cannot be ſettled otherwiſe than by the ſword; and by what appears, our union will be broke, and the province of Holland, with two or three more, will become a ſeparate State, fighting againſt the others as long as poſſible."

The Hague Gazette, of July 6, contains the following authentick account of a letter, ſent by her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of

Orange to the States of Holland, dated at Nimeguen, July 1, 1787.

"*Noble and Mighty Lords,*

"We were very much ſurpriſed on Thurſday the 28th of June, to be detained by order of the Committee of your Noble Mightineſſes, for the defence of the Province and City of Utrecht, from proceeding on our journey to Orange Zaal, notwithſtanding we had confidently aſſured the ſaid Committee, that it was for no other purpoſe but to endeavour the reſtoration of peace and quietneſs; and that in order to prevent trouble, we had thought proper to keep it as ſecret as poſſible. We cannot conceal from your Noble Mightineſſes, the manner in which this ſtep was executed and carried on by your Noble Mightineſſes. After we returned from the place where we were firſt detained to Schoonhoven, from whence we acquainted your Noble Mightineſſes of this proceeding, and at the ſame time remonſtrated how little it accorded with our feeling and underſtanding, and how much we wiſhed to proceed on our journey. We indeed flattered ourſelves, that in conſideration of the attention which we had a right to expect from your Noble Mightineſſes, that your Noble Mightineſſes would never countenance the behaviour of your Committee; but upon knowledge of the ſame, would have afforded us the means of accompliſhing our journey and our intentions, meant for the good of the country. But on the contrary, your Noble Mightineſſes have not only made us wait at Schoonhoven until Saturday, the 30th of June, for your anſwer, but at that time ſent us word, that no concluſive anſwer could be then given; whilſt we received a letter from the principal of the aforeſaid Committee, informing us, 'That their conduct had been approved of by your Noble Mightineſſes.'

"The approbation of your Noble Mightineſſes, of our being detained, notwithſtanding our verbal aſſurances, and our writing the proceedings, beſides the expreſs application made by the States General at their laſt meeting, to grant us a free paſſage to Orange Zaal, we cannot conſider otherwiſe, than as a publick proof of miſtruſting our illuſtrious word and declared intention; and likewiſe a great impediment to the liberty, which ought not to be refuſed to us in our preſent ſituation, eſpecially in this Republick in general; and your Noble Mightineſſes, through the aforeſaid violent meaſure, having fruſtrated our good and peaceable intentions, we find ourſelves obliged, not only to demand a publick and ample reparation for the affront offered to us; but likewiſe to proteſt, in the moſt forcible manner, "That from this time, all the conſequences ſo much dreaded from the preſent diſturbances, and a civil war, with which we are menaced, and which we, by our interference, hoped to prevent, are entirely to be accounted for, and anſwered by thoſe who, through their violent meaſures have prevented our endeavours, and gained a ſuperiority by their influence." However, notwithſtanding the preſent fermentation, and the inſult offered from your Noble Mightineſſes, we ſhall never ceaſe to further the true welfare of a nation, from which we have experienced in general, many tokens of reſpect and love; and we continue to receive the ſame, notwithſtanding the humiliating reſolutions and actions of your Noble Mightineſſes.

"We recommend your Noble Mightineſſes to God's holy protection; being your Noble Mightineſſes' humble ſervant,

WILHELMINA."

*Nimeguen, Jlye* 1, 1787.

BOSTON, September 24.

*Summary of late important European Intelligence.*

Advices brought by the ſhip Hudſon, Capt. Folgier, from Dublin, which arrived at New York a few days ſince, inform, That the Prince of Orange has taken the town of Wyck; there were only 100 Burgeſſes in the garriſon to defend it. That his army has committed ſad devaſtations at Middeboug. That Holland, Overyſſel, and the city of Utrecht are under the neceſſity of making vigorous efforts againſt the Prince's army, for fear of an invaſion.—That the capture of Wyck, is likely to be followed by that of Harderwick, in Guelderland.—That the States of Holland have agreed to requeſt the mediation of the Court of France.—That an expreſs had arrived at the office of the Marquis of Carmarthen, from Sir James Harris, of a very important nature: At the breaking up of the Council, meſſengers were ſent off expreſs to Irelaud, Holland, France, Spain and Ruſſia.—That the French has formed a camp of 12,000 men at Givet, under the command of Count de Rochambeau. That the French fleet had ſailed from Breſt but their deſtination not known.—That the Emperour and Empreſs are meditating a blow in concert againſt the Porte.—That the Court of Spain is about to declare war againſt the Dey of Algiers; and that the Dey of Algiers had declared war againſt the State of Tunis.—That the plague ſtill rages with uncommon fury at Algiers.—That three or four ſhips of the Quebeck fleet are materially damaged by the ice, and one or two entirely loſt—That it was expected in France, that the Engliſh had a deſign of attacking the Aſiatick ſettlements of the Dutch.—That the movements of the Turks and Ruſſians beſpeak *war*; and that the Ruſſians have no leſs than 130,000 men on the frontiers of the Turkiſh empire.

REPORTS *of the* DAY.

That the Britiſh have detached a ſquadron of ſix ſhips of the line to the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, to act *offenſively*, under commiſſion from the Stadtholder of Holland.

That Lord Dorcheſter lately arrived at

Halifax from Quebeck *via* the Deſarts, with one attendant only. The reaſon of this uncommon and expeditious journey, is unknown—the effects were in Halifax, a very hot preſs of ſeamen, and the departure of a 50 gun ſhip, and three frigates, in twelve hours after his coming to town.

Rather more authentick than the above is the report, that *twenty one* American veſſels have, within a ſhort time, been ſeized and condemned, under ſpecious pretences, at New Brunſwick, in Nova Scotia, and the mills burnt.

Accounts from the Weſt-Indies inform, that on the 23d of Auguſt, a ſevere hurricane at Baſſeterre, did much damage to the ſhipping there—a brig belonging to this port, was driven by it out to ſea, and conſiderably damaged—as was a Marblehead ſchooner, Capt. Gale, a brig and a ſloop belonging to Paſco Bay, and ſeveral other veſſels, which were not heard of at the date of our accounts.

Laſt week, the Chevalier John Paul Jones, the intrepid naval hero of America, arrived at Hartford, Connecticut.

The abſurd and extradictory accounts with which the Engliſh papers have been crowded reſpecting the late rebellion in this Commonwealth, ſome of which have gone ſo far as to ſix Mr. Shays in the Chair of Government, ought to caution us againſt an implicit belief of the no leſs various accounts of the diſputes in Holland.

By the Maria, from L'Orient, which arrived here on Wedneſday, we learn, that ſuch preparations were making throughout all France, at the time of her departure, as indicated a war to be at no great diſtance.

On Thurſday laſt, eleven of the culprits ſentenced at the late Supreme Judicial Court, received publick puniſhment. The county *Stage*, on which theſe enemies to ſociety were to *act* their ſeveral *parts*, was drawn into State Street at 11 o'clock—and at 12 o'clock ten of them were eſcorted by the executive officers of juſtice, from the goal, to the ſame—when ſeven men and a woman, wearing proper "inſignias" (the halter round the neck, &c.) were introduced to a conſpicuous ſtation on the beam of a gallows erected thereon—as were two others to a pillory, on the ſame ſtage—At one o'clock, they deſcended (one, however, leaving a piece of his right ear behind) into the *cage* below—from which thoſe who were thus ſentenced were again brought on the *ſtage* ſingly, to be *actors* in another *part*—that of *whipping*—which done, they were reconducted to priſon—the major part of them repining that they could not thus *eaſily* get rid of that, to them, worſt part of their *puniſhments*, hard labour at the Caſtle.

During the puniſhment of the above culprits, a gentleman in the croud had his pockets robbed of four dollars in caſh and a ſilk handkerchief.

*Saturday laſt Capt.* Barnard *arrived here in 47 days from London, and has brought papers to the 24th of Auguſt, from which we have extracted the following, viz.*

"That if peace is preſerved in Europe, until Jaunary next, the Britiſh Parliament will not be called together before the latter end of that month.—That the force gone into the Netherlands from Vienna, amount to 60,000. That his Pruſſian Majeſty is preparing to invade the Territories of the Government of the United Provinces. That 60,000 Auſtrians, have received orders to march into the Low Countries. That the ferment in the Republick ſtill continues without abatement—And that the different newſpapers publiſhed in Holland contained ſo many contradictory articles, that upon a review of the whole, it is only to be inferred, that anarchy and confuſion, ſtill violently agitate and diſtract the United Provinces; and that without ſome powerful and ſpeedy interference, a general civil war, will ſoon take place in Holland."

[*From the London Morning Poſt of Aug.* 2.] Our laſt letters from Utrecht inform us of the following *deſperate* reſolution having been entered into by the Council of War of the armed citizens:

"Reſolved, and it is hereby underſtood, to be the opinion of this Board, that no thoughts ſhould be entertained of giving up this city, whatever be the extremity to which it may be driven: That it ſhall, on the contrary, be defended until it be reduced to a heap of ruins, that the enemy may find nothing therein to glut their cruel revenge: Nay, that if needful, after holding out as long as poſſible, thoſe who may ſurvive the ſlaughter of their fellow citizens, ſhall ſet fire to the four parts of the ſaid city before they deſert it."

## WORCESTER.

We are aſſured from good authority, that only four of the perſons who were concerned in the late rebellion, and under ſentence of Death, were pardoned by the Supreme Executive; the two in the county of Berkſhire, who broke gaol and made their eſcape, were not included.

Sunday morning laſt the body of Mr. Andrew Duncan (mentioned in our laſt to have been drowned) was found on the Long Pond, and interred on the evening of that day.

Three or four perſons were convicted at the Supreme Judicial Court, laſt week, of paſſing counterfeit money, and received ſentence accordingly.

In order to gratify our readers with the Proceedings of the Federal Convention, we have this week printed an additional number of pages to our Magazine, they not arriving in ſeaſon to find a place within its uſual limits; and it is with pleaſure we anticipate the welcome reception of this new Federal Conſtitution with the publick.

DIED.]—At Hampton, very ſuddenly, the Hon. Jonathan Moulton, Eſquire.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.

The following particulars, from a late Engliſh paper, ſhew to what extent manufactures may be carried by the induſtry and ingenuity of different artiſts, and what aſtoniſhing difference there may be in value between the primum and production, when thoſe talants are ſkilfully exerciſed on ſome of the cheapeſt materials.

"One hundred pounds laid out in wool, and that wool manufactured into goods for the Turkey market, and raw ſilk brought home and manufactured in England, will increaſe that 100l. to 1000l. This quantity of ſilk manufactured and ſent to New Spain, would return 10,000l. Though the Turkey market be in a great meaſure ſhut againſt the Engliſh manufacturer, his goods have found a vent in many other foreign markets, equally profitable. Theſe profits become in a few years diſperſed among all orders and degrees of perſons, ſo that they not only enrich individuals, but become a publick good.

"The ſame may be ſaid of a parcel of iron ſtone, which when originally digged from its natural bed, is not worth more than 5s. but when manufactured into iron and ſteel, and thence moulded into all the various articles of iron ware, is capable of producing a ſum not leſs than ten thouſand pounds.

"Steel may be made near three hundred times dearer than ſtandard gold, weight for weight; for ſix of the ſteel wire ſpaings for watch pendulums ſhall weigh but one grain, and when appreciated by our greateſt artiſts, they ſhall each be worth 7s. 6d. or 2l. 5s. the ſix; whereas, a ſingle grain of gold is worth no more than 2d.

"Twenty acres of fine flax manufactured into the deareſt and moſt proper goods for foreign markets, may on return produce ten thouſand pounds; one ounce of the fineſt Flanders thread has been ſold in London for 4l. and ſuch an ounce made in Flanders into the fineſt lace, may be ſold for 40l. which is about ten times the price of ſtandard gold, weight for weight.

"That fine thread is ſpun by children, whoſe feeling is nicer than that of grown people, by which they are capable of ſpinning an exquiſite thread, even ſmaller than the fineſt hair;—and one ounce of that thread is ſaid to reach in length 16,000 yards."

A gentleman who favours the publick with his remarks on the means of promoting federal ſentiments in the United States, makes this appeal:

"Every part of this federal empire was gained by the ſword, by diſtreſs, and ſlaughter—the land, from Georgia to New Hampſhire, HAS DRANK AMERICAN BLOOD—the blood hounds of the weſtern foreſts have torn many babes from the mother's breaſt, many wives from the arms of huſbands, ſcalped and burned them in lingering fires. What American can, without horrour, indignation and grief, reflect that a fatal diſunion may baſely throw under foreign dominion THE PLAINS OF SARATOGA, YORK TOWN, OR THE COWPENS. Here methinks I ſee every ſordid wretch hang his head, and EVERY BRAVE AMERICAN CLAP HIS HAND TO HIS SWORD, AND SWEAR BY THE ASHES OF ALL THESE fellow ſoldiers, and by their own noble hearts, IT SHALL NOT BE."

Louis Caſtleman, who yeſterday preſented a petition to the General Aſſembly, is ſo ſingular a character on account of his great age (109 years) that the following account of him cannot be unintereſting. He was born in the Palatinate, and when about 18 years old, went to England, reſiding near London bridge in the county of Surry, for the ſpace of two years. As he did not ſucceed in his object in that country, he directed his hopes towards America, and ſailed on a Chriſtmas day for New York; but driven by tempeſts to the Weſt Indies, he did not arrive at that port until the Chriſtmas following which he aſcertains, by obſerving, that Queen Ann lived ſix years afterwards.

*Extract of a letter from Connecticut, Aug. 25.*

"The year 1787 may juſtly be denominated the year of diſcontents and apprehenſion. Every man is a politician, and every one is ſo ſore, either in reality or imagination, that a bye ſtander can ſcarcely venture to laugh without hurting the feelings of ſome one honeſt citizen or another. The conduct of Shays has for a long time been a ſource of ill humour among the patriotiak; our impatience to know what the grand convention is about has made us no leſs ſnappiſh to each other for more than two months paſt; and he muſt be a Democritus himſelf who would venture to ſmile when the decay of our trade is brought upon the carpet.——As if all theſe, and a hundred more I might mention, were not ſufficient cauſes of peeviſhneſs, a deviliſh philoſophical fellow lately came into our town with an account of a large comet that it is expected will appear the beginning of autumn. The approach of ſuch a body, ſaid he, is much to be apprehended, for ſhould it approximate too near the earth in paſſing the line of its orbit, towards the ſun, diſſolution would be the inevitable conſequence. After we had ſufficiently ſhuddered at that, he went on to inform us, that the planet Jupiter, which is a thouſand times larger than the earth, was violently driven from its uſual courſe in 1680 by a comet, and a univerſal deluge enſued in that great planetary body, and the inhabitants totally deſtroyed.—Life at beſt is but miſerable; fools, however, commonly make it more ſo by their apprehenſions of evils to come."

*Sept.* 12.—On Saturday night laſt arrived in this city, from Newyork, his Excellency Don Diego Gardoqui, miniſter from his Catholick Majeſty to the Congreſs of the United States, on a viſit to his Excellency General Waſhington, previous to his departure for his ſeat at Mount Vernon.

WE, the People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union; eſtabliſh juſtice, inſure domeſtick tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and ſecure the bleſſings of liberty to ourſelves and our poſterity, do ordain and eſtabliſh this Conſtitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

*Section* 1. All legiſlative powers herein granted ſhall be veſted in a Congreſs of the United States, which ſhall conſiſt of a Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

*Sect.* 2. The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall be compoſed of members choſen every ſecond year by the people of the ſeveral ſtates, and the electors, in each ſtate, ſhall have the qualifications requiſite for electors of the moſt numerous branch of the ſtate legiſlatures.

No perſon ſhall be a repreſentative who ſhall not have attained to the age of twenty five years, and been ſeven years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate in which he ſhall be choſen.

Repreſentatives, and direct taxes, ſhall be apportioned among the ſeveral ſtates which may be included within this Union, according to their reſpective numbers, which ſhall be determined by adding to the whole number of free perſons, including thoſe bound to ſervice for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other perſons. The actual enumeration ſhall be made within three years after the firſt meeting of the Congreſs of the United States, and within every ſubſequent term of ten years, in ſuch manner as they ſhall by law direct. The number of repreſentatives ſhall not exceed one for every thirty thouſand, but each ſtate ſhall have at leaſt one repreſentative; and until ſuch enumeration ſhall be made, the ſtate of New Hampſhire ſhall be entitled to chooſe three, Maſſachuſetts eight, Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York ſix, New Jerſey four, Pennſylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland ſix, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the repreſentation from any ſtate, the executive authority thereof ſhall iſſue writs of election to fill ſuch vacancies.

The Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall chooſe their Speaker and other officers; and they ſhall have the ſole power of impeachment.

*Sect.* 3. The Senate of the United States ſhall be compoſed of two ſenators from each ſtate, choſen by the legiſlature thereof, for ſix years; and each ſenator ſhall have one vote.

Immediately after they ſhall be aſſembled in conſequence of the firſt election, they ſhall be divided as equally as may be into three claſſes. The ſeats of the ſenators of the firſt claſs ſhall be vacated at the expiration of the ſecond year, of the ſecond claſs at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third claſs at the expiration of the ſixth year, ſo that one third may be choſen every ſecond year; and if vacancies happen by reſignation or otherwiſe, during the receſs of the legiſlature of any ſtate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legiſlature, which ſhall then fill ſuch vacancies.

No perſon ſhall be a ſenator who ſhall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who ſhall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that ſtate for which he ſhall be choſen.

The Vice Preſident of the United States ſhall be Preſident of the Senate, but ſhall have no vote unleſs they be equally divided.

The Senate ſhall chooſe their other officers, and alſo a Preſident pro tempore, in the abſence of the Vice Preſident, or when he ſhall exerciſe the office of Preſident of the United States.

The Senate ſhall have the ſole power to try all impeachments. When ſitting for that purpoſe they ſhall be on oath or affirmation. When the Preſident of the United States is tried, the Chief Juſtice ſhall preſide. And no perſon ſhall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members preſent.

Judgment in caſes of impeachment ſhall not extend farther than to removal from office, and diſqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, truſt or profit under the United States: But the party convicted ſhall nevertheleſs be liable and ſubjected to indictment, trial, judgment and puniſhment, according to law.

*Sect.* 4. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for ſenators and repreſentatives, ſhall be preſcribed in each ſtate by the legiſlature thereof: But the Congreſs may at any time by law make or alter ſuch regulations, except as to the place of chooſing Senators.

The Congreſs ſhall aſſemble at leaſt once in every year, and ſuch meeting ſhall be on the firſt Monday in December, unleſs they ſhall by law appoint a different day.

*Sect.* 5. Each houſe ſhall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each ſhall conſtitute a quorum to do buſineſs: But a ſmaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authoriſed to compel the attendance of abſent members, in ſuch manner, and under ſuch penalties as each houſe may provide.

Each houſe may determine the rules of its proceedings; puniſh its members for diſorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member.

Each houſe ſhall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publiſh the ſame, excepting ſuch parts as may, in their judgment, require ſecrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either houſe on any queſtion, ſhall, at the deſire of one fifth of thoſe preſent, be entered on the journal.

Neither houſe, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs, ſhall, without the conſent of the other

adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

*Sect.* 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

*Sect.* 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; But the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States. If he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate, and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

*Sect.* 8. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

To establish post offices and post roads.

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

To constitute tribunals inferiour to the Supreme Court.

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the appointment of the officers, and authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and, to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings.—And

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

*Sect.* 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases

rebellion or invasion the publick safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all publick money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

*Sect.* 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the nett produce of all duties and imposts on imports and exports, laid by any state, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## II.

*Sect.* 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the vice president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in Congress: but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately chuse by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there shall remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice president.

The Congress may determine the time of chusing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from that office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice president, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officers shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected. And he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or either of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

*Sect.* 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states when called into the actual service of the United States: he may require the opinion in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences a-

gainſt the United States, except in caſes of impeachment.

He ſhall have power, by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the ſenators preſent concur; and he ſhall nominate, and by and with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, ſhall appoint ambaſſadours, other publick miniſters and conſuls, judges of the ſupreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whoſe appointments are not herein otherwiſe provided for, and which ſhall be eſtabliſhed by law. But the Congreſs may by law veſt the appointment of ſuch inferiour officers as they may think proper in the preſident alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The preſident ſhall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the receſs of the ſenate, by granting commiſſions which ſhall expire at the end of the next ſeſſion.

*Sect.* 3. He ſhall from time to time give to the Congreſs information of the ſtate of the union, and recommend to their conſideration ſuch meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary and expedient: He may, on extraordinary occaſions, convene both houſes, or either of them, and in caſe of diſagreement between them, with reſpect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to ſuch time as he ſhall think proper: He ſhall receive ambaſſadours and other publick miniſters: He ſhall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and ſhall commiſſion all the officers of the United States.

*Sect.* 4. The preſident, vice preſident and all civil officers of the United States, ſhall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treaſon, bribery, or other high crimes and miſdemeanors.

III.

*Sect.* 1. The judicial power of the United States, ſhall be veſted in one ſupreme court and in ſuch inferiour courts as the congreſs may from time to time ordain and eſtabliſh. The judges, both of the ſupreme and inferior courts, ſhall hold their offices during good behaviour, and ſhall, at ſtated times, receive for their ſervices, a compenſation, which ſhall not be diminiſhed during their continuance in office.

*Sect.* 2. The judicial power ſhall extend to all caſes, in law and equity, ariſing under this conſtitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which ſhall be made under their authority. To all caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other publick miniſters and conſuls. To all caſes of admiralty and maritime juriſdiction. To controverſies to which the United States ſhall be a party. To controverſies between two or more States; between a ſtate and citizens of another ſtate; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the ſame ſtate claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a ſtate, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or ſubjects.

In caſes affecting ambaſſadors, other publick miniſters and conſuls, and thoſe in which a ſtate ſhall be party, the ſupreme court ſhall have original juriſdiction. In all the other caſes before mentioned, the ſupreme court ſhall have appellate juriſdiction, both as to law and fact, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch regulations as the Congreſs ſhall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in caſes of impeachment, ſhall be by jury; and ſuch trial ſhall be held in the ſtate where the ſaid crimes ſhall have been committed; but when not committed within any ſtate, the trial ſhall be at ſuch place or places as the Congreſs may by law have directed.

*Sect.* 3. Treaſon againſt the United States ſhall conſiſt only in levying war againſt them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon ſhall be convicted of treaſon unleſs on the teſtimony of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on confeſſion in open court.

The congreſs ſhall have power to declare the puniſhment of treaſon, but no attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the perſon attained.

IV.

*Sect.* 1. Full faith and credit ſhall be given in each ſtate to the publick acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other ſtate. And the Congreſs may by general laws preſcribe the manner in which ſuch acts, records and proceedings ſhall be proved, and the effect thereof.

*Sect.* 2. The citizens of each ſtate ſhall be entitled to all previleges and immunities of citizens in the ſeveral ſtates.

A perſon charged in any ſtate with treaſon, felony, or other crime, who ſhall flee from juſtice, and be found in another ſtate, ſhall on demand of the executive authority of the ſtate from which he fled be delivered up, to be removed to the ſtate having juriſdiction of the crime.

No perſon held to ſervice or labour in one ſtate under the laws thereof, eſcaping into another, ſhall in conſequence of any law or regulation therein be diſcharged from ſuch ſervice or labour, but ſhall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom ſuch ſervice or labour may be due.

*Sect.* 3. New States may be admitted by the Congreſs into this union; but no new ſtate ſhall be formed or erected within the juriſdiction of any other ſtate; nor any ſtate be formed by the junction of two or more ſtates, or parts of ſtates, without the conſent of the legiſlatures of the ſtates concerned as well as of the Congreſs.

The Congreſs ſhall have power to diſpoſe of and make all needful rules and regulations reſpecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States: and nothing in this Conſtitution ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular ſtate.

*Sect.* 4. The United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in this union a Republican form of government, and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion; and on application of the legiſlature, or of the executive when the legiſlature cannot be convened, againſt domeſtick violence.

V.

The Congreſs, whenever two thirds of both houſes ſhall deem it neceſſary, ſhall propoſe amendments to this conſtitution, or on the application of the legiſlatures of two thirds of the ſeveral ſtates, ſhall call a convention for propoſing amendments, which ſhall in either caſe be valid to all intents and purpoſes, as part thereof, when ratified by the legiſlatures of three fourths of the ſeveral States, or by conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be propoſed by the Congreſs: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 ſhall in any manner affect the firſt and fourth clauſes in the ninth ſection of the firſt articles, and that no ſtate without its conſent ſhall be deprived of its equal ſuffrage in the ſenate.

VI.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Conſtitution ſhall be as valid againſt the United States under this Conſtitution as under the Confederation.

This conſtitution, and the laws of the United States which ſhall be made in purſuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which ſhall be made, under the authority of the United States, ſhall be the ſupreme law of the land; and the judges in every ſtate ſhall be bound thereby, any thing in the conſtitution or laws of any ſtate to the contrary notwithſtanding.

The ſenators and repreſentatives before mentioned, and the members of the ſeveral ſtate legiſlatures, and all the executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the ſeveral States, ſhall be bound by oath or affirmation, to ſupport this conſtitution; but no religious teſt ſhall be required as a qualification to any office or publick truſt under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States, ſhall be ſufficient for the eſtabliſhment of this conſtitution between the ſtates ſo ratifying the ſame.

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